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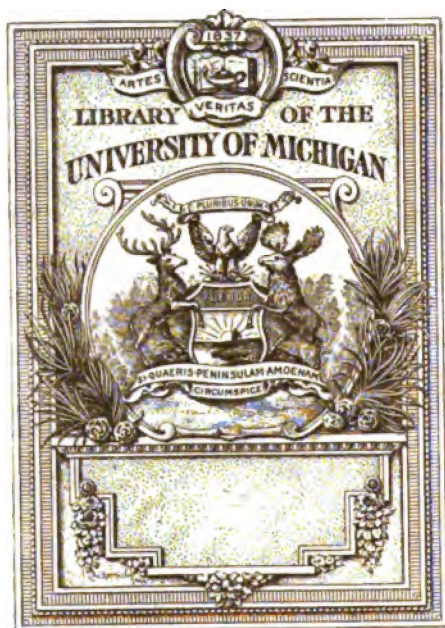
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# SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

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# Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO,

1899-1900.



ELMER F. BECKWITH,

SECRETARY OF STATE, COMMISSIONER EX OFFICIO.

BY JAMES T. SMITH,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

DENVER, COLORADO:  
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.  
1900.





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**JAMES T. SMITH,**

*Deputy Labor Commissioner.*

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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State of Colorado,  
Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics,

Denver, November 30, 1900.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives,  
forming the Thirteenth General Assembly of the State  
of Colorado:*

In compliance with the statute creating this office, I have the honor to herewith transmit to your honorable bodies the seventh biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Colorado for the years 1899 and 1900.

The benefits which have accrued to all classes of citizens through the establishment of Bureaus of Labor for the purpose of gathering data and information bearing upon industrial and economic subjects has come to be very generally recognized. The annual and biennial reports issued by the chain of offices in thirty-one states, and by the national department at Washington, D. C., are eagerly sought and furnish a fund of useful knowledge which would otherwise never have been collected. The prejudice which at one time existed against such bureaus has almost entirely disappeared.

It is especially within the province of the Commissioner to make such recommendations by way of needful legislation as his observation and experience has convinced him will best promote the happiness and prosperity of the commonwealth. In this report I have not hesitated to act in accordance with this opinion, and have made numerous legislative recommendations.

The Bureau of Labor in Colorado has not been given that degree of support by the legislature which its importance demands. In fact, the appropriation in this state is less than in any other in which the office has been created save one. The very small expense appropriation for the maintenance of the office has made it impossible to employ clerical help, and

has placed the entire work of the office, including field work, upon the Commissioner. This has made it impossible to undertake every necessary line of investigation, and has caused some things to remain undone.

In order that the office be given its highest degree of efficiency and influence, I would recommend that it be divorced from the office of Secretary of State and made a separate and distinct office; the name Bureau of Labor Statistics be changed to Department of Labor; the State Labor Commissioner to be elected by popular vote and hold his office for the period of four years, and be ineligible for re-election while in office. I would also suggest that the proposed law be made to specify that a citizen to be eligible for election as State Labor Commissioner must have been a member of organized labor continuously for at least three years prior to induction into office. This last suggestion is based upon the knowledge that the office is sociological in its character, that the data gathered and the conclusions arrived at should form the basis of required legislation. The citizen who has had training in a labor organization is much more apt to enter into the spirit of the required work than is the person whose mind has never been occupied in this way.

At the present time there is no system of gathering statistics throughout the state. In the event of the establishment of free state employment offices, which question has been discussed quite fully in the chapter upon that subject, and which I sincerely hope your honorable bodies will consider favorably, the agents in charge of these offices should be made to co-operate with the Labor Commissioner in the work of gathering data.

I would recommend that there be a new office created in each county of the state. That the new county official be known as County Statistician, and that he hold his office for the period of four years and be elected by popular vote.

It ought to be the duty of the County Statistician to make full and complete reports to the Labor Commissioner and other state officials upon blanks furnished to him by them, for that purpose.

For the sake of efficiency, accuracy and completeness, the law creating this office should require every owner, operator or manager of any mill, factory, machine shop or business of any kind, or manufacturing establishment of any kind in the state, to furnish the County Statistician, upon blanks sup-

plied by him, all facts relating to such business. This information shall include capital invested, the class and value of goods manufactured annually, the number of weeks the business was operated, the number of weeks it was idle, the amount paid for rent, taxes and insurance, the total number of employes, male and female, the total amount paid out in wages, the highest and lowest wages paid to skilled and unskilled labor. In short, all possible information to enable the compilation of an annual census of leading facts. The blanks returned to the County Statistician should be burned after the required data had been secured, and the result as published be grouped in totals, which would afford no clue to the individual business of any one. Indeed, it is evident from a reading of the present law governing this bureau that it contemplates this very thing, though it makes no provision for carrying it out.

Statistics taken frequently are more valuable for purposes of legislation and comparison than are those taken at long intervals.

Numerous statistics have been obtained from people who have applied to this office for help. These have been embodied in the report.

The chapter upon wage earners contains the result of the inquiry made upon blanks sent out from this office. The returns show the prevailing rates of wages in the different occupations and the important facts concerning craftsmen as accurately as is possible under the present desultory system of gathering statistics.

Although many realize the desirability of statistics, but few seem to appreciate the difficulty of getting them except in a systematic way. Wages must be adjusted to the cost of living, that is to determine what proportion of the income is devoted to rent, to subsistence and to clothing.

"Remarks of Wage Earners" affords an index as to what the workers are thinking, and indicates the high order of intelligence among the writers.

"The Organization of Labor in Colorado," and "The Rise and Growth of Labor Organizations in the United States," are subjects in which all who realize the important function assumed by labor bodies will feel an interest. Many facts not heretofore published have been gathered and included in these chapters.

The political agitation in favor of the shorter work day in Colorado and the result of it are matters of recent history. The most salient points of interest in connection with this contest have been noted, together with such comments and criticisms as are warranted by the facts. One of the benefits of progress claimed by the laborer as his due is a reduction in the hours of labor. It is a subject which in a review of the labor question by the legislature should receive earnest consideration. An eight-hour day will help on the advent of the day, "steady work and no idleness." That eight hours will in the near future be the standard measure of a day's labor is, in my judgment, beyond question.

There have been quite a number of strikes in the state during the biennial period, the most important of which was the smelter strike in the summer of 1899. The subject has been quite fully presented in the chapter upon that subject. Strikes, their causes and results, have been important in compelling the attention which labor interests have received in recent years. Had the laborer been quiet and suffered in silence there would have been no progress. The repeated interruptions to money making and capitalistic investment have called attention to the workmen's claim. The possibility of strikes is a restraint upon capital, and if none had occurred labor would have gained nothing from capital's generosity.

The strike is a mighty argument. It is war, and a great responsibility rests upon those who provoke it, or upon those who use it lightly.

In the evolution of society, in the adaptation of an organism to an ever-changing environment, have we not passed the strike period? Is it not the duty of the state to stretch out its paternal hand and prevent its citizens from destroying each other.

Our greatness, strength and future upon this continent are dependent upon the health, the character and the intelligence of the producing classes. The first step looking to a solution of the labor problem is a clear recognition of its existence. This fact once recognized, we should set about solving it in a way consistent with mental, moral and material progress.

The revolt of the laborer against the advice to be content is the result of too much work and too little wages. But

how too much work and why too little wages are serious questions.

Says Henry George: "In allowing one man to own the land on which and from which other men must live, we have made them his bondsmen in a degree which increases as material progress goes on. This is the subtle alchemy that in ways they do not realize is extracting from the masses in every civilized country the fruits of their weary toil; that is instituting a harder and more hopeless slavery in place of that which has been destroyed; that is bringing political despotism out of political freedom, and must soon transmute democratic institutions into anarchy."

The single taxers know that the division of land among the people is unnecessary; a tax upon land values sufficient to appropriate the unearned increment, and the use of this revenue for public purposes will, through its far-reaching effect, regenerate society. The single taxers favor government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., and municipal ownership of local public necessities. As the value of franchises are created by population, they are only another form of land values properly belonging to society and should be taxed at their full value.

The organization of labor in Colorado represents the largest proportion of the wage working population of any state in the Union. A tabulation of the several organizations has been made as perfect and complete as possible. The directory of unions will be found useful for both present and future reference. The value and significance of labor organizations is becoming understood. They will remain and multiply as long as the causes which gave them birth continue to exist.

In conclusion, I wish to tender thanks to the Hon. Chas. S. Thomas, Governor of the state, and to the other state officials, from all of whom I have received courtesies and kindnesses innumerable. I desire to express my grateful acknowledgments to the secretaries of labor organizations, who very generally responded promptly and fully to the request for such statistics as were at their disposal, and thus contributed very materially to the preparation of the several chapters in this report. I also wish to thank the Denver press in particular and the state press in general for their kind and considerate mention of the labors of this office. The thanks of the Commissioner is due to a large number of others living in all



parts of the state for suggestions made and information given, and I wish to assure them, one and all, that their co-operation has been gratefully received and sincerely appreciated.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELMER F. BECKWITH,  
Commissioner of Labor, *Ex Officio*.

By JAMES T. SMITH,  
Deputy Commissioner.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR IN COLORADO.

---

The pioneer union organized in the State of Colorado is that of the printers. The first charter issued to a union in this state bears date June 6, 1860, and may still be seen in the historical department at the Capitol building in Denver. It was brought across the plains with a freighting outfit. For many years after the first printers' union was formed, organization was slow. Prior to January 1, 1880, but eleven unions were organized in the state, viz.: Tailors No. 3, Denver, June, 1871. Locomotive Engineers No. 199, Denver, March, 1875. Locomotive Firemen No. 77, June, 1877. Conductors No. 44, Denver, July, 1877. Yard Masters No. 8, Denver, May, 1878. Knights of Labor No. 771, Erie, August, 1878. Iron Moulders No. 188, October, 1878. Knights of Labor, 1005, Leadville, January, 1879. Stone Cutters No. 1, Denver, June, 1879. Printers No. 179, Leadville, November 1, 1879.

In 1880 an active interest in labor unions began to manifest itself, and the work of organization has continued, with varying interest, during the last twenty years. At times the working classes have taken a very energetic part in keeping the largest possible number inside the ranks of unionism, and then, again, the work has flagged and faltered. Here, as elsewhere, the work of unifying the industrial classes into one harmonious whole has been attended with many drawbacks and reverses. Still, efforts in this direction have steadily gone forward, until at the present time there is a larger proportion of the workers of Colorado enrolled upon the books of its many labor organizations than in any state of the Union.

The form and name of unions have changed from time to time as circumstances have seemed to warrant, but the added sum of experiences has been continuously carried forward,

and places the unions in Colorado of to-day upon a stronger and firmer foundation, with a clearer idea of their mission, and an ever abiding confidence in their ability to achieve it, than at any preceding time.

Some of the objects may be briefly summarized: The establishment of a minimum, also a standard, scale of wages for labor, skilled and unskilled, in all organized callings. The fixing of trade rules and regulations, with a view to systematize labor in the interest of employers and employes. To resist a reduction of wages and to secure an advance whenever the conditions of industry may warrant. To secure employment for members out of work. To cultivate a spirit of fraternity and to enable all organized workers to come into closer touch with each other. To educate its membership upon sociological, industrial and economic questions. Very many of the unions have regular night schools, where the writings of Henry George, Edward Bellamy and other standard authors are taken up chapter by chapter and discussed in a capable and intelligent manner.

Nearly, if not quite all, the labor laws upon the statute books of Colorado have been placed there through the efforts of organized labor. In every craft and calling in this state, in which the eight-hour day has come to be generally recognized, it is unionism, and that alone, which has accomplished this result.

Upon the whole the organized workers of Colorado are a prudent, a patriotic, an intelligent and a useful body of men and women. On many a well-contested field they have demonstrated their power as a potent factor in establishing more equitable conditions.

The following is a brief statement concerning the organization, history and purpose of nearly all the labor organizations in this state.

#### BARBERS.

In May, 1886, the barbers of Denver organized a union. It flourished for a time and then gradually declined in membership until it finally lapsed altogether. It was reorganized in 1890 and made to include bosses as well as journeymen. In March, of the present year, it was again reorganized as a strictly journeymen barbers' union and chartered from the international, which includes as members only journeymen barbers. The barbers have at present eight unions in this state. Through their efforts they have reduced the hours of

labor and brought about early closing in all cities where organized. These unions have waged a very bitter warfare against the so-called barbers' colleges. At the last session of the legislature a measure was introduced making provision for the examination of barbers as to their skill and proficiency, and licensing those found competent.

This bill was strongly favored by the union barbers, but for some reason it failed to become a law. A similar measure will be introduced in the coming legislature, and I would recommend it for passage. Nearly every good barber shop in the state is conducted in accordance with union rules.

#### BUILDING LABORERS.

The building laborers have five unions in this state. Its membership is composed, as the name implies, of laborers working in different capacities in connection with the construction of buildings. These unions are local and are affiliated with the international body. Some of them belong to the State Federation of Labor. They have established a uniform scale of wages for each locality. Before they were organized there was a cut-throat competition among workers of this class, from which they all suffered greatly.

#### THE BREWERY WORKMEN.

The brewery workers have two unions in Colorado. Local Union No. 44, at Denver, was organized November, 1887. No. 150, of Pueblo, was organized at a much later date. These two unions have jurisdiction over the entire state. Nearly all workmen employed in the breweries of Colorado are members of one or other of these unions. The hours of labor have been regulated and shortened, wages have been increased and many general improvements have been brought about. The relations between the brewers and their workmen have been friendly and agreeable. The brewery union's label is used upon the product.

#### BEER DRIVERS.

Beer Drivers' Union No. 56, of Denver, is composed of men who deliver beer to the saloons in and around the city. It is a compactly organized union and includes the driver of every beer wagon in Denver, and has always carefully protected the trade rights of its members. It had one short strike in the last two years, which was successful.

## BINDERY WOMEN.

The membership of Bindery Women's Union No. 58, of Denver, consists of the bindery girls employed in the several bookmaking establishments of the city. It was organized in 1896 and was chartered by and subject to the National Bookbinders' Union. It has secured uniformity in wages for work and has regulated trade matters generally. The Bindery Girls' Union has had but one strike since its organization, and that was successful.

## BOOKBINDERS.

The Bookbinders' Union, of Denver, was organized October, 1887. Though small in membership, this union is strong and vigorous and includes all the bookbinders in the city, completely controlling this branch of labor. Its jurisdiction includes the State of Colorado.

## BOILERMAKERS.

The Boilermakers' Union No. 44, of Pueblo, is the only one of this craft in Colorado. Its jurisdiction includes the state. The relations between the boilermakers and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, by whom they are mostly employed, have been fairly good. One or two small strikes have occurred.

## THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS.

This is the only union in Colorado affiliated with an organization in Europe. It is a branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of England and was organized in Denver in 1882. The membership consists largely of English workmen who belonged to the organization in the old country. It has a very valuable insurance feature in connection with it.

## THE BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has fifteen local branches in this state. The oldest union of this craft in Colorado is No. 55, which was organized in March, 1884, in Denver. Organization among the carpenters has had its ebb and flow tide. The panic of 1893 decimated the ranks of such unions as continued to exist, while many went out of business entirely. After the panic, and as times began to



improve, some of these unions were reorganized. The carpenters of Colorado have been among the pioneer organized workers of the state to labor unceasingly for the eight-hour day. They have succeeded in establishing it in many of the mining camps and cities of Colorado.

The summer of 1899 marked a revival in labor organization and a number of carpenters' unions were organized throughout the state. The membership of all the local branches was very materially increased. The Denver branch increased its membership from less than forty in December, 1897, to more than 600 at the present writing. The carpenters have had several strikes, most of which have been won. The wages of carpenters have been advanced until the wages paid and the trade conditions are among the best prevailing among any class of workers in the state.

#### CIGARMAKERS.

The cigarmakers of Colorado were early in the field with an organization, No. 129, of Denver, being organized in August, 1884. There are at the present time three cigarmakers' unions in Colorado, at Denver, Pueblo and Cripple Creek. The jurisdiction of the entire state is divided between these three branches. Members of one or the other may be found in every city and mining camp in Colorado where a cigarmaker finds employment. Practically every journeyman in the state is a union man. Years ago these unions met with much opposition on the part of the manufacturers, who attempted to reduce the wages of cigarmakers to compete with the sweat-shop and cheaply-manufactured goods from the East. Through the efforts of the union, a local sentiment has grown up which demands Colorado made cigars in preference to those manufactured elsewhere. While this is to the advantage of the cigarmaker, it is very much to the interest of the local manufacturer, and convinces him that the union is beneficial to him as well as to the journeyman.

The hours of labor have been reduced to eight. Women receive the same pay as men for the same work. May 1, 1886, the cigarmakers adopted the eight-hour day, being the first organization of workmen, who worked by the piece, to do so. In many of the shops of Denver the cigarmakers employ a boy to read to them while they work. They are among the most loyal adherents of trade unionism. The well-known blue label is the badge of unionism in connection with cigars.

## CARRIAGE WORKERS.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 5, of Denver, is the only union of this craft in Colorado. It was organized in May, 1890. It has established the nine-hour day without any reduction of wages. The wages of carriage workers have been fixed at three dollars a day. All questions concerning wages and trade privileges have been settled without any special trouble. Every regularly employed carriage worker in Denver is a member of this union.

## RETAIL CLERKS.

In the eighties there were a number of clerks' unions organized in the cities and mining camps of Colorado. Some of these were organized as trades assemblies of the Knights of Labor and others as local unions of clerks. All of these went to pieces and when Clerks' Union No. 7 was organized in Denver, June, 1890, it was the only organization of clerks in the state. There are now twelve local branches of the Clerks' International Protective Association in Colorado. They are all in a prosperous and flourishing condition. Early closing week days, save Saturdays, and Sunday closing, were two objects that the clerks sought to attain. Before the clerks organized the proprietors kept the stores open from seven in the morning until ten at night. In all cities of this state where the clerks have organized, they have secured early closing and the abatement of the Sunday opening custom. The struggle has not been an easy one, and many merchants had to be severely disciplined before they would yield to the shorter day.

## COOKS.

There are but two distinctly cooks' unions in the state, located at Denver and Cripple Creek. Several others have been organized at different places, but after a short time have formed a joint union with the waiters. In January, 1890, Journeymen Cooks' Union No. 18 was organized with eleven members. At this time there was no uniformity of hours or wages. Cooks work from twelve to sixteen hours per day, and in many instances receive very poor wages. Through the judicious use of the strike and the boycott, the cooks, in co-operation with the Trades Assembly, made their union an instrument to increase their wages and to decrease their excessively long hours of toil. The union became strong and powerful, and most of the leading restaurants in Denver have

been successfully unionized. In the old days the cooks of Denver worked seven days a week. One of the purposes of the union from its inception was to establish a six-day work in the week. After a great deal of effort this was ultimately secured, and in the union eating houses of Denver the cooks get one day off in each week without any reduction of pay. The Cooks' Union of Cripple Creek was recently formed by dividing the Cooks' and Waiters' Union into a union of each kind.

#### COOKS AND WAITERS.

There are two cooks' and waiters' unions in the state, located at Colorado Springs and Victor. Being engaged in the same general line of work in towns where they are not numerous enough to support two unions, they both unite in one. They have vastly benefited the craft by increasing wages, shortening hours and securing various other benefits wherever organized. The cooks and waiters at Victor conducted a very effective strike and boycott in December, 1899. It was successful. These unions are fraternal and benevolent, and have sick and death benefits. They are all affiliated with the Colorado State Federation of Labor.

#### CONDUCTORS.

There are eight divisions of the Order of Railway Conductors in Colorado. Almost every railway conductor employed upon the railway lines of this state is enrolled in the list of members of one of these divisions. Division No. 44, of Denver, was one of the earlier crafts to organize. Its formation goes back to October, 1877. But few misunderstandings have occurred between the conductors and the companies by whom they are employed, and the differences were settled without much difficulty.

#### LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have eleven divisions in Colorado. The first division to organize was No. 186, of Denver, March, 1875. The locomotive engineers of Colorado were quick to appreciate the many advantages to be secured by organization, and, with the developments of the railroads of the state and an ever increasing mileage, the number of engineers has constantly been increasing, and new divisions have been organized as rapidly as their formation became necessary. It is customary with the engineers, wher-

ever practicable, to organize all members of the craft working on a certain road into one division. Thus in Denver No. 186 is composed of Union Pacific, Colorado & Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, while No. 451 consists principally of Rio Grande engineers. The order in Colorado includes all the locomotive engineers employed.

#### FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

In the organization of trades there was originally no provision made for organizing those with no trade at all, but who were classified as common laborers. The Federal Labor Union is for the purpose of organizing those who have no craft organization, as well as all tradesmen who have no union in the locality where the Federal Labor Union is organized. The field is a large one. A Federal Labor Union is nearly the same thing as a mixed assembly of the Knights of Labor. It is a nucleus to bring all workers into one fold and organize those who are tradesmen into their own craft as soon as a sufficient number can be gotten together. A considerable number of these Federal Labor Unions exist in Colorado and much excellent work has been done by them.

#### LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

The Locomotive Firemen were in the field with an organization very soon after the whistle of the first locomotive was heard in the streets of Denver. Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 77 is the pioneer one of this order in Colorado. It was organized in June, 1877, with a chartered membership of the supposed unlucky number thirteen. There are now fifteen lodges in the state, with a membership which includes practically all the locomotive firemen in Colorado.

#### THE GRANITE CUTTERS.

The Denver branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union is the only one in Colorado. It was organized in April, 1885. It has jurisdiction all over the state and has members at work in every city and camp where granite is cut. When this union was first formed the wages of granite cutters in Denver were three dollars for ten hours' work. As one of the results of organization wages have been advanced to four dollars for an eight-hour day. In some parts of Colorado four and a half has been paid. Several attempts have been made at different times and places to reduce the four-dollar

scale, but the granite cutter has successfully resisted every effort in this direction.

#### HORSESHOERS.

The only union in this state composed exclusively of horseshoers is Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 29 of Denver. This was organized December, 1886. A ten-hour day, with nine hours on Saturday, was one of the first results obtained. After a few years this was changed to a straight nine-hour day. Before organization there was no regular scale of wages. A uniform scale has since been established. Through the efforts of the organized horseshoers the Eleventh General Assembly passed a law creating a board of examiners to examine and license all working horseshoers in the city of Denver found to be competent. The Supreme Court, by an unfavorable construction, rendered the law inoperative. A city ordinance embodying the same proposition was passed by the City Council, but was vetoed by Mayor McMurray.

#### THE GARMENT WORKERS.

There are two unions of the garment workers in the city of Denver. Both are affiliated with the International Garment Workers' Union of America. No. 139 was organized April, 1896, with thirty-five charter members, all of whom were employes of the Underhill factory. The membership increased and after a time an agreement was entered into with the proprietor and notice posted to the effect that all employes must be members of the Garment Workers' Union. The entire membership, of which nearly all are women, are employed at the Underhill factory, at the corner of Seventeenth and Market streets. The employes are engaged at making overalls, corduroy pants, jumpers, shirts and all goods that are worn by workmen when engaged at their daily avocations. Every garment bears the union label. The condition of the workers has been improved in many ways since organization, and their earnings are considerably more. Wages for some kinds of work have been advanced as much as twenty-five per cent. The scale of wages paid to employes at the present time is from ten to fifteen per cent. higher than in any other similar manufactories in the country. The management of the Underhill factory is respected, honored and patronized by the organized workers of Colorado for the fair and generous treatment accorded to its employes. The kind-

liest and most friendly relations exist between the proprietor and the operatives.

Garment Workers' Union No. 113 is one of the new unions of the state, having been organized March 15, 1900. Previous to its formation the Tailors' Union admitted to membership some of this class of garment workers. They were, however, hardly up to the standard of proficiency required, and the Tailors' Union encouraged their being formed into a distinct union of garment workers. This class received some recruits from those who have acquired some knowledge of the work in the sweat shops of the old world. A considerable portion of these workmen are foreigners. The membership of 113 is increasing, and the lodge is in very good condition.

#### IRON MOULDERS.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North America has two branches in Colorado, located at Denver and Pueblo. The Denver branch was organized October, 1878, and the one at Pueblo, April, 1888.

All moulders in Colorado are under the jurisdiction of either one or the other of these two branches. The wonderful development in the use of iron in modern society makes the iron moulder a worker of importance. To acquire a mastery of all departments of iron moulding requires several years training. The man doing but one thing acquires a rapidity of execution that lessens the cost of production, hence the subdivision of labor in iron moulding establishments. While cheapening the cost of production it has rendered the workman less independent. The journeymen strive to secure for themselves a share of the results accruing from the subdivision of labor, the introduction of machinery and modern methods of production. They use their organization to accomplish these results. The iron moulders have always come to the assistance of other unions that found it necessary to invoke the strike or the boycott.

#### LATHERS.

There are four unions composed of lathers in Colorado. They are located at Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek. All are affiliated with the Colorado State Federation of Labor. Before the unions were organized there was no fixed number of hours for a day's work, and the scale of wages paid to lathers was whatever they could

get. Since organization a regular eight-hour day has been established, and a wage scale determined upon which is uniform in each locality.

#### LETTER CARRIERS.

The letter carriers are well organized in Colorado, having an association in each city where carriers are employed, ten in all. There are not to exceed five or six carriers in the state who do not belong to some one of the branches.

Silver State Branch No. 47, of Denver, was the first to organize, August, 1890. The locals are fraternal and beneficiary. These associations work in entire harmony with the postoffice department. All letter carriers get a vacation of fifteen days each year, with full pay.

#### THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

No review of the labor organizations of Colorado, past and present, however brief, would be complete which omitted mention of the Knights of Labor. This order has played a very important part in the organization of labor here, as indeed it has everywhere. A very large portion of the trade unionists of Colorado have at some time been identified with the Knights of Labor. No organization in the history of the race had its origin in a more commendable desire to eradicate everything from our social and industrial system which smacks of tyranny or injustice than did this one, and none can point with a greater degree of pride to better results. Its principles command the admiration and respect of all right-thinking people. The very essence of every economic advance that has already accomplished much and promises inestimable good in the years to come, is included in the principles of knighthood.

The first local Knight of Labor Assembly in Colorado was organized at Erie, August, 1878—the next to organize was "Cosmopolitan," at Leadville, January, 1879. This assembly lived for many years and reached its zenith in 1889, when it had a membership of 1,140 in good standing. January 1 of that year the assemblies in Leadville, Colorado, had an aggregate membership of 1,982 in good standing. Up to January 1, 1884, the growth of the order had been slow, and but five assemblies had been organized in the state. In the spring of 1884 the Union Pacific Railroad Company made an attempt to reduce the wages of its shop employes

from ten to twenty per cent. Against this objectionable order the employes, who were organized into a very strong assembly of the Knights of Labor, went on strike, with the result that in three days the notice of reduction was taken down and the scale of wages remained as it was. Other workmen recognizing the benefits accruing to the Union Pacific employes from organization, became anxious to organize, and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor sprang into existence very rapidly. In 1885 organizers were sent through the coal mining districts, and the coal miners at the various camps were quite generally formed into assemblies of the Knights of Labor. The next five years were palmy ones for Knights of Labor organizations in Colorado, and in 1888 sixty-eight assemblies had been organized and most of them were in working order. There was scarcely a mining camp in the mountains, an agricultural town in the valleys, or a city in the state that did not have one or more assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Three strong district assemblies were organized, one for western and two for eastern and southern Colorado. During several sessions of the legislature the Knights of Labor had a committee in attendance to watch legislation, and a number of labor measures were enacted into law through the efforts of the order. The Sixth General Assembly had eight members who were at that time Knights of Labor in good standing. This order continued to exert great influence for many years. Of late its membership has declined materially, the growth of trades unions having to a great extent absorbed the membership. During the last year the order in Colorado has increased, several new assemblies having been organized. There are three Knights of Labor assemblies in the city of Denver, and assemblies are to be found in various parts of the state. The order is very secret, and the Master Workman in Colorado requests that a list of the assemblies and the names of the secretaries be not published.

#### MINERS' UNIONS.

There are thirty-four unions in Colorado, composed of metalliferous miners, men working around mines, coal miners, mill men, smelter employes, engineers working around mines, mills or smelters. Of this number twenty-seven are affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners. In the early eighties there were several local unions of miners in the different mining camps. They were soon afterward organ-



ized into assemblies of the Knights of Labor and exercised great influence in labor circles for a number of years. The strongest and most important of these old-time organizations was the Lake County Miners' Union of Leadville.

In March, 1893, Pitkin County Miners' Union No. 6 was organized at Aspen, Colorado. It was the first one to be organized under the auspices of the Western Federation of Miners and is the oldest of the present system of miners' unions in the state. The new organization grew apace, and in 1896 between fifty and sixty unions had been formed and nearly every mining camp in Colorado had a branch of the Western Federation. Some of these unions were never strong, others had a phenomenal membership.

In June, 1896, the ill-fated Leadville strike was inaugurated. It continued until February of the following year. This strike proved a severe drain upon the resources of the miners and cost the federation approximately \$100,000. A number of the miners' unions in Colorado collapsed while this strike, or, more accurately speaking, lockout, was on, or soon after it was declared off. The Leadville union, Cloud City No. 33, one of the strongest in the state, having more than 2,000 members, July 1, 1896, found its treasury empty, its membership demoralized, in arrears and scattered, its influence broken. The work of again rebuilding proceeded slowly. Steadily lost ground was recovered and the end of each year found the membership larger than did its beginning. At present the unions of the miners are full of life and vitality, with a constantly increasing membership.

#### THE MUSICIANS.

The musicians of Colorado in early days made several attempts to organize in the different towns, but with very indifferent success. Harmony seemed to be lacking with them as with others, and all these associations dissolved soon after being formed. Since 1890 strong and well-disciplined unions of musicians have been organized at Leadville, Denver, Pueblo and Cripple Creek. Each one of these associations is in a thriving condition and is able to fully regulate all matters pertaining to their vocation in the several localities. Prior to organization competition had become so keen among the musicians, and wages so small, that they were completely demoralized. A uniform scale of prices has been adopted, suited to the several localities, competition has been checked

and in every way have conditions for the musician been made better. These unions include every professional musician in the state.

#### THE MACHINISTS.

The International Association of Machinists have three branches in the state. The organization found its way in Colorado first by way of Pueblo, Pueblo Lodge No. 13 being the first in the western country. The seeds of organization were first sown in Denver when Mr. E. P. Crawford, member of No. 13, as organizer, visited Denver, and on October 10, 1889, the records say: "First meeting Pioneer Lodge No. 47."

"The members desiring to form an association of machinists of the national branch met at the hall, 1554 Champa street, under the leadership of E. P. Crawford, organizer of Pike's Peak Lodge No. 13, of Pueblo."

The records say there were nine members present. They organized. The young lodge was very well officered, as the records show they had a full quota. J. C. Fulton was Master Mechanic. W. S. Gardner, Past Master Mechanic. W. W. Ball, Foreman. G. F. Bartholmes, Secretary. J. T. Johnston, Treasurer. From the time of its organization the lodge seemed to grow.

Seeing the necessity of organizing, the lodge held several "mass meetings" in City Hall during the early part of December, 1889, and several new members were obtained by this method, as many as twelve being taken in at one meeting.

On January 31, 1890, after the meeting of Pioneer Lodge, Queen City Lodge No. 67 was organized, the Master Mechanic of No. 47 acting as organizer. Thirty-one members were enrolled, and the records show an attendance of about fifty members of Pioneer.

The folly of trying to keep two lodges of the same organization in a city the size of Denver soon became apparent. On November 21, 1890, the lodges consolidated under the name of Denver Lodge No. 47.

Denver Lodge has been in but a very few strikes or disturbances of any kind for an organization as old and passing from the period where employers do not care to and will not recognize labor organizations to the period when they see the necessity of such recognition. In 1893 there was a strike on the Union Pacific system that involved No. 47. This was

settled by agreement with the company, in which a standard rate of wages was established.

In October, 1898, the lodge got into trouble with the F. M. Davis Iron Works Company over the discharge of a committee appointed to attend to union matters after working hours, and the refusal of the company to reinstate them.

In March of the present year the members working at the Vulcan Iron Works walked out on account of helpers being placed on machinists' work.

The branch at Colorado City was organized in March, 1900.

#### THE DENVER MAILERS.

Mailers' Union No. 8 was organized in October, 1897. The membership is composed of those engaged in the mailing department of the Denver newspapers. This union has been successful in regulating and systematizing the work of its membership, and has secured for them many privileges which they did not enjoy before they were organized.

The mailers are chartered by the International Typographical Union and belong to the Printing Trades Council.

#### PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

The plumbers, steam and gas fitters have four unions in the state. In addition to this they have associations at Boulder and Cripple Creek, which are affiliated directly with the unions at Denver and Victor. The first to organize was No. 3, of Denver, which was formed in July, 1887, with twenty members. Its membership now includes every journeyman plumber or gas fitter in Denver. The workmen in this craft at Pueblo, the Cripple Creek district and Colorado Springs are thoroughly organized, and the unions at these places include all the journeymen plumbers employed there. The whole state is included in the jurisdiction of the cities where unions exist, and members may be found in many other cities. An eight-hour day has been secured in every city of the state where unions of plumbers exist. Wages, while uniform in each locality, vary in the state from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day.

The plumbers, after much labor, secured the passage of a law creating a board of examiners and making it necessary for each workman to pass an examination and have a certificate certifying to his competency. This board consists of

two journeymen, two master plumbers and the plumbing inspector. It applies to the city of Denver solely.

The plumbers and gas fitters of Colorado have a state association organized upon very similar lines to the international. This association has jurisdiction over all questions pertaining to the craft in the state, and can establish any local rules and regulations not in conflict with the international union.

Since the office of plumbing inspector has been created in the city of Denver, a great improvement has been effected in the quality of plumbing in the city.

A bill will be introduced in the Thirteenth General Assembly making provision for registering and licensing journeymen plumbers, and thorough inspection of the sewerage system of all towns and cities in the state. Such inspection, accompanied with authority upon the part of the state inspector to compel compliance with required regulations, would very much improve the general health of people living in the towns and cities of Colorado. I would recommend this measure to the careful consideration of the Thirteenth General Assembly.

#### PLUMBERS, LABORERS AND DRAIN LAYERS.

Plumbers', Laborers' and Drain Layers' Union of Denver is the only organization of the kind in the state. It was organized in March, 1898. Since organization an agreement has been entered into with the master plumbers by which only union men are employed and a uniform wage scale of \$2 for an eight-hour day is paid. It is chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor.

#### PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

The painters, decorators and paperhangers of Colorado are a fairly well organized craft, and have, through their unions, been enabled to secure many advantages that otherwise they would not be enjoying. There are five unions of this trade in the state, all affiliated with the international trade organization. These unions have had many ups and downs, and at times have struggled for existence. At present they all have a satisfactory membership and are husky, growing organizations. No. 79 of Denver is the oldest, having been organized in March, 1888. During the panic of 1893 wages of

painters were reduced to \$2.50 per day. With the revival of industry which set in in 1897 an effort was made to restore the old scale. This was accomplished in the spring of 1899 and in March, 1900, but not without a good deal of friction.

#### PLASTERERS.

A city where four or five hundred carpenters and three or four hundred bricklayers can find employment will furnish work for not more than seventy-five plasterers. There are, therefore, but few cities of sufficient population in Colorado to employ enough plasterers to form a union. Plasterers are found very frequently among the membership of the federal labor unions. There are four unions of this craft in the state, and where organized they have succeeded fairly well in establishing their wage scale and fixing the hours of labor. Some difficulties have occurred between these workmen and the bosses, to which reference has been made in the chapter on "Strikes."

#### PRINTING PRESSMEN.

There are two unions of printing pressmen in Colorado, No. 40 located at Denver, and No. 83 at Victor. These two branches have exclusive jurisdiction in all press rooms in the state, and members of one or the other man the press rooms in every large printing establishment in Colorado. The printing pressmen were formerly admitted to membership in the typographical union, with the privilege of voting upon questions pertaining to press rooms alone. The pressmen's unions, while distinct, are still affiliated with the typographical union. The pressman has charge of a complicated machine, and his responsibilities are in proportion. Recent inventions have made radical changes in the work of pressmen, as they have in all other kinds of labor connected with printing. No serious trouble has occurred between the pressmen and their employers.

#### PRINTERS.

The International Typographical Union has eight branches in Colorado. No. 49 of Denver is the oldest union in the state, having been organized in 1860. The great flood in Cherry Creek in 1864 carried away all the books, records and papers, also more than \$100 in money belonging to 49. None of this property was ever recovered. Practically every journeyman printer in the state is a union workman. The few exceptions to be found are in the remote country districts.

It was largely through the efforts of the union printers of Colorado that the Childs-Drexel Home was secured for Colorado Springs. The printers were among the most intelligent of the early craftsmen, and they have always struggled, and with a marked degree of success, to preserve the best of the old-time customs, and to establish new usages in conformity with the new conditions of the times. At an early date each union adopted the plan of allowing each local to legislate upon all craft questions within its jurisdiction, thus recognizing the principle of home rule. But few trades have felt the effect of machinery so severely as has that of the printers. In many large offices machines have entirely supplanted hand work except as to job work. When the printers realized that the change from hand composition to typesetting by machinery was inevitable it tried to adapt itself to the new order as agreeably as possible. It tried to transfer the hand compositor to the machines. This was frequently successful and the compositor became a skilled machine operator. The old-time printer who could not or who did not get an opportunity to operate a machine finds himself out of work a good share of the time. The situation, difficult though it was, has been met by the printers' unions with marked sagacity, and at no time have the advantages of compact organization been more apparent than since the introduction of the linotype machines. Women are admitted to the printers' unions upon the same terms as men, and receive equal pay for equal work.

#### PRINTING PRESS ASSISTANTS.

Denver Printing Press Assistants' Union was organized January, 1894. It is chartered by the International Printing Pressmen's Union. It is a strong, compact little organization, and embraces all the capable workmen of this class in Denver. The printing pressmen have had but one small strike, and that was satisfactorily settled.

#### POSTAL CLERKS.

This union is composed of postal railway clerks in Colorado and in some of the adjoining states. It is chartered by the National Association, and is part of the seventh division, which includes Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and New Mexico. It is a fraternal and beneficiary association, and has an accident insurance feature which enables postal clerks to carry reliable accident insurance at very low rates. It

has accomplished a good deal by way of re-classifying the mail service and making the labor of postal clerks easier.

#### SIGN WRITERS.

Sign writing or lettering is a business carried on by a class of painters who have a union separate and distinct from that of the painters and decorators. While most sign writers can do all kinds of work connected with the craft, it is considered a separate avocation. It requires skill of a very high order to do this work well. Several unions of sign writers have been organized, but dissolved after a brief period. The present union was organized May, 1898. It has adopted a trade mark and established a uniform scale of wages.

#### SHEET METAL WORKERS.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 9, of Denver, was organized April, 1898. It is the only one of the kind in the state. Before organization there had been no regular scale of wages paid; workmen in this craft had been working for such wages as they would bargain for each time they were employed. Since organization a regular minimum wage scale has been established, many evils have been corrected, and the hours have been reduced to eight. This union is chartered by the Amalgamated International Association of Sheet Metal Workers, and is affiliated with the Building Trades Council of Denver.

#### STEAM ENGINEERS.

The International Steam Engineers' Union of America, which was organized at Denver, April, 1896, has two lodges in the state of Colorado, located at Denver and Pueblo, respectively. The lodge in Denver was organized as a local union in March, 1883, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor soon after, receiving the charter number 5703, by which it was known for many years. Through the efforts of the Denver branch the international was organized, the local union being chartered as number one. This is an efficient and a progressive organization, and demands a high standard of efficiency upon the part of its membership. In the city of Denver, in order to be eligible to membership the applicant must possess a license issued by a board composed of machinists, engineers and boiler makers, acting under the authority of the fire and police board. The

boiler inspector is a member of this board, ex officio. These licenses are subject to revocation for drunkenness or other good cause. In cities where there is no examining board provided for by law, the applicant for membership must pass a satisfactory examination before a board appointed by the lodge, for the purpose of ascertaining his qualifications. The lodge aims to secure good wages and fair conditions of employment for good, competent service. It is fraternal, and makes provision for sick and disabled members. The rate of wages paid to stationary engineers in Colorado ranges from \$40 to \$250 per month.

#### SWITCHMEN.

The Switchmen's Union of North America has five lodges in Colorado. The present organization of switchmen is of recent date, all the lodges in this state having been chartered since January 1, 1899. The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association disbanded in 1894, since which time some of these unions maintained an existence as locals until the present national organization was started, when they affiliated. In the earlier years of railroad service competency among switchmen counted for but little. Almost any one who was willing to take the risk of personal injury in this dangerous branch of railroad labor would be employed. At present the value of skill and training is well understood. The experienced switchman is required by all railroad companies. The membership of these unions is increasing and will soon include all the workmen of this kind in the state. The motto of the organized switchmen is benevolence, hope and protection.

#### STONE CUTTERS.

The stone cutters, as they are called by way of distinction from the granite cutters, have three unions in the state of Colorado, located at Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs. No. 1, located at Denver, is one of the historic labor unions of Colorado. When building operations were being extensively carried on in Denver, the Stone Cutters' Union was a powerful organization in more ways than one, and absolutely controlled everything pertaining to that industry. This union of stone cutters was organized in 1879 with a membership of eighty. In 1890 the membership was 550. It was always conservative and reasonable in its demands, which, taken together with its large membership,



enabled it to settle such difficulties as arose fairly and justly. The stone cutters have derived very great benefits from their organization by way of wages, hours, and trade conditions. They have the usual sick, disability and death benefits.

#### STONE MASONS.

Stone Masons' Union of Denver was organized April, 1886. In 1890, when the building boom was at its best, this union had a membership of more than 300. Stone masons formerly worked ten hours. Soon after organization was effected they secured an eight-hour day without reduction of wages, and have since retained it. The stone masons and the brick layers in most cities are members of the same union and have an international organization. The order is fraternal, and has excellent beneficiary features.

#### STEREOTYPERS.

The stereotypers employed in the printing offices of Denver were organized into a union of their own, July 13, 1891. Prior to that date they were members of the Typographical Union, with voting privileges upon questions relating solely to their own vocation. The stereotypers in 1898 were granted autonomy, and the stereotypers and electrotypers' trade district union has entire control of all matters relating to themselves. They are still under the jurisdiction of the Typographical Union. Though not large in point of numbers, this union includes most members of the craft and has members employed in several cities of Colorado and surrounding states.

#### STENOGRAPHERS.

There are two organizations of stenographers in Denver. The Denver Council of Women Stenographers was organized June, 1898, by Miss Gertrude Beeks. It is affiliated with the National Association of Women Stenographers, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, November, 1894. Miss Beeks is president of the National Association. Its objects are to enable the members to become better acquainted with each other, to secure the benefits resulting from organized effort, and for the relief of sick members. It is composed exclusively of women, and is literary and fraternal.

The Colorado State Stenographers' Association is one of the newest unions in the state, having been organized May,

1900. All stenographers of both sexes are eligible to membership. There is an employment committee who make it their business to secure situations for stenographers and typewriters who are seeking employment. The salary paid depends upon the competency of the applicant to do certain kinds of work. This committee has been instrumental in securing work for many members. There is also a speed committee, whose duty it is to ascertain the efficiency of members and to recommend them for situations according to merit. The salaries paid to stenographers, who must also be typewriters, varies considerably, ranging from \$30 to \$85 per month. Court stenographers and perhaps a few others doing work requiring exceptional skill receive much higher wages. The objects of this association are declared to be, "To advance and protect professional interests of members, to assist them in procuring employment, to encourage and develop their ability, and to elevate the profession in general."

#### THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES.

There are three unions in this state composed of scene shifters and theatrical stage workers. The membership is necessarily small, as but few workmen are employed at this kind of labor, and these solely around theatres and opera houses. Scene shifting requires a peculiar sort of skill, and the worker only becomes proficient with experience. Some considerable friction has occurred at times between the theatrical managers and the workmen in this vocation.

#### TEAMSTERS.

There are two teamsters' unions in this state, located at Denver and Pueblo. Both are locals and without any connection with each other. Both are affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. Before the teamsters organized there was no regular wages paid and each teamster worked for what he could get. Since the unions have been formed, regular wages have been established and regular hours worked.

#### TRAINMEN.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has eleven lodges in Colorado. No. 30, at Denver, and lodges at Salida and Pueblo were organized in August, 1884, and bore the name of brakemen. In 1891 the name was changed to the present one. It now includes not only brakemen, but conductors,

baggage-men, express messengers, in fact any workman who has served for one year in any capacity in the train service. It participates with the other railroad organizations in forming a joint board which acts for the best interests of all. The trainmen have the same policy as the other railroad men with reference to seniority of service and promotions in accordance with it. The order in Colorado has a large and a constantly increasing membership. Several lodges of trainmen have been formed within the last year.

#### TEAM OWNERS.

The team owners and the transfer outfits of Denver organized themselves into a union March, 1898. Their work consists of all kinds of hauling and transferring and is done both by the day and by the job. Before organization, there had been so much competition between team owners that their earnings were very small. Since organization uniform rates for given kinds of work have been established and prices have been advanced about 40 per cent. This union belongs to the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

#### THE DENVER TRADES ASSEMBLY.

The oldest representative body of wage workers in Colorado, a union made up of delegates from different locals, is the Denver Trades Assembly, which was organized November, 1882. As the printers were the first craftsmen to organize in the state, so they were the pioneers in the movement to bring about closer and more harmonious relations between the labor unions of Denver. The Trades Assembly was originally composed of five unions, the printers, tailors, bakers, stone cutters and the iron moulders. Its life has been continuous from date of organization until the present writing. Like most labor organizations in its first beginnings, it had many prejudices to meet, many jealousies to overcome. The years 1885-86 saw many new unions formed and affiliated as rapidly as they were organized. From this time forward the Trades Assembly became a strong and an influential body. While declining to become an adjunct of any political party, its declared purpose is to use every influence possible upon the law making power to secure favorable and desired legislation upon the many subjects in which the industrial classes feel an interest. The Assembly has taken an active interest in the subject of convict labor and its employment in a way

which will not permit the product to come into competition with free labor.

The Denver Trades Assembly has frequently been called upon to act as an arbiter in the settlement of labor disputes. Its findings have been marked by a spirit of fairness that caused them to be respected by both parties to the controversy in dispute. The Denver Trades Assembly is chartered by both the American Federation of Labor and the Colorado State Federation of Labor.

#### THE LEADVILLE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

Several trades assemblies composed of delegates from the labor organizations of Leadville have been formed at different times during the last ten years. They all disbanded after an existence of a few months. In the winter of 1899 there were a number of new unions organized and old ones again put into working order in the carbonate camp. In March, 1899, the present Trades Assembly was organized. It is a thriving organization and is composed of delegates from the Clerks', Tailors', Typographical, Barbers', Miners', Carpenters' and Cigarmakers' Unions. It is chartered by the State Federation of Labor.

#### CRIPPLE CREEK TRADES ASSEMBLY.

The several unions of Cripple Creek, Altman and Anaconda met in the form of a convention, with three delegates each, and organized as a central body, Cripple Creek Trades Assembly, November, 1894. Each union affiliating does not surrender any of its local autonomy. It is necessary, in any dispute which may arise between any of the crafts and their employers, that the grievance complained of be approved by the central body before they will give such dispute their endorsement. It has jurisdiction over all trade questions which may be submitted to it by connected unions. Being in the center of the most thoroughly unionized district in Colorado, its action has always commanded respect. It is chartered by the State Federation of Labor. The following extract from the declaration of principles says: "We declare it to be the duty of every laboring man to use his utmost endeavor to secure the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes generally, and to accomplish this we believe that a central organization should exist, whereby all branches may prove allies to the particular one that may be oppressed by capital.

We hereby pledge ourselves to assist each other in securing fair wages and fair treatment to the laboring classes by all honorable means, and we shall withdraw, and use our influence to have others withdraw, all patronage from any unfair employer."

#### VICTOR TRADES ASSEMBLY.

Victor Trades Assembly was organized in May, 1896, and has affiliated with it every labor union in that city, which includes the barbers, carpenters, cooks and waiters, federal labor, painters and decorators, retail clerks and the printers. It is a thoroughly live body and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the good of labor. The following extract from the preamble adopted is indicative of its purpose: "We are in favor of arbitration whenever differences exist between employer and employed. We favor the self employment of labor, as only complete independence can be obtained when the laborer is no longer dependent upon other individuals for the right to work, and especially do we recommend that whatever trades intend striking for the accomplishment of any just purpose, if the funds of the organization will not allow it, the resistance, instead of being passive, should become active and aggressive by using the funds productively instead of unproductively."

#### BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

The organization of the Denver Building Trades Council was the result of a feeling which had been growing for several years among journeymen workmen employed in the building trades, that the interests of all would be better safeguarded if a close organization of all these unions could be effected. In November, 1897, this council, composed solely of unions engaged in the building industry, was organized. All the building trades unions in the city of Denver are affiliated save one or two. One of the rules established and which has been in effect since March, 1898, is that no union man can work with a man who is not a member of the union of his craft. The council is composed of three delegates from each associated union. Cognizance is taken of all disputes arising between contractors and builders and their workmen, and the council usually succeeds in settling these difficulties in a way that avoids strikes or serious friction of any kind.

**THE ALLIED PRINTING COUNCIL.**

The Allied Printing Trades Council of the city of Denver was organized in June, 1896. It is composed of all the unions that are in any way connected with the printing craft, or who are employed around printing offices. Typographical Union No. 49, Stereotypers' Union No. 13, Mailers' Union No. 8, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 40, Photo Engravers' Union No. 18, Job Pressmen's Union No. 1, Press Assistants' Union No. 14, Bookbinders' Union No. 29, Bindery Girls' Union No. 58, are the unions which comprise this trades council.

Each one of these unions has a label of its own, but in cities where an allied council exists, each separate label is withdrawn and the Allied Printing Trades label is substituted for them all, to be used in the establishments which conform to the requirements. The council is composed of three representatives from each affiliated union, irrespective of membership. The label is the property of the entire council and printing offices are allowed its use who employ at least one member of each union represented. The unanimous consent of the council must be secured in each case where the use of the label is granted.

**TELEGRAPHERS.**

The Order of Railway Telegraphers has two lodges in this state, located at Denver and Pueblo. Owing to the fact that telegraph operators are scattered and but few are to be found in one locality, they maintain but two organizations, with jurisdiction over the entire state. The membership of these two branches includes nearly all the railroad telegraphers employed in Colorado. While this order has usually gotten along agreeably with the railroad companies, within the last year the telegraphers have waged a boycott against the Colorado & Southern. The order aims to raise the standard of efficiency among operators and to improve the service in every way. It has the usual system of benefits which characterize the other railroad orders.

**TAILORS.**

The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America has four branches in Colorado. The tailors of Denver were the first workmen in the state to follow the example of the printers in the matter of organization. Tailors were paid very good

wages in early days. They suffered a reduction in 1877, which was restored in 1881. Certain customs, such as payment of seat rent, fuel and light, have been established by the employers, although such customs are unheard of in other trades. This the tailors are trying to change. Most of the labor in this trade is piece work. Nearly all of the tailoring establishments in the cities of Colorado where the journeymen are organized employ union labor and pay the regular union scale.

The "sweating system" has found its way among the tailors to a greater extent than among the tradesmen of almost any other craft. One of the objects of the Tailors' Union is to obtain respectable wages for women. Under the sweating system the proprietor of the shop contracts with a middle man to furnish him with a given number of articles of wearing apparel. The middle man contracts with the sewing woman to do the work. The proprietor holds the contractor responsible, and the contractor looks to the sewing woman, who is the sweater, for the efficient performance of her contract. The smaller the wages paid to the sewing woman, the larger the profits of the middle man. Many of these women take their work home and, by working twelve or fourteen hours per day, earn very small wages.

Some who are very skilful with the needle and in the use of the sewing machine make very good wages, but they set the pace for less swift and skilful women whose earnings are very small. The journeymen tailors strive to gain their share of the benefits which accrue to society from the changes which progress introduces. To prevent, or at least to lessen, the evils of "sweating," the journeymen tailors' unions seek to have all work done in shops provided by the employers, with fixed hours of labor and healthy surroundings, and at a living wage for all the workers. The sweating system has been practically destroyed in this trade in Denver.

#### UPHOLSTERERS.

Denver Upholsterers' Union No. 22 is the only one of this craft in Colorado. It was organized in 1891. For a time it was affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor, but soon after the formation of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, at Chicago in 1892, it received a charter from that body, which it still retains. The membership of No. 22, while not large, comprises nearly all

the journeymen upholsterers actively working at the trade in the city of Denver. While the work of the upholsterers has been largely educational, they have established and maintained a uniform scale of prices for work and in various ways advanced their interests.

#### WAITERS.

There are two unions composed exclusively of waiters in this state. No. 24, of Cripple Creek, was formed in the summer of 1900 by a division of the cooks and waiters of that district into two distinct unions, each with exclusive jurisdiction over all those working as cooks or waiters.

Waiters' Union No. 14, of Denver, was organized November, 1891. But few unions in the state have brought so many and such distinct benefits to its membership as has this one. The wages of waiters was formerly \$9 per week, fourteen hours per day. After a great deal of agitation and hard work, in 1894 the union secured a scale of \$10 per week for men and \$8 per week for girls and eleven hours work per day. This scale of wages is still operative. The union also succeeded in securing a six-day working week without reduction of wages. Denver is the only city in the country where the waiters have secured the six-day working week. The immediate benefits may be summarized by comparison: Seven 14-hour days, ninety-eight hours' labor, \$9, as against \$10 for a 66-hour week, and \$8 per week for girls as against \$6 for the seven-day week. This union is strong and flourishing and has most of the waiters in Denver upon the roll of membership.

#### WOODWORKERS.

As the result of an active agitation among the woodworkers of Denver, the Machine Woodworkers' Union of that city was organized in May, 1890. It collapsed in 1895, but was reorganized in April, 1897. It is now known as No. 3 of the Amalgamated International Woodworkers, which was organized at Chicago in September, 1896, by combining the Furniture Workers, the International Varnishers and the Woodworkers into one organization.

The Denver union embraces all the woodworkers in the city in its membership. The woodworkers are an especially skilled and competent class of workmen, thoroughly devoted to the cause of unionism and always ready to do something to advance it. This union has been successful in establish-



ing trade rules and regulations among the craft in Denver, uniformity of wages has been secured and the membership benefited in many ways.

#### ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The Electrical Workers' Union No. 68, of Denver, was organized February 21, 1898. Before the local was organized electrical workers were receiving from \$1.75 to \$2.25 for a day of ten hours. Since organization the wages of electrical workers have been advanced from time to time until they are now \$3 for an eight-hour day. Much has been accomplished during the last year to raise the standard of the membership and to secure a better quality of workmanship. This union has a board of examiners to pass upon the qualifications of each applicant before he is admitted to membership. It is chartered by the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

#### LINEMEN.

Local Union of Linemen No. 121 of the U. B. of E. W. was organized in Denver in May, 1900. It is composed exclusively of electrical workers who are employed at outside work, putting up poles, cross arming, stringing of wires and all work outside of buildings and pertaining to electricity. The regular wages of linemen is \$2.85 for an eight-hour day, having been increased from \$2.65 within the last few months by the voluntary action of the companies. The Linemen's Union is in a healthy and flourishing condition with a membership in good standing of 110, which number is steadily being increased.

## TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO.

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In the following table is presented as accurate and complete a roster of the labor organizations of the State of Colorado as it has been possible to secure. The inquiry has been careful and painstaking, and is, we think, substantially correct in every particular. The information upon which the tables are based has been obtained from the secretaries of locals and from other authentic sources, and is reliable.

The third biennial report of this bureau, covering the years 1891-92, contained a statement of the labor organizations in existence in Colorado at that time. No detailed compilation of the organization of labor in this state has been given to the public since the one of 1892.

The rapid growth of unions, the marked increase in their membership, the important part which they have taken in the growth and development of the state, renders the present inquiry at once instructive, necessary and interesting.

A careful inquiry into the organization of labor in the other states of the union has disclosed the fact that there is a larger percentage of the wage workers of Colorado enrolled in the ranks of its labor organizations than of any sister state. The state standing next to Colorado in the proportion of its wage workers who are members of labor unions is probably Montana.

That the higher wage scale in operation in this state is due in large measure to the influence of these unions no intelligent, observant person will dispute. A glance at the different rates of wages paid in the same industries in the organized and unorganized camps and districts will fully confirm it. That the presence of these unions is the obstacle in the way of a reduction of wages in many localities is well known. It is to them that is to be credited such laws as have been secured in the interest of the industrial classes. It is to a general appreciation of the truth that through unionism can the interest of labor be most effectively safeguarded that the past year has witnessed the formation of a larger number of

unions in Colorado than any preceding year in the history of the state. The next two years will undoubtedly largely increase the membership of labor unions here.

Necessarily the membership of a union is dependent largely upon the size of the town in which it is located, and the number of workmen employed at that particular industry. The strength and influence of a union in a locality is determined by the proportion of those engaged at that vocation which is included in its membership. The larger the per cent. of those employed in a given trade or in a given locality, who are union men or women, the greater the influence of the organization. Thus a town or trade small in the actual membership of its unions may be very strong for the local purpose of such organizations.

An interesting question in this relation is what proportion of all the wage workers of Colorado are members of labor unions? As there are no statistics published giving the total number of persons in the state who can be called wage earners, this can only be approximated. Another question of interest in this connection is, which trade and locality is best organized? While there may be some room for difference of opinion upon these points, it is quite certain that the printers and the allied printing trades include in their unions a larger proportion of those actually employed as journeymen in that craft than any of the others.

The Cripple Creek district, which includes all the camps in that vicinity, is undoubtedly the most thoroughly organized section of Colorado from a union labor point of view. There are few, indeed, craftsmen in this district who do not belong to the union of their trade. Ordinary laborers and tradesmen who are not sufficiently numerous to have a union of their own usually belong to the Federal Labor Unions, a miscellaneous body of workingmen.

In 1892 there were, according to the compilation made by Commissioner Bodine, 15,789 members of the labor organizations of Colorado. There are at the present time 284 organizations of labor in the state, with an aggregate membership of 28,089. There are a few who belong to more than one organization and are consequently reported twice in the enumeration. This class of members is not a large one, and probably five hundred would be a liberal estimate of the number of persons who belong to two labor organizations. Deducting this number, however, from the total membership

as enumerated in the table leaves the membership of organized labor in Colorado.

While it is impossible to arrive at numerical exactness in this statement, the proportion of organized wage workers in the state is about 25 per cent. of the entire number.

The laws of the Knights of Labor prohibit the exposure or publication of the names and addresses of secretaries and other officers and members of the order, as well as the location of assemblies and other facts relating to the local organization. Therefore the names of the secretaries and the location of the several assemblies is not given in the following table. Aside from the local assemblies, there is an individual membership which is scattered widely over the state. According to the October report of this year 1900, the twenty-one Knights of Labor Assemblies in the state have a membership of one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine, not counting the individual membership just referred to.

## TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO.

NAME	Local Number	Town or City Where Located	Name of Secretary	Total Membership
Barbers' Union .....	53	Pueblo .....	Ed. Benson .....	612
Barbers' Union .....	42	Colo. Springs ..	G. C. Majors .....	
Barbers' Union .....	203	Denver .....	George Weaver .....	
Barbers' Union .....	1	Florence .....	Ray Larimer .....	
Barbers' Union .....	1	Ouray .....	C. A. Walker .....	
Barbers' Union .....	203	Leadville .....	J. W. Barnes .....	
Barbers' Union .....	1	Pueblo .....	Richard Graves .....	36
Barbers' Union .....	92	Cripple Creek ..	Al. Kempthorn .....	
Bootblacks' Union .....	8208	Denver .....	George Fryerson .....	64
Bartenders' Union .....	1	Cripple Creek ..	P. A. Anderson .....	419
Bricklayers' Union .....	2	Pueblo .....	H. C. Edmonston .....	
Bricklayers' Union .....	4	Colo. Springs ..	Chas. N. Wheeler .....	
Bricklayers & Masons' Union .....	6	Cripple Creek ..	Thos. F. Gorman .....	
Bricklayers & Masons' Union .....	1	Denver .....	R. H. Nicholson .....	
Bricklayers' Union .....	3	Canon City .....	O. G. Whipple .....	415
Bricklayers' Union .....	5	Florence .....	A. McCullom .....	
Building Laborers' Union .....	1	Boulder .....	Frank Lingham .....	
Building Laborers' Union .....	1	Canon City .....	.....	
Building Laborers' Union .....	3	Colo. Springs ..	W. C. Thompson .....	100
Building Laborers' Union .....	1	Denver .....	P. J. Whitford .....	
Building Laborers' Union .....	6	Florence .....	L. J. Frjillo .....	275
Beer Drivers' Union .....	56	Denver .....	Louis Meyer .....	
Brewers & Maltsters' Union .....	150	Pueblo .....	Arthur Oleson .....	270
Brewers & Maltsters' Union .....	44	Denver .....	John Kennel .....	
Brickworkers' Union .....	44	Pueblo .....	W. Cuyler .....	73
Brickworkers' Union .....	1	Denver .....	H. W. Feller .....	
Brickworkers' Union .....	1	Florence .....	H. H. Pople .....	
Brickworkers' Union .....	1	Canon City .....	Lee A. Pauls .....	45
Bindery Womens' Union .....	58	Denver .....	Cornelia Keenan .....	
Bookbinders' Union .....	29	Denver .....	Adolph Paulli .....	114
Bakers & Confectioners' Union .....	26	Denver .....	Wm. Schroeder .....	
Bakers & Confectioners' Union .....	191	Victor .....	L. J. Holly .....	68
Bicycle Repairers' Union .....	1	Denver .....	Chas. Bilz .....	55
Blacksmiths' Union .....	143	Denver .....	Geo. Coffman .....	50
Boilermakers' Union .....	44	Pueblo .....	Gus Adolphson .....	

## TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME	Local Number	Town or City Where Located	Name of Secretary	Total Membership
Cigarmakers' Union .....	129	Denver .....	John A. Christman	378
Cigarmakers' Union .....	306	Pueblo .....	T. C. Maloney .....	
Cigarmakers' Union .....	397	Cripple Creek ..	Carl Pfefferle .....	
Cooks' Union .....	18	Denver .....	H. Nightingale .....	108
Cooks' Union .....	92	Cripple Creek ..	R. E. Crosky .....	
Cooks and Walters' Union .....	90	Colo. Springs ..	James Cook .....	110
Cooks and Walters' Union .....	9	Victor .....	Agnes Barrett .....	
Carriage and Wagon Makers' .....	5	Denver .....	W. L. Williams .....	85
Coremakers' Union .....	8	Denver .....	P. J. Sullivan .....	30
Composition Roofers' Union .....	1	Denver .....	Chas. Brusch .....	36
Carpenters' Union .....	264	Boulder .....	J. C. Jetmore .....	1794
Carpenters' Union .....	489	Canon City .....	B. E. Evans .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	417	Colorado City ..	J. W. Geddes .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	515	Colo. Springs ..	D. R. Blood .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	547	Cripple Creek ..	M. L. Prestage .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	55	Denver .....	D. M. Woods .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	475	Florence .....	C. G. Hitchcock .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	244	Grand Junc. ....	W. C. Strain .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	178	Independence ..	T. W. Reed .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	496	Leadville .....	W. J. Benning .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	234	Ouray .....	P. H. Shue .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	362	Pueblo .....	W. L. Smith .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	267	Telluride .....	Geo. Edwards .....	
Carpenters' Union .....	584	Victor .....	C. M. Briedenthal ..	
Carpenters' Union .....	597	Rocky Ford .....	M. H. Adams .....	
Clerks' International P. A. ....	99	Aspen .....	Paul Walker .....	805
Clerks' International P. A. ....	193	Boulder .....	Arthur Picket .....	
Clerks' International P. A. ....	167	Colo. Springs ..	Henry Dwinell .....	
Clerks' International P. A. ....	150	Cripple Creek ..	Robt. Scott .....	
Clerks' International P. A. ....	238	Cripple Creek ..	Mollie Murphy .....	
Clerks' International P. A. ....	7	Denver .....	Joseph Korsoski ..	
Clerks' International P. A. ....	299	Florence .....	Lee Holland .....	
Clerks' International P. A. ....	308	Grand Junc. ....	Chas. A. Smith .....	
Clerks' International P. A. ....	346	Leadville .....	Sol Garret .....	
Clerks' International P. A. ....	124	Victor .....	Alice Watson .....	
Clerks' International P. A. ....	244	Salida .....	C. K. Hampson .....	805
Clerks' International P. A. ....	285	Denver .....	J. A. Van Schaack ..	

## TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME	Local Number	Town or City Where Located	Name of Secretary	Total Membership
Electrical Workers' Union .....	12	Pueblo .....	John White .....	83
Electrical Workers' Union .....	70	Cripple Creek ..	J. C. Hart .....	
Electrical Workers' Union .....	68	Denver .....	W. S. Harhart .....	
Federal Labor Union .....	104	Telluride .....	J. J. Weigman .....	2547
Federal Labor Union .....	6975	Boulder .....	A. G. Baker .....	
Federal Labor Union .....	19	Cripple Creek ..	W. L. Smith .....	
Federal Labor Union .....	1	Canon City .....	Chas. Rocker .....	
Federal Labor Union .....	87	Pueblo .....	Ed. Vieno .....	
Federal Labor Union .....	64	Victor .....	J. T. Reagan .....	
Federal Labor Union .....	1	Denver .....	John L. Compton ..	
Federal Labor Union .....	1	Florence .....	O. D. Smith .....	
Federal Labor Union .....	---	Silverton .....	.....	
Garment Workers' Union .....	113	Denver .....	N. R. Zinetow .....	35
Garment Workers' Union .....	139	Denver .....	Minnie Hills .....	95
Granite Cutters' Union .....	1	Denver .....	J. W. Mitchell .....	120
Horseshoers' Union .....	29	Denver .....	Rhody Kenchan .....	35
Hardware Clerks' Union .....	75	Cripple Creek ..	Arthur L. Wright ..	25
Iron Moulders' Union .....	188	Denver .....	C. Summers .....	195
Iron Moulders' Union .....	192	Pueblo .....	A. G. Lindberry .....	
Job Printing Pressmen's Union .....	45	Denver .....	W. H. Pechman .....	34
Twenty-one Knights of Labor Assemblies .....	---	.....	.....	1369
Lathers' Union .....	49	Pueblo .....	James A. Kelly .....	113
Lathers' Union .....	48	Colo. Springs ..	W. S. Smith .....	
Lathers' Union .....	1	Denver .....	Robt. Meyer .....	
Lathers' Union .....	1	Cripple Creek ..	H. E. Keer .....	
Leather Workers' Union .....	25	Denver .....	W. E. Lynch .....	60
Linemen's Union .....	121	Denver .....	A. McMullin .....	110
Letter Carriers' National Association ....	47	Denver .....	H. B. Seaton .....	149
Letter Carriers' National Association ....	179	Trinidad .....	E. G. Hower .....	
Letter Carriers' National Association ....	204	Colo. Springs ..	T. L. Stanley .....	
Letter Carriers' National Association ....	229	Pueblo .....	N. C. Smith .....	
Letter Carriers' National Association ....	324	Greeley .....	.....	
Letter Carriers' National Association ....	508	Leadville .....	Jeff Collins .....	
Letter Carriers' National Association ....	613	Cripple Creek ..	Fred A. Rose .....	
Letter Carriers' National Association ....	642	Boulder .....	Fred W. Waite .....	
Letter Carriers' National Association ....	678	Canon City .....	.....	
Letter Carriers' National Association ....	687	Victor .....	.....	

## TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

MINERS', MINING STATIONARY ENGINEERS' AND SMELTERMEN'S UNIONS IN COLORADO, AFFILIATED WITH THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

NAME	Local Number	Town or City Where Located	Name of Secretary	Total Membership
Altman Stationary Engineers.....	75	Independence.....	D. C. Copley.....	7377
Miners' Union.....	21	Anaconda.....	R. Mitchell.....	
Miners' Union.....	13	Baldwin.....	W. A. Triplet.....	
Battle Mountain Union.....	89	Gilman.....	E. E. Mooberry.....	
Bryah Union.....	64	Ophir.....	John C. Prim.....	
Cloud City Union.....	33	Leadville.....	Chas. R. Burr.....	
Miners' Union.....	40	Cripple Creek.....	Ed. J. Campbell.....	
Stationary Engineers.....	82	Cripple Creek.....	E. L. Whitney.....	
Denver Smeltermen's Union.....	98	Denver.....	P. B. Smith.....	
Mill and Smeltermen's Union.....	58	Durango.....	Frank Wride.....	
Miners' Union.....	45	Hidora.....	C. W. Stewart.....	
Excelsior Engineers' Union.....	80	Victor.....	Thos. F. Callahan.....	
Millmen's Union.....	98	Florence.....	Marion Farley.....	
Free Coinage Union.....	19	Altman.....	D. P. McGinley.....	
Mill and Smeltermen's Union.....	92	Gillette.....	E. S. Timmons.....	
Miners' Union.....	55	Lawson.....	M. O'Hagan.....	
Miners' Union.....	34	Louisville.....	Thos. Thirleway.....	
Miners' Union.....	15	Ouray.....	John M. Hogue.....	
Miners' Union.....	36	Rico.....	Thomas C. Young.....	
Miners' Union.....	39	Rockvale.....	John Williams.....	
Miners' Union.....	26	Silverton.....	E. U. Fletcher.....	
Sky City Union.....	27	Red Mountain.....	Logan Summers.....	
16 to 1 Union.....	63	Telluride.....	O. M. Carpenter.....	
Ten Mile Union.....	37	Kokomo.....	W. P. Swallow.....	
Miners' Union.....	32	Victor.....	Jerry Kelly.....	
Miners' Union.....	84	Vulcan.....	J. H. Thomas.....	
Miners' Union.....	21	Aspen.....	R. K. Sprinkle.....	



## TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

MINERS' AND SMELTERMEN'S UNIONS, NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE WESTERN  
FEDERATION OF MINERS.

NAME	Local Number	Town or City Where Located	Name of Secretary	Total Membership
Mill Men's Union .....	1	Colorado City ..	F. M. Stevens .....	1456
Miners' Union .....		Lafayette .....	E. E. Beckett .....	
Miners' Union .....	54	Langford .....	Jos. Kallhoffer .....	
Miners' Union .....	3	Crested Butte ..	Geo. Miller .....	
Mill and Smeltermen's Union .....	1	Pueblo .....	W. E. A. Innes .....	
Miners' Union .....	42	Superior .....	Fred Bockhaus .....	497
Mill and Smeltermen's Union .....	1	Florence .....	Marion Farley .....	
Musicians' Union .....	28	Leadville .....	Carl Stoll .....	
Musicians' Union .....	20	Denver .....	A. W. White .....	
Musicians' Union .....	69	Pueblo .....	J. A. Schwer .....	
Musicians' Union .....	49	Cripple Creek ..	C. E. Lohrstorfer ..	54
Musicians' Union, Local .....	26	Denver .....	F. C. Fridborn .....	
Machinists' International Association .....	47	Denver .....	Geo. S. Wells .....	
Machinists' International Association .....	13	Pueblo .....	E. J. Nugent .....	
Machinists' International Association .....	255	Colorado City ..	C. U. Congdon .....	
Mailers' Union .....	8	Denver .....	A. E. Schlueter .....	24
Plumbers' Union .....	58	Colo. Springs ..	John Gilbert .....	358
Plumbers' Union .....	3	Denver .....	William Worlum .....	
Plumbers' Union .....	20	Pueblo .....	F. Thatcher .....	
Plumbers' Union .....	158	Victor .....	Thomas Chandler .....	
Plumbers, Laborers and Drain Layers .....	7056	Denver .....	A. R. Hooton .....	92
Painters and Decorators' Union .....	94	Cripple Creek ..	W. T. Sherman .....	628
Painters and Decorators' Union .....	171	Colo. Springs ..	Julius C. Bishop .....	
Painters and Decorators' Union .....	79	Denver .....	G. D. Bricker .....	
Painters and Decorators' Union .....	19	Pueblo .....	P. G. Kay .....	
Painters and Decorators' Union .....	40	Victor .....	E. H. Nelson .....	
Plasterers' Union .....	32	Denver .....	J. P. Butler .....	158
Plasterers' Union .....	149	Colo. Springs ..	J. R. Cavanaugh .....	
Plasterers' Union .....	73	Victor .....	Jerry Ryan .....	
Plasterers' Union .....	52	Cripple Creek ..	Harry Ricketts .....	
Printing Pressmen's Union .....	40	Denver .....	J. A. Payree .....	63
Printing Pressmen's Union .....	83	Victor .....	J. A. Straub .....	
Photo Engravers' Union .....	18	Denver .....	F. C. Shillock .....	30
Printing Press Assistants' Union .....	14	Denver .....	W. W. Scott .....	53
Post Office Clerks .....	66	Denver .....	J. W. Fields .....	29

## TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME	Local Number	Town or City Where Located	Name of Secretary	Total Membership
Postal Railway Clerks' Union.....	7	Denver.....	J. F. Catterlin.....	40
Street Railway Employees' Union.....	19	Colo. Springs...	C. E. Edwards.....	75
Street Railway Employees' Union.....	13	Pueblo.....	James Carpenter.....	
Sheet Metal Workers' Union.....	9	Denver.....	Jas. A. Feeny.....	62
Sign Writers' Union.....	1	Denver.....	F. R. Leon.....	26
Steam Engineers' Union.....	1	Denver.....	Gus Newman.....	188
Steam Engineers' Union.....	21	Pueblo.....	T. J. Ramage.....	
Stone Cutters' Union.....	1	Denver.....	P. H. Graham.....	180
Stone Cutters' Union.....	1	Colo. Springs...	W. A. Ogden.....	
Stone Cutters' Union.....		Pueblo.....	Wm. McMurphy.....	
Stonemasons' Union.....		Denver.....	Geo. Petrie.....	74
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers' Union.....	163	Denver.....	John Tenniel.....	48
Stereotypers' Union.....	13	Denver.....	W. A. Whitmeyer.....	30
Stenographers and Typewriters' Union.....	1	Denver.....	Wm. A. Connolly.....	100
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union.....	7	Denver.....	C. N. Burgreen.....	120
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union.....	47	Pueblo.....	J. E. Calloway.....	
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union.....	52	Cripple Creek.....	F. Chilcott.....	
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union.....	62	Colo. Springs...	E. L. Hubbard.....	
Teamsters and Drivers' Union.....	1	Denver.....	D. H. Walker.....	423
Teamsters and Drivers' Union.....	1	Pueblo.....	J. C. Grover.....	
Teamsters and Drivers' Union.....	1	Colo. Springs...	W. H. Snyder.....	
Teamsters and Drivers' Union.....	1	Florence.....	B. F. Nichols.....	
Team Owners' Union.....	1	Denver.....	Fred Gowar.....	105
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union.....	90	Victor.....	Henry Lang.....	65
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union.....	1	Pueblo.....	T. W. Allen.....	
Typographical Union, International.....	82	Colo. Springs...	J. F. Jones.....	589
Typographical Union, International.....	227	Cripple Creek...	W. R. McCrae.....	
Typographical Union, International.....	49	Denver.....	Homer Dunn.....	
Typographical Union, International.....	179	Leadville.....	M. V. Devor.....	
Typographical Union, International.....	309	Ouray.....	Grant Turner.....	
Typographical Union, International.....	175	Pueblo.....	J. A. Connor.....	
Typographical Union, International.....	275	Victor.....	Geo. Kirchner.....	
Typographical Union, International.....	379	Florence.....	C. N. Bissel.....	

## TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME	Local Number	Town or City Where Located	Name of Secretary	Total Membership
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	3	Denver.....	A. F. Ceander.....	241
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	21	Leadville.....	Paul Kabisch.....	
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	280	Victor.....	John Nelson.....	
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	.....	Ouray.....	Albert Gochel.....	
Upholsterers' Union.....	22	Denver.....	Wm. Voght.....	28
Waiters' Union.....	14	Denver.....	S. E. Smith.....	280
Waiters' Union.....	24	Cripple Creek..	J. A. Cody.....	
Woodworkers' Union.....	3	Denver.....	Benton S. Craig...	285
Total.....	232	.....	.....	24,968

## REPRESENTATIVE BODIES.

NAME	Town or City Where Located	Name of Secretary
Building Trades' Council.....	Cripple Creek.....	G. H. Goodrich.....
Federated Trades' Council.....	Colorado Springs..	James Cook.....
Trades' Assembly.....	Cripple Creek.....	P. J. Devault.....
Trades' and Labor Assembly.....	Denver.....	Wm. Morgan.....
Trades' Assembly.....	Leadville.....	M. V. Devor.....
Central Trades' and Labor Union.....	Pueblo.....	M. J. McGrath.....
Trades' Assembly.....	Victor.....	O'Dell Carson.....

## SUMMARY.

Number of labor organizations.....	232
Total membership of organizations enumerated.....	24,968

## TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Continued.

NAME	Local Number	Town or City Where Located	Name of Secretary	Total Membership
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	515	Basalt .....	James T. May .....	648
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	385	Colorado City ..	Wm. Walker .....	
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	186	Denver .....	Geo. Morrell .....	
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	451	Denver .....	Wm. Jenniss .....	
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	546	Florence .....	Geo. E. Korn .....	
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	488	Grand Junc. ....	G. A. Oleson .....	
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	505	La Junta .....	Walter H. Bragg ..	
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	258	Leadville .....	J. E. Phelan .....	
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	29	Pueblo .....	J. E. Miles .....	
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	199	Salida .....	A. G. Rogers .....	
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive .....	430	Trinidad .....	J. F. Kirchgraber ..	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	503	Basalt .....	J. A. Brittain .....	844
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	218	Colorado City ..	C. N. Snyder .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	256	Como .....	W. S. Parlin .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	77	Denver .....	J. A. Ryner .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	273	Denver .....	W. E. Smith .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	488	Florence .....	P. G. McCreary ...	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	475	Grand Junc. ....	J. B. Barnicle .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	328	La Junta .....	E. H. Chambers .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	196	Leadville .....	W. F. Holmes .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	323	Minturn .....	F. C. Graham .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	59	Pueblo .....	E. W. Wells .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	244	Pueblo .....	Frank Glene .....	616
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	480	Rico .....	J. W. Somers .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	140	Salida .....	G. F. Rogers .....	
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive .....	344	Trinidad .....	Walter Lincoln .....	
Conductors, Railway Order of .....	36	Pueblo .....	F. H. Stoufer .....	
Conductors, Railway Order of .....	44	Denver .....	C. H. Gardner .....	
Conductors, Railway Order of .....	63	Durango .....	R. H. Lowe .....	
Conductors, Railway Order of .....	132	Salida .....	D. P. Cook .....	
Conductors, Railway Order of .....	244	Colo. Springs ..	W. S. Steele .....	616
Conductors, Railway Order of .....	247	Trinidad .....	Geo. C. Bateman ..	
Conductors, Railway Order of .....	252	Leadville .....	L. J. Cummings ..	
Conductors, Railway Order of .....	325	Grand Junc. ....	J. F. Wood .....	

TABULATION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO—Concluded.

NAME	Local Number	Town or City Where Located	Name of Secretary	Total Membership
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	401	Alamosa .....	W. K. Newcomb ..	754
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	30	Denver .....	F. Moore .....	
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	446	Denver .....	B. G. Voight .....	
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	349	Grand Junc. ...	J. F. Sorrels.....	
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	220	Leadville .....	E. M. Smith.....	
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	32	Pueblo .....	E. J. Taubman .....	
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	464	Rico .....	Forest White.....	
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway .....	31	Salida .....	C. T. Allen.....	
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	191	Trinidad .....	C. J. Lomblot .....	
Trainmen, Bro. of Railway.....	406	Colorado City ..	C. W. Jeonigan.....	
Switchmens' Union.....	46	Colorado City ..	W. L. Dick .....	381
Switchmens' Union.....	99	Leadville .....	John Griffin.....	
Switchmens' Union.....	49	Pueblo .....	W. L. Wood .....	
Switchmens' Union.....	---	Denver .....	James A. Healy ..	
Switchmens' Union.....	64	Victor .....	W. A. Allison .....	378
Telegrapher, Order of Railway .....	77	Denver .....	C. M. Huribut.....	
Telegrapher, Order of Railway .....	49	Pueblo .....	L. A. Parkhurst....	

SUMMARY.

Total Number of Railroad Organizations.....	51
Total Membership of Railroad Organizations.....	3,621

## RECAPITULATION.

ORGANIZATIONS	Number in State	Total Membership in State
Trades Assemblies.....	7	.....
Local labor organizations.....	232	24,968
Railway organizations.....	51	3,621
Total .....	283	28,589
Estimated number belonging to more than one organization.....	.....	500
Total membership.....	.....	28,089

Trades Assemblies consist of delegates from local organizations and their membership is included in the totals reported by the several organizations enumerated in the tables.

Total membership of organized labor in Colorado in 1888..... 8,894

Total membership of organized labor in Colorado in 1892.....15,780

Total membership of organized labor in Colorado in 1900.....28,089

## WAGE EARNERS' STATISTICS.

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One of the most important duties imposed upon this department is that of obtaining all the information possible relating to the industrial and wage working classes. Several years have elapsed since an inquiry for the purpose of securing such data as they were able to give has been addressed to the workers of Colorado. Believing that many valuable statistics could be gathered, and for the further purpose of securing an expression of opinion upon questions of state and national interest, was the preparation and distribution of a blank form undertaken by the Commissioner.

The following is a copy of the letter sent out and a list of the questions accompanying it:

### REQUEST FOR LABOR STATISTICS.

*To the Person Receiving this Letter:*

#### WAGE EARNERS' SCHEDULE.

Under the law by which the Bureau of Labor Statistics was created in this state, among other things it was made the duty of the Commissioner of Labor "to collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the legislature statistical details relating to all departments of labor, such as the hours and wages of labor, cost of living, amount of labor required, the operation of labor-saving machinery in its relation to hand labor, etc." And further, in section 12, "all such other information in relation to labor as the Commissioner may deem essential to further the objects sought to be attained by this statute." It is desired by this office, through answers received to questions asked upon the attached blank, to obtain such a consensus of data and opinion from wage workers of both sexes, representing every trade and calling, that it will fairly and accurately reflect the condition, the thought and conviction along the social, industrial and economic lines suggested, of the toilers who have built up this Centennial State, the Eldorado of the West.

It will be borne in mind that the information thus given will not interfere at all with the vocation or interest of the person giving it. The Commissioner gives positive assurance to all persons answering that he will protect their identity, and that their names will not be revealed under any circumstances to any employer or other person—no names appearing in the report.

I hope to make, next year, a very complete and extended report upon the condition of labor and all related subjects.

A very important duty of this Bureau is to present, through carefully prepared statistics, the actual conditions, wants and wishes of the laboring classes, that their interests may be more effectively promoted by legislation.

The gathering together of information that will give a more perfect knowledge of the fairest and most equitable method of dividing the rewards of industry.

That the report may be given its highest degree of efficiency it is absolutely necessary that you make answer to the largest possible number of questions upon the following blank and return the same to this office as soon as you can conveniently do so.

JAMES T. SMITH,

Deputy Labor Commissioner.

Denver, Colorado, June 30, 1899.

- 
1. Your name and age?.....
  2. Your sex?.....
  3. Your residence? Give P. O. and County.....
  4. Where were you born?.....
  5. What is your present occupation?.....
  6. How long have you been following your present occupation?.....
  7. Have you a trade or vocation aside from the one at which you are now engaged?.....
  8. What is your daily, weekly or monthly wages when employed?.....
  9. About how many days in the last year did you work?.....
  10. About what were your total earnings for year ending June 30, 1899?.....
  11. Do you belong to a labor organization?.....
  12. If not, why?.....
  13. Are you married or single?.....
  14. If married, how many in family?.....
  15. If married, does your wife or children by wage labor contribute to the family maintenance?.....
  16. Are you the father or mother of children over 12 years of age?.....
  17. If so, are you having your girls instructed in cooking, sewing or any trade?.....
  18. Are your boys learning trades or becoming skilled in the use of tools?.....
  19. Do your children between the ages of 6 and 16 attend school?.....
  20. If so, do they attend regularly for the school year? If not, for how many weeks?.....
  21. Give total monthly cost of living for yourself and family, if married; the last year as nearly as you can determine.....
  22. Is the cost of living more or less than in 1896-97, and how much?



23. Is the price of labor more or less than in 1896-97, and how much?  
.....
24. Do you own a home or rent?.....
25. If you rent a home, what monthly rental do you pay?.....
26. If you own a home, is it mortgaged?.....
27. If so, in what amount?.....
28. How much have you paid on your home?.....
29. If mortgaged, what rate of interest do you pay?.....
30. Have you been able to save any money above the cost of living?.....
31. Do you carry life insurance, or are you a member of a beneficiary  
organization?.....
32. Are you in favor of the contracting or farming out of convicts?.....
33. In what manner would you suggest the employment of this labor to  
the least injury of free labor?.....
34. Would you favor the employment of convicts exclusively at hand  
labor, and the abolition of all kinds of complicated machinery in  
connection therewith?.....
35. Are you opposed to the product of convict labor being sold in the  
open market in competition with the product of free labor?.....
36. Would restriction or suppression of immigration be helpful to you?  
.....
37. Would the establishment of a bi-weekly pay-day be beneficial to you?  
.....
38. Are you in favor of an eight-hour day for all classes, established by  
law?.....
39. Are you in favor of national, state and municipal ownership of public  
utilities, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electric light, water  
and gas plants, street car lines, etc?.....
40. Are you in favor of granting pensions to aged persons in want, broken  
down and incapacitated for future labor through service in the  
army of wage workers?.....
41. Are you in favor of a usury law limiting the rate of interest to 6 per  
cent. per annum, with severe penalties for its violation?.....
42. Are you in favor of free public employment agencies?.....
43. Are you in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of Colorado  
that will permit the adoption of the single tax by law?.....
44. Are you in favor of a constitutional amendment allowing the voters  
of each county the right to derive their local government revenue  
by a single tax upon land values?.....
45. Are you in favor of state ownership of coal mines?.....
46. Are you in favor of municipal ownership of coal yards where coal will  
be sold to consumers at cost of production?.....
47. Are you in favor of the initiative and referendum?.....
48. Would you favor the abolition of the contract system upon public  
works?.....
49. Are you in favor of a state institute for feeble-minded and idiotic  
persons?.....
50. Are you in favor of postal savings banks?.....

51. Are you in favor of free public bath houses?.....
52. In your judgment what is the most prolific cause of poverty, idleness and crime?.....
53. Are trusts contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and should they be forbidden by law?.....
54. Is labor-saving machinery used in your vocation beneficial or hurtful to you?.....
55. Are you in favor of amending the arbitration law in a manner that will enable the State Board of Arbitration to enforce its decisions? .....
56. Would prohibition be a good thing for wage workers?.....
57. If not, would you favor the exclusive state ownership and management of the production and sale of spirituous and malt liquors for all purposes whatsoever?.....
58. Or would you favor the abolition of all laws taxing the production and sale of spirituous and malt liquors?.....
59. Are you in favor of a graduated tax upon incomes and inheritances?.....
- Remarks .....

Two thousand copies of this blank were printed. Of this number 1,800 were used. About 1,200 copies were mailed from this office to secretaries of labor organizations throughout the state and to other persons whom we believed would distribute them wisely and judiciously. About 600 copies were distributed and handed directly to wage workers by the Commissioner himself, while traveling around the state upon business connected with this inquiry and gathering data to be used for other purposes. Each schedule was sent out in a self-addressed and stamped envelope, at an expense of four cents each where addressed individually, and somewhat less than that when a number were sent to one address, as was usually the case. All the expense for postage incident to this inquiry was paid out of the expense fund appropriated for the maintenance of this department. No attempt was made to reach members of any political party nor craftsmen of any special vocation. However, the utmost care possible was exercised to place the schedules in the hands of those whom I believed would take sufficient interest in the subject to fill out and return the schedule to this office. Of the 1,800 schedules sent out, 768 were returned. While this was not as large a number as I had expected, nevertheless the percentage returned is much larger than that attending similar inquiries made by labor bureaus in other states. In some instances the persons replying seemed to be afraid that their personal affairs would be given to the public in a manner that would reveal their identity, although positive assurance

was given that such would not be the case. Twenty-three replies were received from women. Of the 768 persons sending in schedules, all gave a vocation. Two hundred and twenty-four replies were received from metalliferous and twenty-one from coal miners. From smelter employes forty-six replies were received. Mining and smelting labor are distinctive occupations, surrounded by conditions peculiar to themselves. No other class of workers contribute more to the wealth and prosperity of the state, and none other perform their labor with greater fidelity of purpose and intelligence of action than do the workers in these callings. Appreciation of the services of this important class of laboring men can be best manifested through the legislative departments of the commonwealth.

It will be noted that a number of questions asked upon the foregoing blank were for the purpose of securing an expression of opinion upon certain sociological questions that are now prominent in the public mind, many of which are legitimate subjects for legislative consideration.

The following is the result of the voting upon a number of subjects, several of which may, with great advantage to the people of Colorado, be crystallized into law by the legislature of 1901:

Question No. 11. Yes 601, no 163, not answering 4.

Question No. 36. Yes 464, no 251.

Question No. 37. Yes 423, no 219, expressing themselves as already having a weekly pay day 78.

Question No. 38. Yes 657, no 82.

Question No. 39. Yes 681, no 47.

Question No. 40. Yes 603, no 132.

Question No. 41. Yes 628, no 62, opposed to the recognition of interest in every form and all laws legalizing it 42.

Question No. 42. Yes 662, no 44.

Question No. 43. Yes 596, no 107.

Question No. 44. Yes 608, no 105.

Question No. 45. Yes 598, no 104.

Question No. 46. Yes 604, no 111.

Question No. 47. Yes 713, no 19.

Question No. 48. Yes 607, no 99.

Question No. 49. Yes 729, no 3.

Question No. 50. Yes 692, no 31.

Question No. 51. Yes 621, no 74.

Question No. 54. Beneficial 284, hurtful 324.

Question No. 55. Yes 535, no 159. Fifty-eight affirmative replies to this question were qualified with the proviso that the arbiters should be elected by the people.

Question No. 56. Yes 358, no 341.

Question No. 59. Yes 548, no 147.

With reference to questions 43 and 44 many expressed themselves as being undecided, or as not having given the single tax theory sufficient consideration to answer intelligently.

In the chapter of this report, entitled "Remarks of Correspondents," will be found many valuable suggestions. Answers to questions 32, 33, 34, 35, 52, 53 and 59 are, in a measure, included in this part of the report.

While the answers returned to all the foregoing questions are significant, the Commissioner wishes to specially invite the attention of legislators to an analysis of returns to questions 38 and from 41 to 49, and question 55, as being particularly worthy of careful consideration and coming within the province of immediate legislation.

Schedules were returned from thirty-nine counties in the state. The largest number of replies were received from Arapahoe and Teller counties, ninety-seven and sixty-eight respectively. The smallest number from Yuma, two.

It will be noticed that the number of answers recorded affirmatively and negatively to each one of the questions just considered, that the total number of replies falls considerably short of the total number of schedules returned. While a very large number of the papers returned were full and complete and supplemented with remarks, many of them omitted to make answer to some of the questions altogether.

I am conscious of the fact that nothing short of a vote of all the qualified electors upon a given question will accurately and exactly represent public thought with reference to it. However, the opinions of a large number of people of more than average intelligence, coming from more than two-thirds of the counties in the state, and representing many different occupations and conditions in life, may be accepted as showing, in large degree at least, what measures the masses desire to promote in the upward, onward advance of the state.

It is true that the vast majority of those making the replies which are being considered in this chapter are wage earners. But are not the wage earners of Colorado as truly interested in her success, honor and prosperity as any other class of her citizens? Should not their opinions be carefully considered?

The question to which the largest number make reply is that relating to the granting of old age pensions. While it is not expected that the state will take up this question at the present time and in the present condition of state finances, a large part of those answering are favorable to this measure as a matter of principle. New Zealand has such a law, and it is meeting with general approval in that country. Is not the citizen who has become incapacitated and broken down through service in the industrial army as worthy as the one in a like condition through service in what is known as the regular army?

The vote of 681 to 47 in favor of state and national ownership of franchises and public utilities of every kind proves quite clearly that the people are ready for the nationalization of all monopolies which are in their nature public necessities.

The overwhelming expression of opinion in favor of an eight-hour day by law evidences that such a proposition is a popular one. It is evident that the laborer is not afraid that such a measure will take away any of his liberties or curtail any of his rights. I would recommend the submission to the voters of the state of a constitutional amendment providing for a general eight-hour day for all classes of labor.

Many of the states of the Union have a usury law limiting the rate of interest. By 628 to 62 those making response are favorable to the enactment of such a law in this state, and it would unquestionably meet the approval of all people who recognize that there is no equality in position between the borrower and the lender.

The subject of free public employment offices is treated in another place in this report. It is, however, favored by a vote of 15 to 1.

That form of the land question which is generally referred to as the single tax was divided into two questions for the purposes of this investigation. The proposition as presented in both questions was endorsed by considerably more than five to one, as may be seen by reference to the list. To the student who realizes that the land question is fundamen-

tal, and that through the single tax a readjustment of industrial conditions can be most easily and permanently secured, this showing is extremely gratifying. It proves conclusively that the masses are giving a good deal of careful, intelligent thought to this the most important of all economic reforms. It was quite evident from the tone of the replies of those who were opposed to the single tax that they had not given the subject the benefit of careful consideration.

The state ownership of coal mines and the municipal ownership of coal yards are measures in which the people are sufficiently interested to cause these two propositions to be approved by 598 and 604 respectively, with 104 and 111 holding to contrary opinions.

With 732 making reply, only 3 express themselves as being opposed to the establishment of a state home for feeble-minded persons. All the others are favorable to such action.

The initiative and referendum, or direct legislation by the people, has for a number of years been rapidly gaining ground among members of all political parties. With the initiative and the referendum in operation, each proposed law will come before the people and be determined upon its own merits. A representative or republican form of government is a great improvement over a monarchy, but a democracy pure and simple, government directly by, from and of the people, is something better yet. The vote of 713 as against 19, or more than 37 to 1, would indicate unmistakably that the people are ready for a change from a representative to a democratic form of government.

I would most earnestly recommend that a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative, the referendum and the imperative mandate be submitted by the Thirteenth General Assembly to the voters of Colorado.

The abolition of the contract system upon public works is largely favored. The belief that the state and general governments should do all its work under its own direction by day's pay, and not through contractors, is one that has been making great headway of late years. Yielding to public sentiment, some of the states have commenced the performance of all public work under its own management.

As to the most fruitful causes of poverty, idleness and crime, the subject is treated and the question answered in a way that does not admit of tabulation. The replies give the opinion of each writer and the thoughts expressed have been largely included in the chapter, Remarks of Correspondents.

The questions relating to convict labor usually received elaborate answers. The need of employing convicts at useful and elevating toil was generally recognized. The difficulties in connection with the subject of convict labor were clearly perceived. Any plan which proposes to introduce a system of contract convict labor, or a system of prison manufacture for outside use, was condemned in uncompromising terms. The subject has been treated elsewhere under the head of Convict Labor.

A pay day every two weeks is favored by a considerable majority, and it would undoubtedly be of advantage to the wage earner by enabling him to purchase for cash.

The yes and no replies received to the subject, the restriction or suppression of foreign immigration, were accompanied with many qualifications. Many who answered "yes" included a statement to the effect that while such legislation would be a denial of a natural right, that it was necessary under the present social system to prevent those already here from being crowded out of employment. Many who answered "yes" expressed themselves to the effect that under a better industrial system there could not be an excess of population and such laws would be uncalled for.

As to the effect of the use of labor-saving machinery upon the writer in particular and the wage earner in general, there are many explanatory remarks thrown in by those who consider it hurtful. All recognize that such machinery in itself is good, as it enables greater wealth to be produced with the same amount of work. They deem it harmful, however, because it throws men out of work, builds up great fortunes, and because its benefits go to the employing class. All are agreed that under a better industrial system such machinery would be a very great blessing.

As to whether the prohibition of the liquor traffic by law would be beneficial to the wage earner, the vote was very evenly divided. Many expressed very bitter antagonism to the liquor traffic and a small majority favored its suppression by law. Several who were opposed to prohibition announced themselves as total abstainers, but failed to see that their economic condition would be improved by such a measure. One man, a miner, stated that he had been an abstainer for more than twenty years, and believed that his social and industrial condition had been much improved as a result, but that his class condition as a wage worker had not.

A graduated tax upon incomes and inheritances was favored largely.

A law or a constitutional amendment which will confer upon the State Board of Arbitration authority to settle disputes between labor and capital was endorsed in the ratio of more than three to one. This question is discussed in the chapter upon "Arbitration, Voluntary and Compulsory."

As to trusts, the general sentiment is one of opposition, but a very considerable number of the writers look upon the trust as the natural evolution of industry, and the inevitable outcome of the competitive system is to destroy competition through the pooling of common interests. That line after line of industry will be trustified. This will proceed until the system reaches its fullest development. Then the people, under the plea that the interests of the whole is greater than that of any one of the parts, will come forward and under proper conditions nationalize the trusts.

Some of the answers received were considerably out of the ordinary. Some were amusing that were intended to be serious, and others were serious which were intended to be funny. Of the first class a correspondent from the northern part of the state stands at the head. To the query, "Would you favor state ownership and management of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors?" he replied, "Yes, if the taxes upon whisky was discontinued, but I would like to know, sir, who would pay the taxes?"

Are trusts contrary to the spirit of American institutions? was replied to by this same philosopher as follows: "I don't think so. If a man is just in hard luck and has a job, or if he's on his uppers and ain't got no job, and can get somebody to trust him, I think he ought to have a right to get all the goods he could on trust. I don't see anything not American about it."

The questions pertaining to the single tax elicited this reply: "No sir, I am not. Just because a man's single, and ain't got no family, I don't think he ought to pay taxes on his land, and the married man not pay any. You bet I don't."

The question, Would prohibition be a good thing for wage workers? was responded to by one man in a way that is peculiarly illustrative of a certain phase of industrial life: "No indeed it would not. I don't drink but I am opposed to prohibition, it is hard enough to get a job now, and what



would all the people who are now working in the liquor business do but starve if they were to close the saloons and go out hunting for work. And if some of them did get work, wouldn't they be taking our jobs? and then some of us would be on the bum."

The query, Would suppression of immigration be helpful to you? brought this reply from a man in a mountain town: "Indeed it would. My wife is still in the old country; if congress don't hurry up I am afraid that she will drop in on me next summer."

One man returned the schedule with the interrogatory, "If there's anything in it for me, return and I will fill it up."

In the following classification is given such facts as were secured from the schedules returned and covering the first thirty-one questions. Each class is grouped separately.

There is given the number of persons replying; the number of counties represented; the number that are native and foreign born. Average length of time employed at present occupation, and number having other occupations; weekly, monthly or daily wages received; average length of time employed during preceding year; average individual earnings for the year; number married and single; number of children and size of families; average monthly cost of living. Also the number of house owners and renters, monthly rentals, etc. The increase or decrease in cost of living since 1896-97. Number of homes mortgaged. Number of those who have and who have not been able to save money. Number who carry insurance, and such other information and facts pertinent to this inquiry, as was gleaned from an examination of the schedules returned.

#### BARBERS.

Reports were received at this office from twenty-two barbers residing in six different counties of the state. Of this number 17 are American born, while 5 are of foreign birth. Their ages average 35.6 years. The average length of time employed at present occupation is 12.3 years. Twelve have no other occupation aside from the one at which they are now engaged, eight have another occupation and two not reporting. The average weekly rate of wages received for the last year was \$15.65. The average length of time for which they were employed during the preceding year was 45 weeks. The average individual earnings for the year was

\$704.25. Twelve are married and nine are single, one not reporting. Of those married, nine have children in family. The average size of families is 4.6 persons. The average monthly cost of living with those having families and reporting, is \$53.71. Four own their own homes. In two instances the home is mortgaged. Of the entire number, 16 report the cost of living to be more than in 1896-97. Four report it to be the same, and two do not report. Fifteen report their earnings to be the same as in 1896-97, four report being able to earn from 10 to 15 per cent. more working on commission, and three do not answer this question at all. Five report being able to save some money, and fourteen express their inability to do so. With 20 reporting, 16 carry insurance of some kind, fraternal or otherwise.

#### BLACKSMITHS.

Reports were received from eighteen blacksmiths residing in eight different counties of the state. Their average age is 40 years. Twelve are American born, while six are of foreign birth. The average period of time at which they have been engaged at their present occupation is 20.2 years. Only three have trades or vocations aside from the one at which now engaged. The average monthly wages received during the year referred to was \$84.80. The average period of time employed at trade was 9.5 months. The average annual earnings were \$805.60. Fifteen are married and three single, all reporting. The average size of families, with 13 replying, is 5.3 persons. The average monthly cost of living is \$56.65. Eight report that they have been able to save some money, and nine report that they have not been able to save anything above the cost of living. Ten report the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97, six report it as being the same, and two do not report. With 17 reporting, 11 give their earnings as having increased since 1896-97, and six report earnings to be the same. Seven own their own homes. Three homes are mortgaged. Fifteen are protected by some kind of insurance. All who express themselves are opposed to the contracting or farming out of convicts.

#### BOOKKEEPERS.

Reports were received at this office from six bookkeepers residing in three counties of the state. Five are Americans and one is of foreign birth. Their average age is 42.5 years. The average length of time at which they have been employed

at present vocation is 14.7 years. Four have occupations aside from that at which now engaged. The average monthly wages received for past year were \$104.50. Average length of time employed during the preceding year was 11.2 months. Average wages earned during year were \$1,170.40. Four are married and two are single. None of their wives contribute to the maintenance of the family. The average size of families is 4 persons. The average cost of living, per family, is \$76.45. Five report the cost of living to have increased from 10 to 25 per cent. as compared with 1896-97, and one reports it to be the same. Two report increased wages as compared with 1896-97, two report a decrease, and two that their wages remain the same. Three own their own homes. All report being able to save some money. All carry life insurance.

#### BRICKLAYERS.

Schedules were returned signed by ten bricklayers residing in four counties in the state. Their average age is 41.2 years. The average length of time at which they have worked at present occupation is 14.2 years. Eight are Americans and two are of foreign birth. With all reporting two have vocations aside from their present one, all the others have not. The average daily wages received while working at trade during the past year were \$4.75. The average earnings of each for the year covered by the report were \$969.00. Eight are married and two single. The average size of families among the married men is 5.8 persons. None of their wives contribute to the support of the family. The children of all are attending school. The average monthly cost of living among those with families is \$67.24. Six give the cost of living as being more than in 1896-97, three the same, and one does not report. With nine reporting, 5 report an increase in the rate of wages received, and 4 report wages as being the same as in 1896-97. Four report owning their own homes. One of the homes is mortgaged. Six report that they have been able to save small sums of money, and four that they have not. Eight are protected by some kind of insurance. All are opposed to the farming or contracting of convicts.

#### COOKS.

Reports were received from twenty-four cooks residing in 5 different counties of the state. Nineteen are Americans and 5 are of foreign birth. Their average age is 38.2 years. Two of those reporting are women. The average length of

time that they have been following their present occupation is 17.2 years. With 22 reporting, 19 have no other vocation than the one at which they are now employed. The average weekly wages received during the preceding year were \$15.93. The average number of weeks worked was 43.9. The average yearly earnings were \$699.33. Eighteen are married and 4 are single, 2 not reporting. The average size of families, with 17 reporting, is 3.9 persons. The average monthly cost of living of those with families is reported as being \$45.30. Eighteen report the cost of living to be more than in 1896-97, while 6 report it as being the same. Five report their wages as being less than in 1896-97, 12 report their wages to have been increased, and 5 report their wages to be the same. With 23 reporting, 20 are protected by insurance, either in beneficiary societies, labor unions or old line insurance. Five report that they have been able to save small sums of money, and 17 that they have not been able to accumulate anything. All but 3 rent the houses in which they live. The average monthly rental is \$8.27.

#### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

Reports have been received at this office from 8 clerks and salesmen residing in four different counties of the state. Their ages average 31.4 years. Seven are American born, while 1 is of foreign birth. The average length of time at which they have been following their present occupation is 7.3 years. Six have vocations aside from the one at which they are at present engaged, 2 have not. The average weekly rate of wages is \$10.23. The average length of time worked during the last year was 47.2 weeks. The average earnings for the year were \$482.86. Four are married and 4 single, all reporting. Three are women. The average size of the families of the married ones is 4.5 persons. In three instances other members of the family contribute to its support. The average cost of family maintenance is \$37.65 per month. Five report cost of living as having advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. since 1896-97, and three that it is the same as then. Four report wages increased, 2 that they are less, and 2 that they are the same as in 1896-97. Of the four married ones, 3 rent and one owns his home. Two have been able to save a little money and six have not. The average monthly rental paid for house or rooms in which to live is \$7.80. All but one carry insurance. All are opposed to the contracting or farming out of convicts.

## COAL MINERS.

Schedules were received from twenty-one coal miners residing in six different counties of the state. Four are Americans and seventeen were born in foreign lands. Their ages average 42.3 years. The average length of time at which they have been employed at coal mining is 22.7 years. Three have trades or vocations other than the one of digging coal, while eighteen have no other occupation. The average daily earnings are \$2.39. The average number of days worked in the past year is 155. The average yearly earnings were \$370.45. Fifteen are married and six are single. The average size of families is 5.1 persons. Ten receive assistance from wages of wife or children, or both. The average cost of supporting family is \$34.23 per month. Seventeen report the cost of commodities as having increased since 1896-97 and four report that they are the same. Three state that their earnings have been less than in 1896-97. Ten report their earnings as being more, and eight that earnings are the same. Three own the houses in which they live, which they value at \$50, \$100 and \$150, respectively. The average house rental paid is \$5.26. All report that they have been unable to save any money. The only kind of insurance that any of them report having is such as membership in the union will afford. All are opposed to convicts being worked in competition with free labor. The entire twenty-one are in favor of public ownership of coal mines. None have been able to save any money.

## CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

Reports were received from six civil engineers and surveyors residing in three different counties in the state. All are American born. Their average is 45.6 years. The average length of time engaged at present occupation is 21.4 years. None have other occupations than the one at which now engaged. The daily wages range from \$6 to \$10 per day. The average is \$8.25. The average number of days worked in year was 140. The average yearly earnings were \$1,155. All are married and have families of an average size of 4.5 members. None of the wives or children contribute to the support. All the children of school age are attending school. The average monthly cost of living was \$71.28. The cost of living is reported to be more than in 1896-97 in five cases and to be the same in one. The increase is given as being

from 10 to 30 per cent. The price of their labor is given as being the same as in 1896-97, but five of them report their earnings as having increased and employment more plentiful. Four own their homes. All report being able to save some money. All carry life insurance. All are opposed to convict labor being worked to the injury of free labor.

#### CIGARMAKERS.

Reports were received from thirty cigarmakers residing in five different counties of the state. Their average age is 37 years. Twenty-three are native born Americans, while seven are of foreign birth. The average length of time that they have been following this trade is 19.2 years. Four have vocations other than that of cigarmaking, while twenty-six have no other trade or calling. All work by the thousand, the rate of wages earned depending upon the skill of each individual workman. The average weekly rate of wages earned during the preceding year was \$14.95. The average number of weeks worked during the same period was 47. The average yearly earnings of each one were \$726.15. Eighteen are married and twelve are single, all reporting. The average size of families is 4.2 members. The average monthly cost of living of those with families is \$51.38. Twenty-five report the cost of living as being more than it was in 1896-97 and five report it as being the same. Eighteen report the weekly scale of wages as being unchanged since 1896-97, nine report it as being more, two less, and one not reporting. Twelve reported that, while their wages were the same, their yearly earnings were more, as they had worked more steadily. The cigarmakers was one of the three trades of which every member sending in a report was a member of the union of his craft, the other two being the railroad unions reporting and the printers.

Five own their own homes, one home is mortgaged, the others rent and board. The average monthly rental for house is \$7.68. Seven report that they have been able to save something during the last year and twenty-three that they have not saved anything. All are protected by insurance in the Cigarmakers' Union and nine carry insurance in old line companies. All are opposed to the contracting or farming out of convicts.

#### CARPENTERS.

Schedules were returned to this office from sixty-three carpenters residing in fourteen different counties of the state.

Their average age is 39.6, with every one reporting. Forty-seven are Americans by birth, while 16 were born abroad. Thirty have trades or occupations aside from their present one, and 33 have no other trade or vocation. The average length of time during which they have worked as carpenters is 16.5 years. The average number of days worked during the preceding year was 221. The average daily wages were \$3.07. The average yearly earnings were \$678.47. Fifty-one are married and twelve single, with all reporting. The average size of families was 5.1 persons. With 49 reporting, 4 receive assistance from their wives or children as wage earners in maintenance of the family. The average monthly cost of living with the married men is \$48.51, with 48 out of 51 making estimates. With 61 reporting, 48 give the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97. Eleven give it as being unchanged and 2 report that it was less. With 62 reporting, 47 report their earnings to have been greater than they were in 1896-97, and 15 report them as being the same. None give their earnings as being less. With 50 reporting, 17 own their own homes and 33 live in rented dwellings. Three of the homes are reported as being mortgaged. The average monthly rental paid was \$7.93. With 58 reporting, 23 state that they saved something above the cost of living, and 35 reported that they saved nothing. Fifty-three report that they carry insurance either in old line companies or in fraternal societies or both. Fifty-seven express themselves as being opposed to convicts being worked in competition with free labor.

#### DRUG CLERKS AND PHARMACISTS.

Reports were received from nine drug clerks and pharmacists residing in three counties in the state. Their average age is 33.2. Seven are Americans and two are of foreign birth. The average length of time that they have followed their present occupation is 14.5 years. Four are single and five are married, all reporting. None have trades or vocations other than their present one. Their average monthly earnings are \$71.65. The average length of time worked during the past year was 11.5 months. Their average annual income was \$823.98. The average size of families was 3.8 members. The average monthly cost of living with those having families was \$58.63. Five report that they have saved some money, and four that they have not. With nine reporting, they all carry insurance. Seven report cost of living as

having increased and two that it is unchanged. All report earnings to be about the same. Three own their homes.

#### ENGINEERS, STATIONARY.

Schedules were returned signed by twenty-one stationary engineers, residing in eight different counties of the state. Their average age is 39.5 years. Fifteen are Americans and six are of foreign birth. The average length of time at which they have worked as stationary engineers is 14.4 years. Eighteen have occupations other than their present one, with the entire number reporting. The average daily wages received was \$3.20. The average number of days worked during the year was 262. The average yearly earnings were \$838.40. Eighteen are married and three are single. The average size of families is 4.6 members. None of the wives or children contribute by wage labor to the family maintenance. All the children of school age are reported to be attending school. The average cost of living for each family was \$51.83. All but two report the cost of living to have been greater than it was in 1896-97. With 20 reporting, 7 report that wages have been increased; 6 report that while their daily wages have not been advanced, their earnings were more than in 1896-97, by reason of the fact that they worked a larger number of days; 6 report that their wages remain the same, and 1 reports both wages and earnings to be less. Fifteen of those reporting are employed around mines, and a number of them state that they have not worked regularly as engineers for the number of years given, but that in the meantime they have worked occasionally as miners. With 18 reporting, 12 live in rented dwellings and 6 own their homes. The average monthly rental of dwelling house was \$10.40. With 20 reporting, 12 are saving some money. Five report that they are paying for homes, two of which are mortgaged, and investing small sums annually in this way. With 19 reporting, 17 are protected by insurance in unions, fraternal societies or in old line companies. All who report are opposed to working convicts in competition with free labor.

#### ENGINEERS, LOCOMOTIVE.

Reports were returned from eleven locomotive engineers residing in three counties of the state and employed upon three railway systems. Their ages average 44.7 years. With all reporting, 10 are American born and one is of foreign



birth. With 11 reporting, one states that he has another occupation aside from his present one; the other 10 have no occupation other than railroad work. The average length of time at which they had been engaged as engineers was 12.8 years. All of them reported as having worked throughout the preceding year the regular number of days in each month which constitutes a month's labor as a railroad engineer. They all report being paid by the mile, the mileage differing according to the part of the state in which they were employed, and whether they were working upon passenger or freight trains. The basis of wages paid to locomotive engineers is \$4 for a day's work, 105 miles being considered a day's work for passenger and 85 miles for freight trains. This, reduced to a mileage rate, is a trifle less than 4 cents per mile for service upon passenger and .047 cents per mile for freight trains. Aside from this, in the mountain districts, whenever the grade is more than 200 feet to the mile, it is on the mountain classification, and 44 miles upon both passenger and freight trains constitute a day's work. When the grade for part of a division is more than 200 feet to the mile and for the balance is less, as is the case in many parts of the state, the pay of the engineer for making the run is fixed in accordance with the classification given above. This is the wage schedule which obtains upon the D. & R. G. system, and is probably a trifle higher than that paid by the others, but the rates paid by the other roads do not differ materially. The average monthly earnings were \$128.75. The average individual earnings for the preceding year was \$1545.00. With 11 reporting, 9 are married and 2 are single. The average size of family is 5.8 members. None of the wives or children of those with families contribute by wage labor to the family maintenance. With 8 reporting, all state that their children of school age are attending school regularly. The average monthly cost of living, with 9 reporting, is \$67.50. With 10 reporting, all give the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97. Seven report their earnings to have increased, as employment has been more regular. With 10 reporting, 6 own their own homes. None report the home as being mortgaged. With 11 reporting, 10 state that they have been able to save some money. All carry insurance in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and four report carrying insurance in old line companies. All are opposed to the contracting or farming out of convicts.

**FARMERS.**

Reports were received from 23 farmers residing in 10 counties of the state. Their average age is 44.5 years. With all reporting, 20 are native born Americans, and 3 are of foreign birth. Not being wage workers within the usual meaning of the term, earnings are not given. The average length of time during which they have been engaged at farming or ranching is 15.2 years. Fourteen of them have occupations other than farming. All report that they were employed constantly during the preceding year. With 22 reporting, 17 are married and 5 are single. The average size of family is 5.1 persons. With 21 reporting, 18 own the farms and ranches upon which they live; 8 of the farms are mortgaged. With 18 reporting, 14 expressed themselves as being in favor of the single tax by giving affirmative replies to questions 43 and 44.

**GRAVEL ROOFERS AND CEMENT WORKERS.**

Reports were received from seven gravel roofers and cement workers residing in two counties of the state. Their average age is 45.2 years. Five are Americans and two are of foreign birth. The average length of time worked at present occupations is 8.7 years. All but one have a trade or calling different from the one at which now employed. The average daily wages received is \$2.48. The average number of days worked in the last year was 195. The average yearly income was \$483.60. With all reporting, 5 are married. The average size of family is 4.9 persons. The average monthly cost of family maintenance is \$41.15. Three receive help in family maintenance by wage labor from wife or children. All report the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97. Four report wages as being the same and three report an increase. None of them own the houses in which they live. None of them report having saved any money. None of them carry life insurance of any kind.

**LABORERS.**

Reports were returned from thirty-two persons who signed themselves laborers. In some instances the particular kind of labor at which they were employed was given and in other cases it was not. They reside in 11 counties of the state. Their average is 38.7 years. Twenty-three are Americans and 9 are of foreign birth. All have different occupa-

tion than their present one. The average length of time at which they have been engaged at various kinds of laboring work is 20.6 years. The average daily wages received was 1.47. The average number of days worked was 239. The average yearly earnings are \$351.33. The average monthly cost of living was \$31.58, with 24 reporting. With 32 reporting, 25 are married and 7 are single. The average size of family is 5 persons. With 23 reporting, 14 receive aid by wage labor from wife or children in maintenance of the family. Some of the children are attending school, others are not. With 28 reporting, 20 give the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97, while 8 give it as being unchanged. With 27 reporting, 17 report their wages to be the same as in 1896-97. Eight reported that their wages and earnings are more and 2 give their wages as being less. With 24 reporting, 21 rent the dwellings in which they live. The average monthly rental for dwellings is \$5.45. Out of 32 reporting, only 2 have been able to save any money. With 29 reporting, 2 carry insurance other than that which may be afforded by membership in societies. Three own the dwellings in which they live.

#### LAWYERS.

Schedules were received from thirteen lawyers residing in six counties of the state. Their average age is 45.6 years. All are native born Americans. The average length of time at which they have been engaged at the practice of law is 19.3 years. Four have another vocation than that of lawyers. Their average annual income is \$1,350. Ten are married and three are single. The average size of families is 3.7 persons. The average monthly cost of living per family is \$85.35. All report the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97. The average income is reported as being the same as in 1896-97 in 8 cases and 5 report an increase. With 9 reporting, 5 own their own homes. Five report that they have been able to save some money. With 11 reporting, all carry life insurance.

#### METALLIFEROUS MINERS.

By far the largest number of schedules returned to this office representing the workers in any single industry was sent in by metalliferous miners. From this class 224 reports were received, coming from 26 counties in the state. Six reports were from foremen, superintendents and shift bosses

in mines. Their salaries ranged from \$150 to \$200 per month. Their average monthly salary is \$170.83. The average monthly cost of family maintenance for the four of this class with families is \$102.50. All the other averages in this table are based upon the entire number of answers made to each question. With 223 answering, their average age is 41.4 years. With 224 reporting, 161 are native born Americans, while 63 are of foreign birth. The average length of time at which they have been engaged as miners is 16.7 years. With 221 reporting, 135 have no other occupation than working in and around mines, while 86 have other vocations. The daily wages received, 215 reporting, is as follows: 172, \$3 per day; 30, \$2.50 per day; 7, \$3.25 per day; 3, \$3.50 per day, and 3, \$4 per day. The average daily wages are \$2.96. The average number of days worked is 235.8. The average yearly earnings were \$697.97. The number of days worked during the preceding year ranges from 60 to 350. With every one reporting, 115 are married and 109 are single men. The average size of family is 4.93 members. With 98 reporting, 27 receive help by wage labor from wife or children in supporting the family, usually a statement to the effect that the boy or boys are employed in some capacity. With 103 reporting, the average cost of living per family, excluding the four families already mentioned, was \$53.90. With 209 reporting, 147 give the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97, all the way from 5 to 25 per cent., 62 report it as being the same. With 212 reporting, 194 give their wages as being the same as in 1896-97, 15 report an increase of wages and 3 report their wages to be less. With 113 heads of families reporting, 34 own their own homes and 79 rent the dwellings in which they live. With 70 reporting, the average monthly rental is \$9.85. With 213 reporting, 69 report that they have been able to save something above the cost of living, either by way of investment in homes or in money, while 135 assert that they have not saved anything. With 207 reporting, 91 carry life insurance in old line companies or in fraternal societies. All who report express themselves as being opposed to the contracting or farming out of convicts, though the remarks upon this subject are qualified in various ways. Seventy-four report that they have children attending school. Only four make mention of the home being mortgaged.

## MACHINISTS.

Seven schedules were returned by seven machinists and coming from three different counties in the state. Their ages average 47.3 years. Five are native born Americans and two are of foreign birth. The average length of time during which they have been working as machinists is 18.3 years. Two have another occupation and five have not. Three dollars and twelve cents per day are the daily wages received when employed. The average number of days worked during the preceding year was 225.5. The average yearly earnings for the same period was \$703.56. Five are married and two are single. Five give the cost of living as being more than in 1896-97, and two report it as being the same. All give the daily rate of wages received as being unchanged. The average number of persons in family is 5.5. Four rent the houses in which they live and two are owners of homes. The average monthly cost of living with those having families is \$53.85. Four report that they have saved something and three that they have not. All are members of beneficiary societies in which they carry insurance.

## MISCELLANEOUS WORKERS.

[Analysis and explanatory information upon table of Miscellaneous Workers.]

Schedules were returned, signed by 37 persons, residing in thirteen different counties of the state and representing promiscuous callings ranging from soap makers, with earnings given at \$1.25 per day, to manager for coal contractor, with salary of \$115 per month, and with yearly earnings varying from \$300 to \$1,380. There not being enough of any one occupation to classify them separately, they are grouped together in a miscellaneous table. With 34 reporting, their average age is 41.5 years. With all reporting, 30 are native born Americans and 7 are of foreign birth. In the different occupations reported, the employes are engaged daily, weekly and monthly, and the wages are computed in the same manner. With every one reporting, 24 have a trade or calling beside the one at which they are now engaged. With all reporting, 28 are married, 1 is a widower and 8 are single. With 25 heads of families reporting, the average number of children in family is 2.52. With 24 reporting, the children of 18 are attending school, while 6 report their children to be

under school age. With 21 reporting, the average monthly cost of family and individual maintenance is \$55.48. With 33 reporting, 10 give the cost of living as being the same as in 1896-97, 22 report an increase and 1 a decrease. The rate of increase as given ranges from 5 to 30 per cent. With 33 reporting, 22 report their wages as being the same as in 1896-97. Five report their wages as being more and 6 report a decrease. With 31 reporting, 13 own their own homes and 18 rent. Of the 13 homes owned, 5 are mortgaged. The average monthly rental is \$12.32. With all reporting, 21 report that they have been able to save some money. With all reporting, 27 carry life insurance of some kind.

#### PRINTERS.

Twenty-three replies were received from printers residing in eight counties of the state. Their average age is 36.4 years. With the whole number reporting, 16 are native born Americans and 7 are of foreign birth. With every one reporting, only two have another occupation than that of printer. The average length of time engaged at present occupation is 15.3 years. The average weekly wages earned during the preceding year was \$19.38. The average number of weeks worked was 47.4. The average yearly earnings were \$918.67. With all reporting, 19 are married and 4 are single. The average size of families is 3.85 members. With 18 reporting, 3 receive assistance from wife or children. The average monthly cost of living, with 18 heads of families reporting, was \$58.76. With 21 reporting, 18 give the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97, and 3 give it as being the same. With 22 reporting, 14 give their earnings to have been the same as in 1896-97, six give them as being more, and two less. With 18 reporting, 16 rent and 2 own the houses in which they live. The average monthly rental for house is \$10.50. With 22 reporting, 18 state that they have been unable to save any money, and 4 that they have saved small sums. Twenty-one either carry life insurance or belong to a fraternal society of some kind, or both. Eleven report that they have children attending school. All are opposed to the contracting or farming out of convicts.

#### PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

Schedules were returned signed by sixteen painters and paper hangers who are residents of four counties in the state. Their average age is 37.5 years. With all reporting, 14 are

native born Americans and 2 are of foreign birth. The average length of time that they have followed present occupation is 17.7 years. None have any other trade or calling. The average daily earnings for preceding year was \$2.92. The average number of days employed was 174.5. The average annual income from wage labor was \$509.54. All reporting, 12 are married and 4 are single. The average size of families is 3.87 members. None of their wives or children contribute to the support of family by wage labor. The average cost of living per family was \$41.23. All reporting, 11 give the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97, and 5 give it as being the same. With 15 reporting, 12 give their earnings to have been the same as in 1896-97, two state that they have been more, and one that they were less. With 11 reporting, 9 rent and 2 own the houses in which they live. The average monthly rental paid for dwelling is \$8.25. With 14 making reply, 3 state that they have been able to save a little money, and 11 answer no. All but three have some kind of insurance.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Sixteen schedules were returned by physicians residing in five counties of the state. All but one are native born Americans. With all reporting, 13 have families. Questions from 32 to 59, inclusive, are for the most part answered in a very intelligent manner. Questions from 8 to 32, inclusive, so generally remain unanswered that it was thought inadvisable to attempt a tabulation of them or to strike any averages.

#### PUMPMEN IN MINES.

Reports were received from eight pumpmen in mines, residing in three counties of the state. Three of them occasionally perform other duties in addition to that of pumpman. Their average age is 40 years. All reporting, 6 are native born Americans and 2 are of foreign birth. The average number of years at which they have been employed at present occupation is 5.1. All reporting, 7 have occupations other than their present one. The average daily wages received for the preceding year was \$3.83. The average number of days worked was 302. The average yearly income from labor was \$1,156.66. All reporting, 6 are married and 2 are single. The average size of families is 5.4 members. Two heads of families have boys working for wages. No other assistance from family is mentioned. The average cost of family maintenance is \$62.40. With 7 reporting, 5 give the

cost of living as having increased since 1896-97, and 2 report it as the same. With 8 reporting, all give their wages as the same that they were in 1896-97, but three state that their earnings were more, as they were more steadily employed. Four report their children of school age to be attending school throughout the school year. Five report owning their own homes, in two cases the home is mortgaged. To the question, "Have you been able to save any money?" 5 answer "a little," 2 answer "no," and one does not reply. All carry some kind of insurance, either in fraternal societies or old line companies. All are opposed to the employment of convicts in any manner that will be to the injury of free labor.

#### PLUMBERS.

Reports were received from eleven plumbers and gas fitters, residents of four different counties of the state. Their average age is 36 years. Nine are Americans by birth and two are foreign born. The average length of time at which they have been engaged at present occupation is 16.3 years. With all reporting, only 2 have another trade than that of plumbing and gas fitting. With all reporting, 7 give their wages as \$4.00, three give \$3.50 and one, \$3.00 for a day of eight hours. Average daily wages, \$3.77. Average number of days employed was 197. Average yearly earnings were \$742.69. With all reporting, 8 are married and 3 are single. The average size of families, with 8 reporting, is 3.3 members. None report receiving aid from wife or children in supporting family. Five report their children to be attending school regularly. With 8 heads of families reporting, the average monthly cost of living is \$52.28. With 10 reporting, 8 give an increase in the cost of living as compared with 1896-97, and 2 report it as being the same. With 11 reporting, all give their wages as being the same as they were in 1896-97. Four report more work and a consequent increase of earnings. With 8 reporting, 4 own their own homes and 4 rent. Two report the home as being mortgaged. The average monthly rental is \$11.85. With all reporting, 4 state that they have been able to save small sums of money, and 7 that they have saved nothing. With all reporting, 8 carry life insurance in old line companies or in fraternal societies.

#### RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

Reports were received from five railroad conductors employed upon two of the railroad systems in Colorado, and



residing in two counties of the state. Their average age is 41.7 years. All are American born. The average length of time during which they have been employed as railroad conductors is 8.9 years. All report having no other occupation than railroad work. Four reporting are conductors upon passenger trains, salary \$125 per month, one Pullman car conductor receives a monthly salary of \$75. Average length of time worked during preceding year was 10.6 months. Average yearly earnings of passenger conductors were \$1,325. All 5 reporting are married. None of their wives or children contribute to family support. The average size of families is 3.6 members. Four heads of families report children attending school. The average monthly cost of living is \$82.50. The 4 who report give the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97. The entire 5 give the rate of wages as being unchanged. With all reporting, 4 own their own homes. None of the homes are mortgaged. All state that they have been able to save some money. All carry life insurance of some kind.

#### RAILROAD FIREMEN.

Schedules were returned signed by six locomotive firemen residing in two counties in the state. Their average age is 32.3 years. All are American born. Average length of time working at present occupation is 9.2 years. With all replying none have another occupation. The wage rate the mile—the mile being the unit upon which wages are computed—is fixed upon a basis of 60 per cent. that paid to engineers on narrow gauge engines, and 66 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of engineers' wages upon standard gauge.

The average monthly earnings for the time employed was \$76.96. The average time employed during the year was 10.9 months. The average yearly earnings were \$838.86. With 6 reporting all are married. The average size of families is 2.6 persons. With all reporting none receive assistance by wage labor from wife or children.

Three report children attending school. With 6 reporting the average monthly cost of living is \$58.60. Four report the cost of living as having advanced since 1896-97, and place the increase at from 5 to 25 per cent. All report wages unchanged, but earnings increased slightly. With 6 reporting all rent the houses in which they live. The average monthly rental is \$10.40. Three report that they have saved some money and 3 that they have not. All are protected by insurance in fraternal societies or otherwise.

## STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

Reports were returned from five stenographers and typewriters, residing in two counties in the state. Their average age is 27.8 years. Three of the reports are from women. All are Americans by birth. The average length of time at which they have been employed at present occupation is 8.3 years. Two report having another occupation than their present one, and 3 that they have none other. The average length of time for which they were employed in preceding year was 11.5 months. The average monthly earnings were \$65.50. The average yearly income was \$753.25. With all reporting only 1 is married, although 2 report that they have others depending upon them for maintenance. All report the cost of living as being substantially the same as in 1896-97, and the price of labor in their vocation as having neither increased or decreased. With 6 reporting none are home owners. Four rent the dwellings in which they live at an average monthly rental of \$12.50. To the question, "Have you been able to save any money?" 3 reply "no" and 3 reply "a very little." One lady answers "About the cost of a funeral or a short spell of sickness." Two of the 6 reporting carry life insurance.

## SMELTERMEN.

Reports were received from 46 workmen employed in and around smelters, and residing in four different counties of the state. Those replying were idle at the time of making the report, but had been working in the smelters of the state up to the time that they were closed, June 15, 1899. Their average age is 38.7 years. With all reporting 32 are native born Americans and 14 are of foreign birth. The average length of time that they have been working in smelters is 8.4 years. Twelve stated that they had been working in smelters irregularly during the period of years given. With 44 reporting 37 have occupations other than that of working in smelters. The average daily wages is \$2.21. The average number of days worked in year is 223.2. The average yearly earnings were \$493.27. With 44 reporting 37 are married and 7 are single. With 38 making reply, 12 report that they receive aid in supporting their families from the wage labor of wife or children. The average size of families with 37 reporting is 4.69 members. With 38 reporting 28 give the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97, and 10 give it as being the same. The average cost of living per family is

**\$40.75.** The rate of increase in the cost of commodities ranges from 5 to 30 per cent. All give the price of labor as being the same during the preceding year as before, but 14 refer to the fact that wages have recently been advanced 10 per cent. All those reporting upon the subject of hours give the number of hours constituting a day's work as being 10 and 12. With 39 reporting 6 own the dwellings in which they live and 33 rent. The average monthly rental is \$7.10. To the question, "Have you been able to save any money above the cost of living?" with 45 replying 41 answer no, 1 yes, and 3 "a little." With 44 reporting 2 carry life insurance and 5 carry insurance in fraternal societies. All who report state that they receive hospital privileges for sickness or injury received while at work, and that they pay a monthly consideration, which is deducted from wages, for such protection. Twenty-one report that their children of school age are attending school. All who report are opposed to convicts being worked in any manner that will be to the injury of free labor.

#### STONE CUTTERS AND STONE MASONS.

Reports were received from 9 stone cutters and stone masons, residing in two counties of the state. Their average age is 38.8 years. With all reporting 5 are Americans by birth and 4 are of foreign birth. The average length of time at which they have been engaged at present employment is 18.3 years. Only 1 with all reporting has any other occupation aside from the present one. With every one answering 7 give their wages as being \$4 for eight hours' labor and 2 give their wages as \$3.60 for an eight-hour day. Average daily wages, \$3.91. With 9 reporting the average number of days worked in the last year was 197. The average yearly earnings were \$770.27. With 9 reporting all are married. The average size of families is 4.8 persons. Four have children over 12 years of age. All report them to be attending school during a part of the year. Two report receiving some aid from the labor of wife or child. The average monthly cost of living is \$43.50. With 9 reporting 6 own their own homes, 3 report the home to be mortgaged. The average monthly rental paid by the 3 who rent is \$9.33. Seven report the cost of living to have increased from 5 to 25 per cent. since 1896-97, and 2 give the cost of living as being the same, 7 report their wages as having been the same as in 1896-97, and the other 2 do not report in this particular. With 8 reporting 5 answer that they have been able to save some-

thing above the cost of living. With 9 reporting all carry some form of insurance.

#### SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Reports were received from 6 school teachers, residing in three different counties of the state. Their average age is 41.4 years. All are Americans by birth. The average length of time during which they have been engaged in teaching with varying regularity is 18.6 years. All have occupations aside from that of school teacher. All report having been employed at teaching for the period of nine months during the preceding year. The average monthly rate of wages received was \$54.80. The average yearly income from teaching was \$493.20. With all reporting 5 are married. None of their wives or children are reported as contributing by wage labor to the support of family. All who have children of school age report them as attending school. Five report the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97, and 1 gives it as being the same. Average size of families, 5.3 persons. All report their wages as being substantially the same as in 1896-97. With 5 reporting all rent the houses in which they live. The average monthly rental is \$11.25. Three report that they have been able to save some money, and 3 that they have not accumulated anything. All are opposed to the employment of convicts in any manner that will be to the injury of free labor. Two have insurance and belong to fraternal societies. Average cost of family maintenance is \$44.60.

#### TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Schedules were returned signed by seven telegraph operators residing in four counties in the state, and in the employ of two railroad companies operating in Colorado. Their average age is 35.7 years. Six are American born and one is of foreign birth. The average length of time at which they have been working as telegraphers is 14.3 years. With all reporting, none have another occupation. The monthly rate of wages earned, with all reporting, range from \$67 to \$80 per month. One a monthly salary of \$75, two \$67, one \$80, and three \$70 each. The average is \$71.28. The average length of time worked during the period covered by the report was 11.6 months. The average yearly earnings were \$826.85. With all reporting, 4 are married and 3 are single. The average size of families is 3.35 members. Two of the

four heads of families have children of school age, and they are reported to be attending school regularly. The average monthly cost of family maintenance is \$47.50. With 7 reporting, 5 represent the cost of living to have increased since 1896-97 and 2 give it as being the same. Six report their wages as unchanged and one that his wages have been increased as compared with 1896-97. With 6 reporting, none are home owners, 2 rent and 2 live in the station house. With all replying, 5 answer "Yes" to the question: "Have you been able to save any money?" and 2 answer "A very little." All are members of fraternal societies and four carry insurance in old line companies. All express themselves as being opposed to the employment of convicts in a manner that will be hurtful to free labor.

#### WAITERS.

Reports were returned from eighteen waiters in hotels and restaurants, residing in four counties of the state. Their average age is 31.2 years. With all reporting, 14 are American born and 4 are of foreign birth. Average length of time employed at present vocation, 8.7 years. With 18 reporting, 11 have no other vocation and 7 have other kinds of employment. The weekly rate of wages ranges from \$6 to \$17.50. The average weekly wages were \$9.85. This includes board. The average number of weeks employed during the year was 39.2. The average yearly earnings for preceding year were \$386.12. With all reporting, 13 are married and 5 are single. The average size of families is 2.84. Two receive help by wage labor from their wives, with 13 reporting. The average monthly cost of living, with 12 out of the 13 heads of families reporting, was \$31.83. With 15 reporting, 11 state that the cost of living has advanced as compared with 1896-97, and 4 report it to be the same. With 17 reporting, 6 give the rate of wages as the same that they were in 1896-97 and 11 report an advance. With 14 reporting, all rent the dwellings or rooms in which they live. The average monthly rental is \$7.60. All report that they have been unable to save any money. Life insurance is carried by one; three report membership in fraternal societies. Twelve express themselves as being opposed to convicts being worked in a way that will enable their product to be sold in competition with that of free labor.

## STATISTICS OF WAGE EARNERS

OCCUPATION	Number of Persons Reporting	Number of Counties	Average Age of Persons Reporting, Years	Number American Born	Number Foreign Born
Barbers .....	22	6	35.6	17	5
Blacksmiths .....	18	8	40.	12	6
Bookkeepers .....	6	3	42.5	5	1
Bricklayers .....	10	4	41.2	8	2
Cooks .....	24	5	38.2	19	5
Clerks and Salesmen .....	8	4	31.4	7	1
Coal Miners .....	21	6	42.3	4	17
Civil Engineers and Surveyors .....	6	3	45.6	6	-----
Cigarmakers .....	30	5	37.	23	7
Carpenters .....	63	14	39.6	47	16
Drug Clerks and Pharmacists .....	9	3	33.2	7	2
Stationary Engineers .....	21	8	39.5	15	6
Locomotive Engineers .....	11	3	44.7	10	1
Farmers .....	23	10	44.5	20	3
Laborers .....	32	11	38.7	23	9
Gravel Roofers and Cement Workers .....	7	2	45.2	5	2
Metalliferous Miners* .....	218	26	41.4	161	63
Machinists .....	7	3	47.3	5	2
Miscellaneous Workers .....	37	13	38.6	30	7
Printers .....	23	8	36.4	16	7
Painters and Paper Hangers .....	16	4	37.5	14	2
Pumpmen in Mines .....	8	3	40.	6	2
Plumbers .....	11	4	36.	9	2
Railroad Conductors .....	5	2	41.7	5	-----
Railroad Firemen .....	6	2	32.3	6	-----
Stenographers and Typewriters .....	5	2	27.8	5	-----
Smeltermen .....	46	4	38.7	32	14
Stonecutters and Stonemasons .....	9	2	38.8	5	4
School Teachers .....	6	3	41.4	6	-----
Telegraph Operators .....	7	4	35.7	6	1
Waiters .....	18	4	31.2	14	4
Bosses in Mines* .....	6	2	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	739	39	-----	548	191
Average .....	-----	-----	38.84	-----	-----

## IN COLORADO, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Average Length of Time Em- ployed at Pres- ent Occupa- tion, Years	Number Having Other Occupa- tions	Average Monthly, Weekly or Daily Wages			Average Length of Time Employed in Past Year			Average Annual Earnings for Past Year	Number Married
		Month	Week	Day	Mo.	Wks.	Days		
12.3	8	-----	\$15 65	-----	-----	45.	-----	\$ 704 25	12
20.2	3	\$ 84 80	-----	-----	9.5	-----	-----	805 60	15
14.7	4	104 50	-----	-----	11.2	-----	-----	1,170 40	4
14.2	2	-----	-----	\$ 4 75	-----	-----	204.	989 00	8
17.2	3	-----	15 93	-----	-----	43.9	-----	699 33	18
7.3	6	-----	10 23	-----	-----	47.2	-----	482 86	4
22.7	3	-----	-----	2 39	-----	-----	155.	370 45	15
21.4	-----	-----	-----	8 25	-----	-----	140.	1,155 00	6
19.2	4	-----	14 95	-----	-----	47.	-----	702 65	18
16.5	30	-----	-----	3 07	-----	-----	221.	678 47	51
14.5	-----	71 65	-----	-----	11.5	-----	-----	823 98	5
14.4	18	-----	-----	3 20	-----	-----	262.	838 40	18
12.8	1	128 75	-----	-----	12.	-----	-----	1,545 00	9
15.2	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17
20.6	32	-----	-----	1 47	-----	-----	239.	351 33	25
8.7	6	-----	-----	2 48	-----	-----	195.	483 60	5
16.7	86	-----	-----	2 96	-----	-----	235.8	697 97	115
18.3	2	-----	-----	3 12	-----	-----	225.5	708 56	5
10.2	24	*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	768 31	28
15.3	2	-----	19 38	-----	-----	47.4	-----	918 61	19
17.7	-----	-----	-----	2 92	-----	-----	174.5	509 96	12
5.1	7	-----	-----	3 83	-----	-----	302.	1,156 66	6
16.3	2	-----	-----	3 77	-----	-----	197.	742 69	8
8.9	-----	125 00	-----	-----	10.6	-----	-----	1,325 00	5
9.2	-----	76 96	-----	-----	10.9	-----	-----	838 86	6
8.3	2	65 50	-----	-----	11.5	-----	-----	753 25	1
8.4	37	-----	-----	2 21	-----	-----	223.2	493 27	37
18.3	1	-----	-----	3 91	-----	-----	197.	770 27	9
18.6	6	54 80	-----	-----	9.	-----	-----	493 20	5
14.3	-----	71 28	-----	-----	11.6	-----	-----	826 85	4
8.7	7	-----	9 85	-----	-----	39.2	-----	386 12	13
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	310	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	503
14.39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 772 49	-----

\* See Miscellaneous Table.

## STATISTICS OF WAGE EARNERS

OCCUPATION	Number Single	Average Size of Families	Average Monthly Cost of Living	Number Who Have Saved Some Money	Number Who Have Not Saved Any Money
Barbers .....	9	4.6	\$ 53 71	5	14
Blacksmiths .....	3	5.3	56 65	8	9
Bookkeepers .....	2	4.	76 45	6	-----
Bricklayers .....	2	5.8	67 24	6	4
Cooks .....	4	3.9	45 30	5	17
Clerks and Salesmen .....	4	4.5	37 65	2	6
Coal Miners .....	6	5.1	34 23	-----	21
Civil Engineers and Surveyors .....	-----	4.5	71 28	6	-----
Cigarmakers .....	12	4.2	51 38	7	23
Carpenters .....	12	5.1	48 51	23	35
Drug Clerks and Pharmacists .....	4	3.8	58 63	5	4
Stationary Engineers .....	3	4.6	51 83	12	8
Locomotive Engineers .....	2	5.8	67 50	10	1
Farmers .....	5	5.1	-----	-----	-----
Laborers .....	7	5.	31 58	2	30
Gravel Roofers and Cement Workers .....	2	4.9	41 15	-----	7
Metalliferous Miners* .....	109	4.93	53 90	69	135
Machinists .....	2	5.35	53 85	4	3
Miscellaneous Workers .....	9	4.51	55 48	21	16
Printers .....	4	3.85	58 76	4	18
Painters and Paper Hangers .....	4	3.87	41 23	3	11
Pumpmen in Mines .....	2	5.4	62 40	5	2
Plumbers .....	3	3.3	52 28	4	7
Railroad Conductors .....	-----	3.6	82 50	5	-----
Railroad Firemen .....	-----	2.6	58 60	3	3
Stenographers and Typewriters .....	4	-----	-----	3	2
Smeltermen .....	7	4.69	40 75	4	41
Stonecutters and Stonemasons .....	-----	4.8	43 50	5	-----
School Teachers .....	1	5.3	44 60	3	3
Telegraph Operators .....	3	3.35	47 50	7	-----
Waiters .....	5	2.84	31 83	-----	18
Bosses in Mines* .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total .....	230	-----	-----	237	438
Average .....	-----	4.49	\$ 52 42	-----	-----





TABLE OF WORKERS REPRESENTING

COUNTY	Age	Nativity	Occupation
Arapahoe .....	---	New York .....	Photographer .....
Clear Creek .....	28	Colorado .....	Driver of delivery wagon .....
Lake .....	37	Pennsylvania .....	Musician .....
El Paso .....	30	Illinois .....	Minister .....
Pueblo .....	33	Pennsylvania .....	Copper weigher and sampler .....
Pueblo .....	35	Indiana .....	Letter Carrier .....
El Paso .....	30	Connecticut .....	Servant Girl .....
Lake .....	51	Germany .....	Midwife .....
El Paso .....	50	Wisconsin .....	Housewife .....
Rio Grande .....	29	Iowa .....	Harnessmaker .....
Pueblo .....	37	Kansas .....	Tinner, foreman of shop .....
Arapahoe .....	51	New York .....	Saddler .....
Gilpin .....	32	Illinois .....	Electrician, supt. Light Works .....
Arapahoe .....	44	Illinois .....	Woodworker .....
Pueblo .....	45	England .....	Moulder, not working at trade .....
Mesa .....	---	Ireland .....	Soapmaker .....
El Paso .....	29	Missouri .....	Foreman of Milk Dairy .....
Arapahoe .....	33	Wisconsin .....	Bookbinder .....
Arapahoe .....	42	New York .....	Paper Box Maker .....
Arapahoe .....	27	Illinois .....	Brickyard man .....
Arapahoe .....	29	Pennsylvania .....	Justice Court clerk .....
Rio Grande .....	42	Ohio .....	Real Estate agent .....
Arapahoe .....	32	Canada .....	Upholsterer .....
Boulder .....	42	Ohio .....	Flour Miller .....
Teller .....	30	Missouri .....	Laundry Worker .....
Montezuma .....	32	Wyoming .....	.....
Arapahoe .....	32	Nebraska .....	Draughtsman .....
El Paso .....	62	Ohio .....	Landscape Gardener .....
Weld .....	53	Canada .....	.....
Mesa .....	---	Illinois .....	Selling Ranges .....
Eagle .....	23	Wisconsin .....	Cowboy .....
Teller .....	47	New York .....	Shoemaker .....

## MISCELLANEOUS CALLINGS.

Length of Time at Present Occupation	Any Other Occupation	Daily, Weekly or Monthly	Earnings	Total Yearly Earnings	Amount of Time Worked Last Year
27 years .....	Yes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 year .....	Yes .....	Weekly .....	\$ 15 30	\$ 450 00	30 weeks .....
14 years .....	No .....	Daily .....	3 50	1,277 50	365 days .....
5 years .....	Yes .....	Monthly .....	100 00	1,200 00	12 months .....
4 years .....	Yes .....	Daily .....	2 00	588 00	294 days .....
8 years .....	Yes .....	Monthly .....	70 83	850 00	12 months .....
10 years .....	No .....	Monthly .....	25 00	300 00	12 months .....
26 years .....	No .....	Annually .....	.....	1,300 00	12 months .....
17 years .....	Yes .....	12 months .....	*	.....	.....
9 years .....	No .....	Weekly .....	15 00	720 00	48 weeks .....
18 years .....	No .....	Weekly .....	20 00	1,040 00	52 weeks .....
3 years .....	Yes .....	Daily .....	1 50	300 00	200 days .....
3 years .....	No .....	Weekly .....	30 00	1,440 00	48 weeks .....
20 years .....	Yes .....	Daily .....	2 50	475 00	190 days .....
31 years .....	No .....	Daily .....	2 00	500 00	250 days .....
2½ years .....	Yes .....	Daily .....	1 25	300 00	240 days .....
2½ years .....	Yes .....	Monthly .....	60 00	720 00	12 months .....
6 years .....	Yes .....	Monthly .....	35 00	420 00	12 months .....
2 years .....	Yes .....	Weekly .....	10 00	500 00	50 weeks .....
2 years .....	Yes .....	Weekly .....	18 00	648 00	36 weeks .....
.....	Yes .....	Monthly .....	100 00	1,000 00	10 months .....
11 years .....	No .....	Monthly .....	100 00	1,200 00	12 months .....
16 years .....	No .....	Daily .....	2 50	687 50	275 days .....
21 years .....	No .....	Weekly .....	18 00	900 00	50 weeks .....
3 years .....	Yes .....	Daily .....	2 50	675 00	270 days .....
.....	Yes .....	Daily .....	2 50	750 00	300 days .....
5 years .....	Yes .....	Daily .....	3 00	900 00	300 days .....
10 years .....	No .....	Daily .....	2 00	300 00	150 days .....
4 years .....	Yes .....	Daily .....	3 00	1,000 00	333 days .....
1 year .....	Yes .....	Monthly .....	50 00	600 00	12 months .....
3 years .....	Yes .....	Monthly .....	30 00	270 00	9 months .....
7 years .....	Yes .....	Daily .....	3 00	900 00	300 days .....

\*No wages as the word is generally used.

TABLE OF WORKERS REPRESENTING

COUNTY	Married or Single	Number Children in Family	Do Your Children Attend School	Monthly Cost of Living
Arapahoe .....	Married .....	4	Yes .....	\$ 80 00
Clear Creek .....	Single .....			
Lake .....	Married .....	3	Too young .....	75 00
El Paso .....	Married .....	2	Too young .....	100 00
Pueblo .....	Married .....	1	Too young .....	35 00
Pueblo .....	Married .....	2	Yes .....	80 00
El Paso .....	Single .....			
Lake .....	Married .....	1	Yes .....	55 00
El Paso .....	Married .....	1	Yes .....	50 00
Rio Grande .....	Married .....	2	Too young .....	40 00
Pueblo .....	Married .....	2	Yes .....	70 00
Arapahoe .....	Single .....			
Glipin .....	Married .....	1	Too young .....	50 00
Arapahoe .....	Married .....	2	Yes .....	40 00
Pueblo .....	Married .....	5	Yes .....	80 00
Mesa .....	Widower .....	1	Yes .....	25 00
El Paso .....	Married .....	2	Too young .....	50 00
Arapahoe .....	Married .....	4		50 00
Arapahoe .....	Married .....			30 00
Arapahoe .....	Single .....			
Arapahoe .....	Single .....			
Rio Grande .....	Married .....	2	Yes .....	85 00
Arapahoe .....	Married .....	4	Yes .....	58 00
Boulder .....	Married .....	2	Yes .....	80 00
Teller .....	Married .....	2	Too young .....	50 00
Montezuma .....	Single .....			40 00
Arapahoe .....	Single .....			50 00
El Paso .....	Married .....			35 00
Weld .....	Married .....	1	Yes .....	83 00
Mesa .....	Married .....	3	Yes .....	40 00
Eagle .....	Single .....			
Teller .....	Married .....	2	Yes .....	75 00

## MISCELLANEOUS CALLINGS—Concluded.

Increase or Decrease in Cost of Living Since 1886-87	Increase or Decrease in Wages Since 1886-87	Own or Rent Home	Monthly Rental	Is Home Mortgaged	Have You Been Able to Save Any Money	Do You Carry Life Insur- ance or Are You Mem- ber of a Beneficiary Organization
Same .....	Same .....	Rent ..	\$ 17 00	.....	No .....	Yes
Increase 10 per ct.	Same .....	.....	.....	.....	No .....	No
Same .....	Same .....	Rent ..	15 00	.....	Yes .....	Yes
Same .....	Same .....	Rent ..	12 50	.....	No .....	Yes
Increase 15 per ct.	Increase 10 per ct.	Own ..	.....	No .....	A little .....	Yes
Increase 10 per ct.	Same .....	Own ..	.....	No .....	A little .....	Yes
.....	.....	Own ..	.....	No .....	Yes .....	No
Increase 20 per ct.	Same .....	Own ..	.....	No .....	Yes .....	Yes
Increase .....	Less .....	Rent ..	10 00	.....	No .....	No
Same .....	Same .....	Own ..	.....	Yes .....	Yes .....	Yes
Increase 10 per ct.	Same .....	Own ..	.....	Yes .....	A little .....	Yes
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No .....	No
Same .....	Increase 10 per ct.	Rent ..	15 00	.....	Yes .....	Yes
Same .....	Same .....	Rent ..	8 50	.....	No .....	Yes
Increase 10 per ct.	Same .....	Own ..	.....	No .....	Yes .....	No
Increase 15 per ct.	Same .....	.....	.....	.....	No .....	No
Increase 10 per ct.	Same .....	Own ..	.....	Yes .....	A little .....	Yes
Increase 15 per ct.	Less .....	Rent ..	10 00	.....	No .....	Yes
Same .....	Same .....	Rent ..	6 00	.....	Yes .....	No
Increase 20 per ct.	Increase 8 per ct.	.....	.....	.....	No .....	Yes
Increase .....	Same .....	.....	.....	.....	No .....	Yes
Increase .....	Same .....	Rent ..	12 00	.....	Very little .....	Yes
Increase 25 per ct.	Same .....	Rent ..	10 00	.....	No .....	Yes
Increase 10 per ct.	Same .....	Rent ..	17 50	.....	Very little .....	No
Increase .....	Same .....	Rent ..	8 00	.....	A little .....	Yes
Increase .....	Same .....	Own ..	.....	No .....	Yes .....	Yes
Increase 20 per ct.	Same .....	Rent ..	20 00	.....	Yes .....	Yes
Less .....	Same .....	Rent ..	8 25	.....	No .....	No
Same .....	Less 20 per ct.	Rent ..	20 00	.....	No .....	Yes
Same .....	Increase .....	Own ..	.....	Yes .....	A little .....	No
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A little .....	Yes
Same .....	Less .....	Own ..	.....	No .....	No .....	Yes

TABLE OF WORKERS REPRESENTING

COUNTY	Age	Nativity	Occupation
Pueblo .....	45	France .....	Window Trimmer .....
Pueblo .....	47	Indiana .....	Furniture Worker .....
Boulder .....	45	Indiana .....	Superintendent Water Works .....
Lake .....	50	Scotland .....	Mineral Water Bottler .....
Arapahoe .....	39	North Carolina .....	Mgr. Coal Contractor .....
Counties .....13	38.6 Yrs.	Foreign ..... 7 Native..... 30	.....

## MISCELLANEOUS CALLINGS.

Length of Time at Present Occupation	Any Other Occupation	Daily, Weekly or Monthly	Earnings	Total Yearly Earnings	Amount of Time Worked Last Year
25 years .....	Yes .....	Weekly .....	\$ 20 00	\$ 1,040 00	52 weeks .....
6 years .....	Yes .....	Weekly .....	12 00	624 00	52 weeks .....
4 months .....	Yes .....	Monthly .....	58 33	700 00	12 months .....
17 years .....	No .....	Daily .....	3 00	936 00	312 days .....
7 years .....	No .....	Monthly .....	115 00	1,380 00	12 months .....
Average, 10 years	Yes, 124 No, 13	-----	-----	Average, \$768 51	-----

TABLE OF WORKERS REPRESENTING

COUNTY	Married or Single	Number Children in Family	Do Children Attend School	Monthly Cost of Living
Pueblo .....	Married .....	5	Yes .....	\$ 75 00
Pueblo .....	Married .....	6	Yes .....	52 00
Boulder .....	Married .....		.....	42 00
Lake .....	Married .....		.....	50 00
Arapahoe .....	Married .....	3	Yes .....	75 00
.....	Married.....28	Average	Yes.....17	Average
.....	Single.....9	4.51	No.....7	\$55 48



## MISCELLANEOUS CALLINGS—Concluded.

Increase or Decrease in Cost of Living Since 1888-97	Increase or Decrease in Wages Since 1888-97	Own or Rent Home	Monthly Rental	Is Home Mortgaged	Have You Been Able to Save Any Money	Do You Carry Life Insur- ance or Are You a Mem- ber of a Beneficiary Organization
Increase 25 per ct.	Less 7 per cent....	Rent ..	\$ 11 00	.....	No .....	... Yes
Increase 30 per ct.	Same.....	Rent ..	12 00	.....	No .....	... Yes
Increase 5 per ct.	Less 8 per cent....	Rent ..	9 00	.....	A little .....	... Yes
.....	.....	Own...	.....	No .....	Yes.....	... Yes
Increase 10 per ct.	Increase .....	Own...	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	... Yes
Same .....	Same .....	Own.13	Average	Yes...5	Yes.....21	Yes.27
Increase.....22	Increase.....5	Rent.18	\$12 32	No....8	No .....	No...10
Decrease.....1	Decrease.....6					

## ANALYSIS OF THE TABLE.

In order that the descriptive statements concerning each class of craftsmen considered in this inquiry might be more easily understood by the readers, the preceding table summarizing the result was prepared. In this table such part of the statistics obtained as are susceptible of tabulation have been arranged in a way to show at a glance the more important facts relating to each class of workers and to show average general results.

The schedules returned by lawyers and physicians are not included in the table, as the members of these two professions are not wage earners as that term is usually understood. All other returns tabulated are included.

The average age of those making reply is 38.84 years. With every one reporting, 548 are Americans by birth and 191 are natives of other countries. The average length of time at which they have been employed at their present occupation is 14.39 years. Three hundred and ten have other trades or occupations besides the one at which they are now working.

As the scale of wages with each class of workers is given in accordance with the usages, customs and trade rules prevailing in that craft, it is impossible to determine from the table either the daily, weekly or monthly wages of the entire number reporting for the time actually employed. In the same way the several crafts reporting gave the time worked the preceding year in days, weeks and months.

In the column of annual earnings the locomotive engineers lead with an annual income of \$1,545. Immediately following them may be found the laborers, who, with 32 reporting, have an annual average of \$351.33, or less than one dollar per day for every day in the year. Enough coal miners reply to give a fair idea of their average annual earnings, which are \$370.45, or a trifle more than a dollar a day for the entire year. The smelter employes are also a poorly remunerated class of workmen, according to the average reached from the returns reported, although their wages at present are somewhat higher than they were for the period covered by the report.

The average annual earnings for the thirty occupations, considered collectively, is \$772.49. As a monthly average for the year this would be \$64.39. Estimating twenty-six

working days in the month, the average daily wages would be something like \$2.48. While the figures used in this table have been compiled with care and are accurate, an examination of the occupation column will convince the reader that the daily, monthly and annual earnings here given are higher than the average wages paid to all the labor in Colorado.

A very large proportion of those replying are mechanics and skilled workers, who command the highest rate of wages paid in their craft. It may be safely assumed that they are all of more than average intelligence and capability. It will be noticed, too, that 601, or more than three-fourths of the schedules returned, were signed by members of organized labor, who invariably are more highly paid for their labor than are the unorganized workers. One hundred and sixty-seven replies were received from union men and women, counting those who did not reply at all upon this point as belonging in this class, as was probably the case. As about 25 per cent. of the wage workers in Colorado are organized, it will be seen that the averages arrived at come more nearly to representing the average earnings of the organized craftsmen in Colorado than they do the entire number of wage earners in the state.

The number of those sending in reports in some occupations is not enough to form a real good average of the wages paid and the earnings among that class of workmen, while in other crafts the returns are ample for that purpose.

It will be seen by reference to the column of annual earnings that in the well organized crafts the wages are fairly good, while in those that are either not organized at all, or ineffectually so, the earnings are pitifully small.

Upon the whole it is safe to say that the average rate of wages paid to labor in Colorado is higher than that paid to the workers of any other state, with the possible exception of Montana.

With 733 reporting, 503 are married and 230 are not. The average size of families is 4.49 persons. With 29 classes included in the classification, the average monthly cost of living is \$52.42. In a few instances it will be noted that the average monthly cost of living is in excess of the average monthly earnings. Where this occurs the difference is made up by the earnings of wife or children.

With 675 reporting, 237 have made some accumulations. In this number is included all those who answer "yes," "a

little," or a "very little" to the question, "Have you been able to save any money?" Four hundred and thirty-eight report that they have been unable to save anything above the cost of living. With 669 reporting, 498 report the cost of living as having increased since 1896-97. The rate of increase is variously estimated and runs from 5 to 30 per cent. One hundred and sixty-six give the cost of living as being the same that it was in 1896-97, and 5 report it as being less. From this it is quite evident that there has been a general increase in the cost of the necessities of life during the past three years.

With 671 reporting, 189 report increased wages or earnings, while 453 report earnings as being the same, and 29 report them to be less than they were in 1896-97. From this the general inference would be that so far as wages have moved in one direction or the other, the tendency has been to advance. One hundred and forty-one report owning their own homes. Of this number 29 report the home as being mortgaged.

The number who rent and the average monthly rental for each class is given in the group statement making reference to such class.

Three hundred and ninety-one report carrying life insurance or membership in a beneficiary organization.

#### COLLECTION OF WAGES.

While the duties of the Bureau of Labor as defined by the statute creating the office are of a statistical nature, in addition to the work thus prescribed, custom, precedent and common humanity have made it necessary for the Commissioner to attempt the collection of debts incurred for labor performed. By reference to the records of this office, it may be seen that while complaints upon the part of wage earners who are unable to secure payment of wages due have not been nearly so frequent during this biennial period as they were in 1893-1894, they are still numerous enough to occupy a considerable part of one man's time.

Between the 6th of April, 1899, and November 30 of the same year, 201 complaints were filed, representing a total amount of \$5,433.12. Of this amount, \$2,089.95 was paid by the employers. In the interval between December 1, 1899, and November 1, 1900, a period of eleven months, 278 claims have been filed, representing an aggregate of \$8,445.12. Of

this amount, \$5,238.25, or about 62 per cent. of the amount claimed, has been paid by the employers. A very large number of those filing claims have been women. The amounts ran from 30 cents to \$187.50. Every complaint filed has been carefully investigated, many letters written and numerous personal calls made in the effort to secure an equitable and fair settlement of these claims. These efforts have been at least moderately successful. While the amounts have usually been small, they have meant much to the men and women receiving them.

In 1891 the Rev. Myron W. Reed, John Hipp, Rev. Thomas Uzzell, Hon. Henry R. Wolcott and others, through popular subscription, established a Bureau of Justice in Denver. This bureau established a regular legal department with a paid attorney for the purpose of collecting wages due to wage workers who could not undertake the expense of litigation, but who could ill afford to lose the amounts due them for service. This movement was of great benefit to the working classes in Denver while it lasted. It was in existence for a little more than two years, but became defunct during the panic of 1893. During the continuance of the Bureau of Justice Hon. Henry R. Wolcott contributed most of the money for its support.

At present it is necessary for the claimant to employ an attorney at the customary fee, which they usually can not afford to do. The statute makes provision for suing as a poor person, when judgment is obtained and the defendant appeals to the higher court. The case usually ends, as the claimant is unable to employ an attorney and advance the necessary court expenses. It is this class of cases that is frequently brought to the attention of the Bureau of Labor. The people who apply are usually poor, and, not being able to protect themselves, need the protection of the state to a greater extent than any other class of citizens.

The Commissioner at present has no authority whatever in the matter of collecting wages due. I would recommend that the law governing this bureau be changed in a way to confer such authority upon the Commissioner and that a small appropriation be made for the purpose of defraying the expenses, attorney's fees, etc., incident to the collection of labor debts. This appropriation to be paid out upon vouchers, properly certified to, as is other state money.

Sections 1378 and 1379, Mills' Annotated Statutes, provides that any person who shall obtain money, goods, chattels, credit, etc., through false representations or by false pretenses shall be deemed a common swindler and cheat and shall be fined and imprisoned as is set forth in the sections referred to. The labor of the workman upon which he and perhaps a family is dependent for a living is more important and means more to him than does the goods of the merchant to that individual or the claim of the hotel proprietor against a guest.

From my experience while in this office with the class of cases that have been brought here, I am as well satisfied as I can be of any fact which I do not absolutely know, that there is a class of employers in the state who make a business of employing laborers for the purpose of cheating them out of their earnings. Saw mill men are frequently offenders of this kind, though they have by no means a monopoly of the practice.

The Commissioner would recommend to the legislature the passage of a law providing that any employer of labor who engages help under false representations as to his ability to make payment of wages earned, or who wilfully cheats workmen out of money due them for labor, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

As a rule the employers of labor in Colorado are fair-minded, honorable men, who pay their workmen cheerfully. This rule, like most others, has exceptions. Many of the differences which have come to the notice of the bureau have been caused by an honest difference of opinion as to the amount really due.

The possession of authority to enforce the collection of labor debts, such power to be exercised only after moral suasion has failed and where an investigation has convinced the Commissioner that the claim is meritorious and just, would have a most excellent moral effect. The very existence of such authority vested in that official would cause unscrupulous employers to pause and hesitate before attempting an act of injustice upon the defenseless poor.

## REMARKS OF WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.

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In sending out the schedule to wage workers, under the head of "Remarks," we intentionally left considerable blank space to enable the person making reply to give his views upon any subject that in his opinion was germane to the purpose of the inquiry. We believe that in this way the writers have been enabled to give expression to many thoughts and convictions that will not only be of interest and advantage to the general reader, but that will afford legislators an opportunity to learn how the wage earners of Colorado feel with reference to the evils with which our social system is affected, and the best method of bringing about desired reforms.

Many of the replies received are of a character that in point of excellence in literary composition would do credit to authors of national renown. They give ample evidence of the earnestness, the directness and the intelligence with which the hard-fisted toilers of Colorado discuss sociological questions.

Many useful and valuable suggestions may be found in these "Remarks."

Almost every question now before the public comes in for consideration.

Among the subjects discussed may be mentioned: Granting pensions to aged persons, the single tax, state socialism, occupancy and use as constituting the sole title to the use of land, compulsory arbitration, free public employment offices, state and municipal ownership of public utilities, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electric light, water and gas plants, etc. The eight-hour question, employer's liability laws, more rigid inspection of coal and metalliferous mines, convict labor in competition with free labor, restriction of immigration, the abolition of the wage system, necessity for the more perfect organization of labor, labor organizations and politics, opposition to Sunday labor, corporations black-listing men upon account of membership in organized labor, denunciation of the Supreme Court for its decision in the

eight-hour case, the labor exchange and co-operative movements generally, weekly and bi-weekly pay days, opposition to contract labor upon public works, the good and bad effects of strikes, the liquor question in its various phases, payment of wages in scrip, a constitutional convention.

It will be noted that each of the subjects touched upon in the following letters forms an interesting topic for discussion wherever labor organizations are found, and are fairly indicative of the trend of thought along the lines suggested. Among the best letters received is one from a lady in Colorado Springs.

"An eight-hour day is of great importance to miners and smelter employes. I favor an eight-hour day for all wage earners. Voluntary arbitration has been weighed in the scales and found wanting. We want a board of arbitration with power to do something. The arbitrators should be elected by the people. If the corporation would not respect the decision, the state should go forward and operate the industry itself. Am opposed to the liquor traffic, and believe that prohibition would be a good thing for all classes. Trusts can't be stopped, but they should be turned over to the state for the benefit of all the people. Crime is produced by poverty, and poverty is produced by the scarcity of money, private ownership of land, and unjust laws. We need moral courage in this weak, sickly civilization of ours, where so many men have a purse string for a backbone and a stomach which they imagine is a conscience. Another John Brown must die to make the wage slave free. We need another Cromwell to teach the Supreme Court that they are the people's servants and not their masters. They should be taught obedience. What is the use of a legislature if the Supreme Court can nullify any laws that they enact?"—Miner, Lake City.

"Every aged person without means is entitled to a pension, and I think the legislature should provide for it. But there should be no necessity for poor people at all. Every one has produced enough to maintain him in comfort if he had not been robbed of it in one way or another. Saloons are an abomination, and it is the duty of the people to protect themselves from all forms of degradation. For the state to license saloons and then fine men for drinking, is adding insult to injury. Enact the single tax into law, have the state own all public utilities, abolish the damnable whisky traffic, abolish the Supreme Court and establish the initiative and referendum, and we will have moved a long way forward toward a better order of living. All interest is robbery. I am in favor, though, as the next best thing, of a law making the rate of interest as low as possible."—Miner, Eagle County.

"One of the most important matters affecting the citizens and miners outside the cities of Denver and Pueblo, is the excessive freight and passenger railroad rates. The old method of freighting by wagons cost more in one sense, but left the money in the country. The railroads



take theirs out of the state, and are almost prohibitive in their charges. We should get public ownership of railroads just as quick as possible. In the meantime, there should be a commission appointed by the state to regulate the charges of all railroads. All members of the legislature, state and county officials, should be prohibited by law from riding upon passes or receiving other favors from railroad companies. How laws can be enacted doing either or both of these things, by a legislature, every member of which has a pass in his pocket, is something I cannot explain. I presume, though, that the Supreme Court would say that such a law was unconstitutional or give some other fool excuse for setting it aside if it was enacted. I think we had better either abolish the Supreme Court or else abolish the legislature. I would prefer the former. The state owes it to its poor people to establish free public employment offices, in order that they may get work without taking the last cent."—Miner, Lake City.

"Whether we acknowledge it or not, most, if not all, men are so selfish that they must be restrained by law which prohibits their selfishness. All business and commercial laws restrain the lawless, those whose sense of justice, equity or morals is so low as to make them oblivious of the natural rights of others. It would be a great advance if we could do exactly as we would be done by. Our sense of justice to others needs enlightenment, then enforcement. A good law well enforced is purifying to a community. Law should reflect enlightened sentiment. It is what the masses say they want, and will bring the unenlightened up. A trust is the condensed selfishness of its members, and is only organized for the purpose of evading and destroying the rights of outside parties. Compulsory arbitration is desirable, but care should be taken that the arbitrators should be elected by the people and that they should be fair-minded and just men. I have been a member of organized labor for many years and know that the unions have done a great deal of good in educating and enlightening the people, as well as to keep up the standard of wages. All public work should be by day's pay. No contracting should be allowed."—Carpenter, Denver.

"Trusts are the natural and inevitable outcome of the competitive system, and the idea of suppressing them by legislation is about as reasonable as a statute to annul the law of gravitation would be. Furthermore, when we consider the fact that organized wealth controls the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government in almost every state, and makes political parties of the old line servile by threats of withholding the 'sinews of war,' the old party talk about suppressing the trusts becomes pitiable and contemptible, and would be ludicrous were it not so serious. Trusts are natural to the evolution of society. They are simplifying the organization of industry to such an extent that when the people get ready for collective ownership, the matter will be very easy to what it would have been in the past. There is municipal ownership and municipal ownership. The distinction being made between the municipality controlled by workmen imbued with the Socialist spirit and eager for the emancipation of the worker, and that controlled

by the dying middle class, who use its benefits for their own preservation. Private ownership in the means of production and distribution, coupled with the lack of education in the masses, such a system of society necessarily implies, is the cause of poverty, idleness and crime. The collective ownership and management, with the elimination of the profit element, is the only solution of the liquor problem, as indeed it is of all others. As a Socialist I am opposed to anything that stops short of aiming at the abolition of the competitive system entirely."—Oil Pumper, Williamsburgh.

"We ought to have a constitutional convention. The Constitution of this state needs revising very badly. I want a chance to vote for a constitutional convention, and hope that the next legislature will afford me an opportunity. The single tax would go farther than anything I know to benefit the condition of the working classes."—Miner, Aspen.

"I regard the graduated income and inheritance tax as one of the most important measures ever proposed. Such a tax so graduated that the massing of a million would be impossible, would prevent the gigantic combinations of capital which must eventually crush the wage workers. It would also tend to governmental ownership of great enterprises by limiting the wealth of individuals. A very important matter is the unlimited issuing of stock by corporations. The efforts of corporations to pay interest on over-capitalization is one of the most prolific causes of strikes and low wages. Trusts cannot be forbidden by law. Voluntary arbitration is of no account because capital will not arbitrate. I am in favor of compulsory arbitration. I am a cigarmaker and belong to the union of my craft."—Trinidad.

"It seems to me that the labor exchange is a step in the right direction, and ought to be encouraged. It enables the producer to exchange his products for the things he needs, and does away with the necessity for money. I would like to see prohibition established and enforced. Usury is a great evil. I would like to see the rate of interest limited to 6 per cent."—Laborer, Montrose.

"I am not in favor of the state owning the coal mines while the present politicians remain in control, but under different conditions would like to see the coal mines so owned. The initiative and referendum is one of the most important things that could be brought about. It makes all other reforms easier. I am very much opposed to Sunday labor and would like to see a law closing up everything in the shape of labor on Sunday."—Carpenter, Denver.

"I am sure that the arbitration law of the state should be changed in order that the Board of Arbitration could do more than to simply decide how controversies should be settled between employer and employe. Prohibition would not do any good, though I don't drink. I think labor should go into politics and vote for what they want. Would like to see convicts worked at something that would not compete with free labor."—Salida, Colo.

"I am a Socialist and at present am working in the Pinon co-operative colony, where the wages for all adult persons, male and female, is twenty cents per hour, payable in credits only. I see no solution short of nationalizing all industries upon a national co-operative basis. Trusts cannot be abolished, but they should be owned by the whole people."—Sawyer, Pinon, Colo.

"I think compulsory arbitration would be all right. It comes pretty near being compulsory anyhow so far as the workmen are concerned. I worked at the Grant smelter for several years before the strike. Was leaded twice. Went back after the strike was over and am working there at present. If Governor Grant knew that I belonged to the union I would be discharged instantly. We were compelled to accept the terms given us by the bosses. The law didn't compel us to, but our necessities did. If arbitration had been compulsory and not voluntary we would have been all right. No man should work in a smelter more than eight hours. We are slowly giving up our lives to the greed of the smelter trust that dividends may be larger. If the judges of the Supreme Court would have spent one day around the furnaces and roasters, inhaling the poison and sulphur that almost knocks one down at times, they would have understood that work in a smelter is very different from work upon a farm or in other places."—Smelterman, Elyria.

"About two years ago I was forced, through sickness in my family, to mortgage my household goods to secure a loan of \$75, which I obtained from one of the loan companies in this city. They charged me \$5 for making out the loan, and 8 per cent. per month, payable in advance. I received \$64 in money and paid interest at the rate mentioned upon \$75. It was more than a year before I got it paid off. The amount paid in interest was nearly equal to the principal. What do you think of that for daylight robbery?"—Painter, Denver.

"I am in favor of taxing land values and deriving sufficient revenue therefrom for all purposes whatsoever. Land should never be made private property. Coal land should always be owned and worked by the state. Pensions ought to be granted to aged persons without means, though if the single tax were in operation they would not be needed. Neither will we need employment offices, either public or private, when that time comes."—Carpenter, Colorado Springs.

"I am quite sure that a law strictly forbidding usury would be an excellent thing. Make 6 per cent. the legal rate, and forfeit the whole thing if more is taken. I am very much in favor of state ownership of coal mines. The contract system upon public work is very hurtful to labor and should be abolished. I am in favor of the restriction of immigration until such time as we have a social system that will permit us to take care of our native born citizens."—Buena Vista.

"While labor-saving machinery is beneficial to me personally, I believe it is hurtful to the average wage worker of Colorado. I would like to see the single tax established. Interest is robbery. I can not bring

myself to favor any rate whatever. Six per cent. is less hurtful than 12 per cent., but I don't like to temporize with wrongdoing at all. Every man should be amply provided for in his old age, not as a matter of charity, but justice."—Carpenter, Pinon.

"Labor-saving machinery ought to be beneficial because it produces more wealth with the same amount of labor. The effect of it now is to throw some poor fellow out of a job. We must restrict immigration and devise some means so that the workman will get the benefit of labor-saving machines. There ought to be laws to compel arbitration between employer and employe, and to prohibit convict labor in any way that would be to the injury of free labor. I would like to see a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors of all kinds. Also a law prohibiting mine owners or managers from requiring or having work performed in or around mines upon Sunday."—Durango.

"We should legislate less and better, have just, equitable laws, and enforce them. We already have laws to prevent the poor from robbing the rich; we should have laws to prevent the rich from robbing the poor. We should educate more and better, a practical education, teaching how to apply what we know. No religious teaching in the narrow sense, but the ethics of life should be taught in school. Most children get little or none of that at home, and the little is so mixed with superstition, which is not religion, that it is of no practical value in forming character. What we need is the ethics of now, not hereafter. Public money should be spent to properly train and educate the young into good, capable, self-respecting citizens, instead of allowing them to become paupers, tramps and criminals, and then using public money to punish them for having fallen into the pit dug by the so-called better class, which their ignorance of themselves and the conditions by which they are surrounded prevented them from seeing. The rich are not all good or refined, the poor are not all bad or gross, hence the state should have the power and the capacity, with officers and teachers properly trained and empowered to take the viciously inclined, whether they be rich or poor, put them under proper restraint, and this restraint should continue until they give proof that they have learned the lesson that good is the only foundation upon which to build a life. Parties applying for marriage license should be required to answer questions in addition to those already propounded. They should undergo an examination. Such questions and examination should touch such subjects as the presence of insanity, immorality or crime in the family; also as to the understanding of the parties respectively concerning the duties of the man as a husband and father, of the woman as a wife and mother. It would at least arouse them to think upon these points and so help to educate.

"I would favor a law governing cases where the husband spends his wages for drink, allowing the wife to collect one-half of wages, and if there are children two-thirds. As trusts are being operated now they are a menace to American institutions. If they were operated, as they will be in the near future, for and by all the people, they will be a great blessing.

Old age pensions should be granted without the odium usually attached to charity. He or she who has faithfully done their part during life should be well cared for whether they have laid by in store for the 'rainy day' or not. For the good of the state we should exclude all criminal, diseased, deformed or weak-minded persons. I am a member of a labor organization, and believe that every workingman and woman should."—Housewife, Colorado Springs.

"An income tax is a very great improvement over a tariff tax. I have long considered the tariff taxes as among the most unjust used by capital to oppress labor. I would favor an income tax until such time as we can get the single tax established. After that time I think all such taxes will be unnecessary. Private ownership of land, keeping men from using and occupying the soil, is the most prolific cause of poverty and hard times."—Blacksmith, Colorado Springs.

"I am utterly at a loss to understand how any one can claim to see any marked prosperity in this state. I fail to see how we have improved any. Wages are the same here as they have been, and goods of every kind are from 10 to 50 per cent. higher than they were a year or so ago. Eight hours is enough for any man to work underground amid foul air and powder smoke. I think that the smeltermen need the eight-hour law more than we do. Sunday work should be stopped. Six days in a week is plenty for any one to work. A law with a heavy fine ought to be imposed upon Sunday work except in emergencies. Companies want the miners to give them notice if you wish to quit, but if they wish to discharge you they won't give you a minute's notice. The miners of this camp are most of them in favor of the single tax and believe it would be a great advantage to labor. We want a constitutional convention, too. If God will forgive me for voting for two of the members of the Supreme Court, I will promise Him on my bended knees that I will never repeat the offense."—Miner, Silverton.

"I am in favor of the absorption by the government of all franchises national in their character. By the state and municipalities of all franchises local in their character. I think we ought to have an educational qualification for voters. A law to punish all officials who become intoxicated while in the employ of the people. The labor organizations have been the saviors of American liberty. Had it not been for them the few rights that we still have left would be gone. I am in favor of the single tax as an experiment, and have no doubt but what it will help some, but the death of the competitive system and nationalism along the lines laid down in 'Looking Backward' is the real thing to bring relief."—Ranchman, Buena Vista.

"The state has no right to turn a convict out at the end of his term without a dollar to start life with. If the convict has no money and work can not be obtained, he may drift back into crime, no matter how honest his intention might be to reform. Without money, without work, there is nothing left to do but steal. Convicts are not half so much to blame for

being such as is the social system which forces them to lives of crime. A law establishing compulsory arbitration is nonsensical. There is no board can compel me to work for \$2 if I want \$3. Also, there is no board can compel me to pay \$3 if I can afford to pay but \$2 and can hire men at that price. Here is a question you forgot to insert: What plan would you advise to abolish the Supreme Court of the state?"—P. F. M., Gilman.

"The social space between the classes is unnaturally and unreasonably wide. The differences between the capabilities of people does not warrant it. The application of the single tax would compel a great many lawyers and other non-producers to get to work and produce something useful. The largest part of litigation springs from private land ownership. The application of the single tax would make land free, and reason tells me that people in large numbers would improve it. I am personally acquainted with many people who would build houses right away if they could get the land free. With the single tax in operation, poverty, idleness and crime would disappear."—Carpenter, Denver.

"A tax upon incomes and inheritances is better than most taxes we have. But a tax upon land values is the only just and natural tax. Then, and not until then, will each person receive all that he produces. Trusts will disappear, for the single tax will make them impossible."—Carpenter, Denver.

"If workingmen would invest their spare time and a little money in building up their labor organizations, it would profit them much. If they would do their own thinking it would profit them more, and if they would vote as they think it would be about all profit."—Hod Carrier, Victor.

"I certainly hope to live to see the day when this country will be governed by the will of the majority, intelligently expressed at primary and ballot box. I believe that this would greatly improve the condition of wage workers.

"I believe that drink causes more misery than any other one thing; with that and the avarice of capital, labor cannot keep up with the progress of our time. Shut up the saloons and gambling houses, give the working people more time to rest and think, and the future will be brighter. Eight hours per day, less whisky, and more organization among wage workers, is what we want."—Blacksmith, Leadville.

"The so-called free labor is little better than convict labor. It only imagines itself free. No man is free who is compelled to beg of another the privilege of working to live. Give us free trade, single tax, national ownership of public utilities, and there will be no convicts, nor will there be trusts of any kind."—Stationary Engineer, Victor.

"The unequal distribution of wealth, produced by labor, is one of the causes of such intense poverty as may be seen. If workingmen would avoid saloons and take a more active interest in their unions, they would learn how to secure redress of wrongs through the ballot box. Nothing

is better calculated to raise the standard of life among wage workers than constant attendance at the meetings of your union. The wage question is not of paramount importance. The real thing is how to get rid of the wage system entirely. I am not prejudiced in favor of one organization or against another. They are all good. I was for fifteen years a member of the Knights of Labor, and a better organization never existed. The great majority of the union men in Colorado received their first lessons in the assemblies of the grand old Knights of Labor."—Miner, Telluride.

"I do not believe that the ownership of public utilities is in harmony with the spirit of free institutions, as it restricts individual enterprise and tends toward a paternal form of government. I don't believe in the single tax theory. The most equitable form of taxation is the income tax. Not only because it is in line with the just distribution of wealth, but equally because it will have some restraint upon monopolies and force the millionaire bondholder to pay his pro rata with others. The initiative and referendum are the fundamental principles of a free government, and the surest and safest way to preserve the rights and liberties of the people. Prohibition would suppress the spirit of self-reliance among the masses. Trusts are a menace to the spirit and existence of our institutions, and one or the other must go down."—Carpenter, Leadville.

"I am in favor of compulsory arbitration for the reason that owners, once they make up their mind to not treat with their present workmen, will not abide by the decision of a voluntary board. They will shut down first. I believe that the state should have the power to not only enforce its laws, but force commercial institutions to either leave the state or comply with them. Compulsory arbitration would have prevented the smelters from locking out their men in the present unpleasantness. I would favor a plan whereby cessation from operation for a period of ninety days by a smelter, mine, or other like institution, would forfeit charter, when appraisers should sell the property to the best bidder, so that if the Grant Smelter should shut down you or I could buy it and run it. He ought not to be allowed to hold it in idleness to the detriment of others who would have the labor power to run it. I am in favor of abolishing the saloon, and am opposed to all licenses. I think prohibition would be a good thing for the wage worker. At any rate, it would be a great benefit to his children. I am in favor of old age pensions; it would leave more places open to those who are physically able to perform better work. Am opposed to usury in every form. I am opposed to putting the convict at work at anything whereby the state may get a profit from his labor. I am opposed to the state realizing a profit from the labor of any one."—Printer, Pueblo.

"Trusts are wrong and damaging as now organized. But we want one great trust—the government itself. I would abolish trusts by forbidding the units composing them, the corporation. Abolish interest, rent, and the present system of taxation. Give us the single tax and

an abundant medium of exchange, and we'll prosper."—Ranchman, Aspen.

"I have belonged to the Miners' Union for several years, and have known miners to be refused work in the mines because they were members, but would be given employment if they would withdraw from the union. It is evident that the employer had nothing against the men individually, but was after the Western Federation of Miners. Labor has the same right to organize that capital has. One great detriment is the large class of ignorant foreigners that is constantly streaming into our state. If you cannot speak the English language your chance of getting a job in the mines here is better than if you are American born. Pay days every two weeks would enable the worker to buy for cash, and would benefit him very much."—Miner, Telluride.

"The fault is with the laboring classes themselves; they should organize and stand together. All officials should be elected by direct vote of the people. An injury to one is the concern of all, but in the attempt to benefit one we should be careful not to injure all."—Bricklayer, Canon City.

"Private land ownership is unjust. I am in favor of the single tax. Laws should be enacted to provide better for those engaged in mining and all industries. Indemnities to working people through lack of necessary safeguards. Laws should be passed compelling employers and employes to arbitrate all differences and enforce the decision of the arbitrators. The state should take possession of all railroads, telegraphs, telephones, water plants, electric lights and everything of that kind. They should be run on a paying basis, but not for profit. It should be made a criminal offense to either give or receive a pass. I believe in co-operation and in the abolition of competition and wage slavery. Equal pay for equal work, without reference to sex."—Printer, Leadville.

"With the single tax in operation the teeth of the trust will be pulled. Trusts are teaching us a valuable lesson. A large concern can do business cheaper than several small ones. When we get the single tax, old age pensions will be unnecessary. The intentions of those who favor the income tax is good, but it can be shifted and will not attain the desired result. The burden would ultimately fall upon labor. Tax dodging would be encouraged by the income tax. The best that can be said for it is that it would be better than the present system."—Dairyman, Colorado Springs.

"I hope that the next legislature will submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution, making eight hours a day's labor. Also one establishing the single tax. Land monopoly and long hours are crushing the workingmen to dust."—Barber, Pueblo.

"Every city ought to have free bath houses, free public libraries, and free gymnasiums. Restriction of immigration, I think, would be very helpful. Most of the reforms, like the income tax and the eight-



hour law, are mere palliatives. The single tax goes to the very root of the disease, and in its application is to be found the cure of disease."—Baker, Georgetown.

"There is no doubt in my mind but what labor saving machinery has been and now is by all odds the greatest cause of the enforced idleness which is so prevalent. The machine is usurping the place of the man. There are two ways, and only two, by which the evil effects of machinery can be remedied: To decrease the hours of labor by law, or to have the state own and operate the means of production and exchange. I can't say that trusts are contrary to the spirit of American institutions, but I do say that they are woefully detrimental to the American people, and should be forbidden by law."—School Teacher, Colorado Springs.

"I am a single taxer upon principle, and therefore cannot favor the income tax proposition. The income tax is better than the tariff tax, but what is the use of accepting a poultice when we have a remedy guaranteed to cure? Under an improved social system I believe that the product of eight hours' labor, or even less (Sunday excepted), will keep the race in much better condition in every respect than we are now. There were about forty men employed in the quartz mill where I worked last summer, and three-fourths of them were rendered unable to work for a period of from one to four months on account of sickness caused by using impure water and unhealthful surroundings."—Smelter Hand, Leadville.

"The curse of our times is the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, through whose manipulations absolute necessities are made to become almost luxuries. Another great evil is the demonetization of silver, which action has reduced the price of all labor and commodities, enhanced the price of gold, thus doubling the purchasing power, while it reduced the earning capacity one-half. In other words, if the dollar buys twice as much labor and product of labor, real earnings is one-half what it formerly was. The introduction of labor-saving machinery has overcrowded other occupations, thus bringing down the price of labor, because the supply is greater than the demand, making it impossible for labor to purchase, causing under consumption, which in itself causes stagnation in business, causing workmen to be dispensed with, and adding to the ever-increasing army of idlers, paupers, tramps and criminals. People in one state burn corn and wheat because they are too poor to buy coal. Miners die of starvation because they can not buy bread."—Window Trimmer, Pueblo.

"In regard to labor-saving machinery, I am a mechanic and believe that the prosperity of our country depends in large measure on its manufactures and commerce. Every labor-saving machine should be a benefit. It often proves injurious in a limited field, but will prove an advantage in the end. Its effect must be to decrease the hours of labor. Our great superiority over other nations lies in our superior mechanism and handi-

craft. The income tax is one of the most important measures of them all. This great accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few is becoming very dangerous. A graduated income tax would come nearer remedying the evil than anything yet proposed. In regard to the trusts, it is kill or be killed. Consider the industry of a state crippled and paralyzed by the action or inaction of a combination. Then the corrupting of our judiciary, from the Supreme Court down, is most deplorable. The system of black-listing by our railroad companies is another serious evil and should be remedied. Yes, I know there is a law against it, but it might as well not be on the statute books at all. It exists from one end of the country to the other and causes great hardship. Perhaps, on the whole, 'Man's inhumanity to man' is the greatest evil we have to fight. Higher ideals and a more unselfish devotion to the labor brotherhood would bear good fruit."—Machinist, Idaho Springs.

"While the wages paid in this camp are \$3 per day, nearly 90 per cent. of the miners have to board in company boarding houses, away from town, and furnish their own beds. We sleep in badly ventilated bunk houses and pay \$1 per day for board. Hence it can be seen that the actual wages paid by mine owners does not exceed \$2.50 per day. A man with a family is placed at a great disadvantage by this arrangement. It will be seen in my case while I pay \$30 per month for board while I am away from home, I, with my wife, mother and four children, can live fairly well for \$60 per month. I have no hesitancy in saying a man can't make a respectable living for a family the size of mine at \$3 per day and pay \$1 for board. If you don't work all the time you must live just the same. Out of my own wages I can save nothing. Our home, which cost us \$600, was paid for by my wife's earnings."—Miner, Silverton.

"I do not think that trusts should be forbidden by law, but put into the hands of the people for the general public good. Laws to regulate trusts will be an utter failure. Trusts are natural from the intelligent business experience, economy, and lessens labor to be performed. The competitive system and private ownership of the means of production and distribution are potent promoters of poverty and crime. I am in favor of national ownership of railroads, telegraphs, etc.; also all other means of production and distribution. The state should look to the welfare of all its citizens under all circumstances. There are too many men in county jails and penitentiaries for no other reason than lack of employment when in freedom, and convict competition would send more to the penitentiary to get a job and to sustain life. Labor-saving machinery is hurtful, but only because of private ownership. Arbitration, compulsory or otherwise, will aid but little under the present war of the employer for greater profit and the employe for higher wages. I don't think prohibition will do any good, though my experience in drinking is limited. Improve industrial conditions and drunkenness will disappear. I would favor a strong recommendation in your report for the holding of a constitutional convention, for the reason that the bettering of industrial conditions is impossible without change in the state Constitution, and the means for amendment of that document are not ample for immediate benefit."—Printer, Pueblo.

"Under the present social system I favor an eight-hour law, compulsory arbitration and many other sumptuary measures, while in the abstract all such legislation is wrong. I think under the present system such laws are necessary for the protection of labor. But when labor needs protection there is something radically wrong. The more freedom labor has under a proper social condition the more it will prosper and thrive. The remedy is the abolition of landlordism, the single tax, and freedom of trade."—Single Taxer, Denver.

"The trusts I think are perfectly legitimate institutions, are perfectly legal, and, instead of being contrary, are in full accord, and, in fact, are the outgrowth of our present system. All they require is to be diverted from private to national ownership. I am in favor of the abolition of all taxes upon either the production or sale of liquors. Place no more restriction upon the sale of liquors than upon the sale of groceries. The graduated income tax would be an improvement over our present plan of raising revenue, but the single tax plan would make it unnecessary, would be far more remunerative, cause less friction, and in itself would almost settle our difficulties."—School Teacher, Canon City.

"As a member of organized labor and a student of social economy, in my opinion the impoverished condition of the working masses is the result of their inability to retain the full product of their toil. Any measure, law or movement that tends to bring to him this full return is beneficial to the extent that it accomplishes this result. The progress of civilization has brought into existence a vast variety of labor-saving machines. In order to overcome the displacement of labor occasioned by these machines, the laborer must work shorter hours. This is one of the most practicable and peaceful ways for labor to be benefited by improved methods of production. I believe that the people should have the direct power to make their own laws, in order that they may thereby become interested in their own government. It was never contemplated by the founders of the republic that the Supreme Court should arbitrarily set aside the expressed wish and desire of 75 per cent. of the people, as they did in the eight-hour case."—Plumber, Pueblo.

"I would favor, and I think most workingmen would, the abolition and disbandment of the state militia, also the national militia, as being a useless expense and a disgrace to any state, and to our country at large."—Carpenter, Denver.

"The single tax is the only honest way to get at the root of our troubles. I am in favor of compulsory arbitration. The initiative and referendum must come."—Miner, Altman.

"I would abolish land monopoly by the single tax, which I believe would abolish poverty. We should then repeal all laws which restrict trade, and allow the right of contract between men without state interference. I believe that labor could fully protect itself against capital if land monopoly was abolished. I favor the eight-hour law and the various measures proposed for the relief of labor. If we could get the single tax they would not be necessary."—Smelterman, Durango.

"I have personal knowledge of one instance wherein the owner of the richest mine in the state ordered the manager to comply with the eight-hour rule, but such is the pressure brought to bear upon this particular manager that he is afraid to do so lest he might incur the displeasure of the Mine Managers' Association. I am in position to go upon the stand and swear that this manager says he has reason to believe that the Mine Managers' Association would hire a man to murder him if he takes any stand that conflicts with the interest of the smelter trust of Colorado. I asked him if he feared the displeasure of the miners; he answered, no, that they would never do him any injury. Well might I ask which is the greater menace to the welfare of Colorado, the Miners' Union or the Managers' Association? The union exacts no obligation from the member which in any way conflicts with his duty as a citizen. The other, ready to resort to any extreme in its wrath. Why should not the owner of this property be left free to deal with this property as he sees fit? They are coerced by the Managers' Association, which practically says to them, You must deal with your employes through us, if not, mark the consequences."—Miner, Ouray.

"I am doubtful as to the benefits of enforced arbitration. It might be a boomerang. If the board could be composed of honest, fair-minded men, I would say yes, but money is a mighty power. I am not decided as to whether the single tax would be a 'cure all' or not. I am a state Socialist of the Bellamy school, and am positive that this is the way out."—Engineer, Pueblo.

"I am strongly in favor of the income tax, as I think it fair and just. I am also in favor of the single tax. This may appear contradictory but I am sure it is not, and that both systems of revenue are correct in principle."—Miner, Ouray.

"There will never be material improvement in the condition of the masses until they take possession of what rightfully belongs to them; until they recognize their class interests. They must use wealth co-operatively for the benefit of all."—Barber, Denver.

"The regular wages of tanners in this town is \$2.50 for day of eight hours. During a period of five or six years, from 1888 to 1894, wages were \$5.00 per day. Previous to that, wages were \$2.75 for ten hours. Then the boys organized and demanded nine hours and same wages, which they got. After a couple of years they struck for \$3.00 and eight hours. They got the raise. When the panic struck the country I had my wages reduced 25 per cent. for a period. Then I received an advance of \$3.00 per week. Just got back to my original salary about eighteen months ago."—Tanner, Pueblo.

"I wish to emphasize my belief that trusts are the greatest evils this country has ever had, and even at the present time they are corrupting public officials from the highest to the lowest. If the people do not come up to the polls as one man and set their seal of condemnation upon the party that supports trusts, this country will not long be a

free republic. I worked for four years before the strike at the Grant smelter. The attorney for the trust told my present employers that the trust would consider it a great favor if they would discharge me. This I can easily prove."—Smelterman, Denver.

"I believe that this state should operate state employment offices, as Illinois, New York, and several other states do."—Waiter Girl.

"I believe we ought to have laws, and some one to enforce them, to compel people to send their children to school and make them behave properly while there. In Victor we have quite a number of boys between the age of 9 and 16, who, when they attend school, are so vicious that when they do attend school the school directors have to expel them. Such children are not apt to make good men."—Waiter Girl, Victor.

"If the state gave better protection to its citizens it would not be confronted with the problem how to take care of its convicts. Each individual citizen will be a saint or a sinner, as conditions are good or bad. If the state makes bad conditions it must take its medicine. To continue improving machinery without reducing the hours of labor will surely increase the number of criminals. Trusts and American institutions cannot live together twenty-five years."—Coal Miner, Rockvale.

"The Social Labor party is preparing the way for the peaceful and orderly reception of the socialist commonwealth. If the change from capitalism to socialism is any sense violent or sanguinary, it will be in spite of the efforts of Socialists, and because, unlike them, others were blind to the trend of economic evolution."—Smelter Employee, Leadville.

"The laboring classes have in their own hands the cure for all their ills, namely, through organization of all trades, skilled and unskilled. Then they could demand anything reasonable and just, and get it."—Cook, Denver.

"A more thorough organization among the workers, and a better knowledge of the condition of both wage workers and those following agriculture, would tend in a great measure to better the condition of all producers. The initiative and referendum will help to bring these results."—Plasterer, Boulder.

"The state and nation should put every idle man to work upon public improvements, roads, railroads, coast defenses, etc. The price per day should be determined by a competent board and based upon the cost of stable necessities of life. Thus the price of all labor will come up to and be gauged by the standard fixed by government."—Laborer, Silverton.

"Every day the thumb screws are tightening upon the laborers. Things will get worse, not better, until we get the initiative and referendum and vote direct upon all proposed legislation. Give us a government of, by, and for the people."—Millwright, Florence.

"With direct legislation numberless evils resulting from our imperfect political system could and would be remedied. I think the people could be trusted to guard their own interests, if each proposed law was submitted upon its merits outside of party politics. If we had an unwritten constitution instead of a written one, the legislature would then execute its proper functions, instead of the Supreme Court, as at present. There is very little need of a legislative body so long as the supervision of its acts is in the hands of the judicial branch of the government. The single tax is the ideal method of taxation."—Pumpman in Mine, Leadville.

"Money is too valuable. I want to see it less so; then people will not sell honor, virtue, their lives, souls and everything, for it."—Farmer, Del Norte.

"It is unfortunate that the thought of the average person is directed to the abolition of the effects of a bad social system, instead of to the abolition of the system itself. Drunkenness, crime, degeneracy, vice, are caused by poverty. The masses in every country are poor because they are fenced away from mother earth. Abolish poverty by destroying private ownership in land, through the single tax, and all evils complained of will quickly disappear."—Cigarmaker, Denver.

"I have been a member of organized labor, different associations, for many years, and think, in fact know, that they are beneficial. I have been blacklisted and injured upon account of my unionism.

"If saloons and gambling houses could be wiped out of existence it would be a godsend to the working classes. My opinion is based upon observation, not experience. The use of liquor is a dreadful curse. The use of drink causes poverty, and poverty makes men drink to forget their sorrows. The accursed competitive system is largely to blame for it all."—Machinist, Denver.

"Prohibition is worthless, because its tendencies create artificial antagonisms that intensify the evils of drinking. The abolition of all licenses and taxes upon the liquor traffic would mean its certain death and the train of evils that go with it. The idea behind an income tax expedient originates in the belief that all large incomes result from some special privilege or privileges enjoyed by their recipients, hence are abnormal. That is, are not founded in justice, but are a species of robbery resulting from the operation of special privileges granted by law. The taking of graduated portions of such incomes by the public in the form of taxes, therefore, is being considered a fair thing. Taxing robbers for the privileges they enjoy for robbing is exactly what it means. A superior plan would be to abolish all forms of legal robbery, and raise all public revenues by taxing land values, which are the creation of the public, and therefore legitimately and honestly belong to the public."—Coal Miner, Rockvale.

"Under the wage system the question of taxation is immaterial to the wage earner, as he only receives enough of his product to enable him

to live and reproduce another wage slave to take his place when he is gone."—Woodworker, Denver.

"One great law governing the life of man is, that by the sweat of his brow shall he live. This implies that he shall live by his own labor and not by that of another. Any form of slavery, direct or indirect, is not in accordance with the laws of God. No thinker of to-day can rightly say that the producers have not been robbed. When a sufficient number of the masses realize what wage slavery really is it will end. If it was given me to write how, through what means, this will come I would say: Through public ownership of public utilities, including our medium of exchange, and through a tax, not upon what man creates, but upon what he appropriates to himself of those gifts of God which belong to all men alike, chief among which is land, a system commonly called 'the single tax.'"—Civil Engineer, Durango.

"The Cooks' Union, of which I am a member, secured for its members about one year ago a six-day week. Before that we were compelled to work 365 days in the year, with no holidays except at our own expense. Since this system has been in force our employers admit that it is of benefit to them, as they get better work from their cooks, make fewer changes, and notice an improvement in every respect. Several have told me that they would not again allow their cooks to work seven days each week. There are a large number of employes around restaurants who work seven days in the week, twelve to fourteen hours per day. The condition in some restaurants is frightful. There should be a legal six-day week. This law, if enacted and enforced, would be a blessing to hundreds of men and women who now are compelled to work all the time for a mere living. The Waiters' Union has recently started the six-day week, but like ourselves can only control the union establishments. We are about to inaugurate a vigorous campaign against non-union houses to induce them to give their employes a six-day week. To make this movement a success we depend upon the support of the public and feel that we deserve it. We would like to have you help us wherever you can, and know that you will."—Cook, Denver.

"In this district a man can not work at most of the mines unless he boards at the company boarding house. It works a great hardship upon married men. The rights that we do have here in this part of the state are secured by the power of the Miners' Union."—Miner, Ouray.

"The rich should pay the expenses of government, whereas now the poor pay them. The initiative and referendum will be a great blessing to the masses and will make all reforms easier. I think if the treating system was abolished it would be more effective than prohibition."—Butcher, Summit County.

"The real remedy and the only one for all labor, business, governmental, social or other public evils, is not to pass a lot of complicated, regulative, prohibitive or class laws, but simply to establish the equal natural rights of man. Before such problems are solved those laws which

permit unequal rights in and to the earth, which farm out public utilities or other public functions, which tax, regulate or otherwise burden trade or any other industry, or the products thereof, or which are in any manner unjust or unwise, must all be repealed. If this were done natural and equitable laws would assert themselves, while all public evils would disappear. So long as the common people devote their public actions to their class interests, attempting to secure merely class advantages, instead of endeavoring to secure justice and the common welfare, their efforts will be void of good results. The classes may appeal to class privilege, but the only hope of the toiling poor is in just and wise laws and the rights of all. Pensions should be granted all old, incapacitated and broken-down persons."—Locomotive Engineer.

"I am first, last and all the time in favor of the single tax and an amendment to the Constitution that will make it operative. I think that organized labor should concentrate all its influence to bring about the success of the single tax movement."—Smelterhand, Denver.

"As long as the present wage system remains there will be serious trouble, crime, poverty and idleness throughout the land."—Carpenter, Colorado Springs.

"In an economic sense prohibition would be helpful, but it is an unnecessary invasion of personal freedom. If men were free they would not drink. The single tax and the Christian religion will free them. Trusts flourish under protective tariff and land monopoly. The only way to destroy them is to adopt the single tax, and consequently free trade."—Railway Conductor, Pueblo.

"I am afraid that if the Board of Arbitration was vested with the power to enforce its decisions capital would control them. If the arbitrators could be elected by vote of the people I would favor the idea."—Miner, Cripple Creek.

"While trusts are detrimental to the people generally under the present system, still they are teaching the people a lesson in co-operation that will be of great benefit, and will be one of the chief factors in hastening the co-operative commonwealth."—Letter Carrier, Pueblo.

"Prohibitory laws, unless rigidly enforced, are detrimental, because they lead to secret drinking and a great deal of drunkenness. Trusts are steps in the evolution of the industrial system from competition to co-operation. Any law that may attempt to throttle them will prove abortive and can not accomplish the purpose aimed at."—Miner, Altman.

"If incomes are justly obtained it is simply confiscation and robbery for government to demand partition of them. If wrongfully obtained let us abolish the laws permitting such unjust accumulation. I am not an advocate of the idea that 'it is not wrong to steal from a thief' in the matter of taxation. This thought underlies the income tax idea. We say to the man with a large income unjustly obtained, you can retain your



special privileges, which permit you to appropriate the earnings of others, if you will only 'whack up.' What is true of the income tax is equally true with reference to a tax upon inheritances. Through unjust tax laws we rob the man while he is living; let us not continue it after he is dead.

"To my mind there can be no settlement of the labor question until the land question is settled. The only evils I can see in trusts lies in the natural opportunities which they control. Where we have abolished these special privileges we have only left voluntary co-operation, which will cheapen production and hurt no one. To produce wealth hurts no one, but to be permitted to absorb that wealth which others produce is where the evil lies."—Salesman, Denver.

"While an income tax is greatly preferable to our present system of taxation, it is unscientific, exceedingly hard to collect and unjust. To impose a tax upon wages is manifestly unjust. To lay a tax upon capital is of no avail because it can be shifted to the user or borrower of capital. To impose a tax upon ground rents is correct, because it can not be shifted. It is also just because ground rents are created solely by the growth of the community and therefore belong to the public."—Paper Box-maker, Denver.

"Prohibition by law is wrong in principle and hurtful in effect. The working classes make a great mistake in not attaching more importance to their unions and organizations. By all means the arbitration law ought to be compulsory."—Musician, Leadville.

"I am fully convinced that government ownership is the solution of the labor question and other evils complained of. I do not think that crime will wholly cease, but it will very greatly decrease. If the people owned everything, machinery, etc., it would have the effect of shortening the hours of labor. We would need no usury law, for there would be no usury. We would need no trust laws, for the only trust would be owned by the whole people and by them controlled."—Harnessmaker, Monte Vista.

"I used to be a Prohibitionist, and although an abstainer, have changed my views upon this subject. When local, state and national government derives revenue from alcoholic drinks, it fosters a monopoly, corrupts politics and protects an evil. High license is the stronghold of the saloon. A graduated income tax would furnish an enormous revenue and give the army of the unemployed steady employment."—Miner, Leadville.

"Trusts are the logical outgrowth of the present system and absolutely necessary for the economic development of industry. The co-operative commonwealth is the only escape from all the evils by which we suffer. Legislation of any kind at present can do but little."—Salesman, Delta.

"Private ownership in land is an infringement on the right of property, not only because it makes necessary the confiscation of private

property by the government, but it also enables land owners to deprive land users of property which is rightfully theirs. It is undoubtedly as Henry George states, that "the maintenance of private property in land necessarily involves a denial of the right to all other property and the recognition of the claims of the landlords means a continuous robbery of capital as well as labor."—Painter, Denver.

"The current rate of wages for miners in this camp is \$2.50 per day. I have usually received \$3.00. The union here is not so well supported as it ought to be. I would favor a tax upon all unimproved land so heavy that it would be impossible to hold it simply for speculative purposes. Under the competitive system, the prosperity and stability of a people depends upon small landholdings."—Miner, Rico.

"I believe that we should have laws prohibiting women and children over 14 years of age from working more than sixty hours per week. School books should be furnished by the state. All the state printing should be done by the state."—Waiter, Denver.

"I would favor as few laws as possible and those such as would enforce themselves, and be carried out naturally. I favor the co-operative system now carried out by the trusts, but think that the wage workers and all the people should be taken into the deal. I would favor having the people engage in the trust business by issuing its own currency and building or buying its own railroads."—Printer, Monte Vista.

↙ "It is painful to notice the extreme solicitude manifested on the stump for the poor laboring man. The Republican is anxious to protect him, and the Democrat is equally anxious to give his wages greater purchasing power. I often think, when reading speeches made in congress and in other places on the subject, how much I would like to have them take a day's labor into the market to sell when that labor was to pay for the bread and butter their wife and children ate the day before, and then to find, after much search, a prospective customer, on condition of signing an application—think of it, signing an application—to sell your labor, and to find that one condition of that application meant the surrender of certain rights given to man by his Creator. I think a lesson of this kind would learn them many things that they now seem in utter ignorance of. I believe in the right, in the justice and in the necessity of labor organizations, but we almost lose sight of one important factor, I mean the almost wolfish competition existing with millions of men in the desperate struggle for existence. Ought we not to give this phase of the subject more consideration? I have always held scabs in the utmost contempt, but perhaps the poor cuss is not so much to blame after all. He, too, is a product of our system, and perhaps half starved, with a family depending upon him for support, feels it necessary to do as he does do. We go to the merchant or the grocer to buy. He names the price. We go to the employer to sell, and he again names the price if our organization is not compact and our necessities are great. If we, as wage workers, refuse to allow the price to be fixed by

the other fellow all the time, we are almost considered criminals. Cleveland, in one of his messages, spoke wiser than he knew when he said, 'the gulf between employer and employed is constantly widening.' There are great numbers of wage workers who believe this to be true, they feel it to be true, they know it to be true."—Miner, Cripple Creek.

"Occupancy and use should furnish the sole title to the use of land. There is no way in equity through which any individual can become a sole owner of anything that was created by God and without the intervention of man. Land monopoly is the curse of the age. We should destroy it by making occupancy the sole claim to the use of land and natural opportunities of every kind."—Mechanic, Leadville.

"The little opportunity I have had to study the industrial question has convinced me that the grand remedy for a majority of our evils is the adoption of a law taxing land values, regardless of improvements, and the public ownership of public utilities."—Painter, Meeker.

"The writer has, up to the last few months, for many years been a devoted member of a labor organization for the last seventeen years and during that time has watched the progress of labor unions and reform movements with keen interest. He has frequently, with sorrow, saw their confiding members led to the capitalist shambles by the leaders upon more than one occasion. The working class must realize sooner or later that an irrepressible conflict is going on between them and the capitalist class, and that no middle class nostrums like the single tax will bring the desired relief. They must organize into a class, conscious body by themselves for the final conflict and demand from the capitalist pirates a complete and unconditional surrender of the plunder and restore it to society or be doomed to a condition of serfdom far more dreadful than ever recorded in history. The arrogant and defiant attitude of the smelter trust should be sufficient to convince working men that there is no escape from industrial bondage until they become conscious of their class interests. A few more years of capitalist domination will demonstrate beyond doubt the truth of this. Trusts, in my judgment, are the natural outgrowth of the evolution of competition and it would be just as futile to attempt to legislate them out of existence as to prevent the law of gravity from operating. They will continue to grow in spite of all legislative opposition until they have reached their fullest development. I am opposed to all interest laws, no matter what the rate is. Aged persons without means should be pensioned. Poor souls, they have contributed more than their portion to the coffers of the drones, and it is asking very little in this down hill march to the grave."—Coal Miner, Rockvale.

"I believe that the sending out of these lists of questions will be of great benefit, as the results published will furnish the laboring people with much food for thought. If the people will only study these industrial questions and work for the betterment of conditions, all will be well. The only hope for the future is in the organization and education of the toilers."—Miner, Altman.

"Convict labor should be employed upon the same basis as free labor. Give a convict all his earnings. See that he is paid full wages and that his family are supplied by his toil. The state has no more right to steal from a convict or deprive him or his family of the result of his labor than we have to steal of a free man. Theft is theft as much in one case as in the other. We do not want restriction of immigration or sumptuary laws of any kind. Justice is all that is needed."—Beekeeper, Boulder.

"I am a newcomer in Colorado, having spent most of my life in the shoemaking industries of the New England states. In the manufacture of boots and shoes this country is so far ahead of all others in skill, in labor-saving machinery and in the amount of work performed by the operatives, that boots and shoes can be exported at a profit. Almost every month some new labor-saving machine is put into the factories and it prompts the question, 'Where will it all end?' I estimate that during the year 1900, 100,000 persons, working seven months, will be able to make, with the use of machinery, 188,000,000 pairs of shoes. Not only is machinery driving thousands of people out of employment and competition is so fierce that more labor is imposed upon the workman. The shoe cutter who a few years ago cut from sixty to seventy-five pairs of shoes for a day's labor, now has to cut from 100 to 120 pairs on the very same grade of work. Employers like to have swift hands, as the example thus set will cause a higher average rate of speed among all the workers.

"Petty bosses, whose jobs depend upon the amount of work that they can goad and drive the employes to do, are the curse of every form of industry. Slaves driving slaves. The workers in the factories are driven at a rate that can only tend in the course of a few years to make invalids and cripples. Mr. S. U. A. Hunter, president of the Goodyear Machine Company, visited England and investigated the shoe industry in that country. He says: 'An American workman does much more for his day's work than an English workman. A man with us will make 300 pairs of shoes a day on one of our machines, yet in England I am told the average output of each machine is only 100 pairs each day.' From the same authority we learn that the price paid to the English shoemaker for making a pair of fine grade shoes is sixty-nine cents, while in America the working shoemakers receive only thirty-nine cents per pair for making the very same grade shoe, or about one-half what his English cousin gets. The average pay received by workmen in American shoe factories is less than eight dollars per week.

"Fifty years ago the American shoemaker owned the whole of the machinery of production and usually the workshop. He was independent and respected. To-day he works when others say he may and is as much an industrial slave as the colored man before the war. Manufacturers of all kinds combine in gigantic unions (trusts) in order to get increased profits. But they are all opposed to the workingman's union. It is the duty of every workman to join the union of his craft. If the workmen of America desire the emancipation of labor, they

must organize politically and build up the Socialist Labor party. Only by a clear recognition of the truths of socialism and that class conscious political action is the best way to bring it about will industrial freedom come."—Shoemaker, Leadville.

"Establish the labor exchange and its system of checks, and we will witness no longer poverty in a world of plenty, nor idleness where there is so much to be done, nor crime. No lasting good can come from laws that strike at effects and ignore causes. A fruitful cause of social disease is the monopoly of land, private ownership of machinery, the tools of production, and private control of money, the blood of commerce."—Laborer, Denver.

"That labor-saving machinery under the present system degrades and impoverishes the man who has nothing but his labor to sell cannot be disputed. Remove the tax from the production of whisky and the license authorizing its sale, hence the profits, and the business will die. So long as society permits some men to own the earth and exact royalty or gate money from others for the privilege of getting their living from it there will always be injustice, inequality and crime on the earth. Private ownership of land is, in my opinion, the fundamental wrong. 'The lands of every country belong to the people of that country, not to landlords, not to tenants, but to all the people who at the time live upon them.' Every man, therefore, owes to the community in which he lives a ground rent equivalent to the value of the natural opportunity artificially enhanced by the growth of population which he enjoys. I therefore favor the single tax on land values as a method of equalizing men's rights to the earth. With natural opportunities thus free to labor, with capital and labor thus free from tax, and exchange released from restrictions, the spectacle of willing men unable to convert their labor into the things they need would be impossible. The constantly recurring paroxysms which paralyze industry would cease, every wheel of production would be set in motion, demand would keep pace with supply and supply with demand, trade would increase in every direction and wealth augment on every hand." Miner, Joplin.

"I think that the state dispensary system prevalent in South Carolina is the best disposition of the liquor problem yet devised. For the present the income tax system would be preferable to the present system, but I favor the abolition of all taxes save a tax upon land values exclusive of improvements."—Barber, Pueblo.

"I think there is something wrong with our social system, otherwise no one would patronize five-cent eating houses or favor the restriction of immigration. If jobs were plentiful who would care to restrict immigrants from coming here?

"It cannot be disputed that what men work for and get is the labor of other people and the product of their labor; then how is it that people should ever come to think there can be too many laborers?

"The doing of one sort of labor makes it possible for another sort of labor to be profitably done. Idle men create no market. Labor alone

creates effective demand for the produce of other labor. The more work that is done the greater will be the demand for workers, and it ought to follow that there could be no such thing as too great a supply of laborers as long as any want remains unsatisfied. What, then, becomes of the fear of excessive immigration and overpopulation?

"After all, there are only two things that can limit employment. The only limits set by nature to the application of labor are human desires and land—the raw material out of which articles of wealth are made for the satisfaction of desire.

"If all human desires were satisfied the laborer would be out of a job. As everyone would have enough there would be no necessity for labor. But human desires will never be satisfied. Then how does it come that we find people constantly seeking employment? Why should they consider it a great favor to be allowed to work? Perhaps there is such a scarcity of the raw material that it is difficult for the workers to get enough of it to keep them going.

"Unless all the coal land, oil land, city lots, timber land, iron ore land, business sites, mineral lands and available farming lands are all used up, there ought to be plenty of work to do, and if an artificial scarcity of the available raw material has been created by speculation in the natural resources of the earth let us look for a remedy. I am in favor of the single tax."—Printer, Denver.

"To the thoughtful mind the political outlook at the opening of the new century is profoundly interesting. History can find no parallel to it. The problems which loom across the threshold of the new century surpass in magnitude any that civilization has hitherto encountered.

"We often hear the nineteenth century spoken of as the 'wonderful century.' It has, indeed, been a wonderful century, but in one sphere of human activity it has been a failure. We have annihilated distance; have made wondrous discoveries in nearly every science; machines have been invented which increase the production of wealth to such an extent that we are surrounded on all sides by an abundance of everything which tends to the well-being of mankind. Our century is certainly great in this respect; but are the people more contented or happy than they were a century ago? We are forced to answer no. We have produced in abundance the things which minister to happy human life, but we are not happy.

"Our Declaration of Independence guarantees us equality of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness. Equal opportunities means that every man, woman and child in the country should have an equal chance to exert his or her faculties in the procurement of all the good things which our century has brought forth. With all our boasted progress and civilization we have failed to secure equality of opportunity, or, in other words, justice, and this is why we behold misery and destitution side by side with the most wanton luxuriousness. The belief that the United States is a country where each and every citizen has an equal right to earn an honest living is gradually fading away.

"The most fundamental denial of equal opportunity is contained in our system of land tenure. All the good things of which I have spoken

come from the land, and if justice is to be done equal rights to use the earth must be granted.

"I do not mean that the land should be divided by giving each family so many acres or so many city lots. If this were done it would be but a short time until all the land would again be in the hands of the few. Some acres of land are of infinitely greater value than other acres. An acre in the heart of New York or Chicago is worth millions, while an acre far out on the prairies is worth practically nothing. I believe justice can be done by permitting individuals to hold all the land they wish, and by compelling those who hold the valuable land to pay its equivalent to the community to be used for the benefit of all. By doing this we would destroy the cause which breeds poverty in the midst of abundance. The workingman would then enjoy the full product of his labor.

"Three great results would be brought about by this change in our land laws. All taxes upon wealth in all its forms could be abolished. The laboring people pay all such taxes to-day, and in addition pay rent to the landlords. Under the new dispensation they will pay rent to the community only.

"By collecting the annual value of land for community purposes, speculative rent would be abolished. This would lower the workingman's rent and consequently increase his wages.

"The third great change which this proposed system would bring about is the throwing open to the idle labor of the country the idle land of the country. This would furnish employment to every one willing to work, and would destroy the power of capital and of the money lender. The real employer of labor is human desire. Desire can never be destroyed until life itself is destroyed. Consequently so long as human beings live they will desire wealth, and so long as they can secure access to land they will produce wealth. By taxing land values equal access to land is secured, and by securing equal access to land involuntary poverty and idleness are forever abolished.

"With want destroyed; with greed changed to noble passion; with the fraternity that is born of equality taking the place of the jealousy and fear that now array men against each other; with mental power loosed by conditions that give to the humblest comfort and leisure; and who shall measure the heights to which our civilization may soar? Words fail the thought! It is the golden age of which poets have sung and high-raised seers have told in metaphor! It is the glorious vision which has always haunted man with gleams of fitful splendor. \* \* \* It is the realization of heaven, with its walls of jasper and its gates of pearl. It is the reign of the Prince of Peace."—Stationary Engineer, Cripple Creek.

"I believe the monopolization by a few of the source of wealth and the natural opportunities for employment has brought about the present condition that has made non-producers inordinately rich, while millions of producers are poor. Some think labor-saving machinery, for one thing, has brought about the condition which we all deplore, but machinery makes it less difficult to produce good things, the lack of which is poverty. To say machines produce poverty would be like accusing God of starving the Israelites in the desert when He showered down food from the skies.

"There is no limit to the work men want done. No machinery can lessen it. The cheaper we get things the more things we want and the more things we therefore require. Demand for work is always in excess of the supply. But the demand is not free to express itself.

"If the demand were free to express itself, new machines would mean more work instead of less. But the demand for work is held in check by monopoly of opportunities for work—monopoly created and maintained by law.

"While this exists every new labor-saving machine threatens the livelihood of great masses of workingmen. Some time ago a man invented a machine which makes those little wooden dishes for carrying butter and lard. By means of this machine scrub timber is utilized, the consequence being that timber formerly only good for cordwood now becomes valuable for this manufacture. This timber land will thus become more valuable because of this invention, and cordwood being dearer, coal will go up, too. Now here is the effect of machinery, it puts land further out of the reach of labor, and makes land a better investment for capital than productive enterprise would be, hence making capital scarce. The thing to stop is not the manufacture of machinery, but the monopoly of land. I think the single tax would be a remedy. If it prevailed no matter how much the value of land was increased by machinery this value would be shared by all, not, as now, absorbed by a few."—Shoemaker, Denver.

"I have tried to suppose that a vast new continent, fully three-fourths as large as the United States, fertile, rich, filled with natural resources of every kind, and abounding in opportunities for self-employment, were suddenly to be let down among us, right in the midst of our home market, the land upon which anyone who so desired could employ himself and make his own living. How long would the army of our unemployed, and what is more, the still greater army of underpaid workmen, continue to exist? How long would men remain to compete against one another in the labor market for the chance to work at starvation wages, when the opportunity of self-employment, such as this new continent would present, and such as our forefathers enjoyed, stared them in the face? And yet to-day fully three-fourths of the land of the United States is lying vacant and unused.

"In the idle business sites, vast forests, undeveloped mineral resources, millions of acres of arable land which await but the application of labor and capital to yield forth wealth untold, lie opportunities for self-assistance sufficient to maintain fully twenty times our population with ease. It seems to me the question of the unemployed is a phase of the land question."—Farmer, Grand Junction.



## THE SHORTER WORKDAY.

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THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW IN COLORADO—ITS PASSAGE BY THE LEGISLATURE—ARGUMENT ON ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT—DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN THE UNANIMOUS OPINION OF THE COURT.

The enormous advance of labor saving machinery with which the last quarter of a century has been so fruitful has so strengthened the springs of production that a given expenditure of labor has infinitely greater efficiency than in former times. Industrial conditions have been completely revolutionized within the last fifty years. Labor, recognizing its importance in our social structure, believes itself entitled to a part of the benefits of a progressive civilization. It feels that one way in which it may receive some of the benefits of improved facilities of production is through a gradual decrease in the hours of labor, and this decrease in the hours of labor should not be accompanied with a decrease in the daily wages of the worker, but rather an increase should follow.

The statement frequently made by thoughtless persons, that a decrease in the hours of labor means a corresponding decrease in wages, is not only proven false by experience and will not stand examination in the light of impartial history, but it is founded on an incorrect understanding of the fundamental law of wages. In the trades, avocations and callings where hours are longest, wages are lowest. In the trades where hours are shortest, labor is the most highly paid. Skill, intelligence and compactness of organization being important influences in enabling the wage earner to procure more favorable conditions of employment and be better paid for his labor. Wages is not a fixed amount for a given number of hours of labor, but is determined by the condition under which the workman is willing to live and reproduce, by his ability in conjunction with his fellows, to control, and not to overstock, the labor market, and by the social and economic conditions which obtained at the time, and from the

influence of which he can not entirely escape. The highest civilization of which we have any knowledge is the one which yields the largest amount of the necessities and comforts of life for a day's labor. The highest civilization possible will be the one which affords to each person the entire product of his industry, thus eliminating the element of profit. When this point in the evolution of the race has been reached, the wage system as now understood will be a thing of the past and wage slavery will take its place with chattel slavery as a historical recollection of semi-barbarous times.

Every reduction in the hours of labor, all along down the centuries, has been met by a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of a day's work. The claim that is made by the employing capitalist, that increased wages for decreased labor will diminish the profits of the money invested, is undoubtedly correct. But upon the recognition and acceptance of this very fact rests the hope of the advancing civilization of the future. While the profits of capital are being diminished the legitimate earnings of labor will be increased. The assumption sometimes put forward, that workmen will perform more labor, is not in accordance with the spirit of the demand for a shorter work day. If it were true, how could it give labor to the unemployed and increase the wages of workmen, which it legitimately and properly aims to do? All wealth is a product of labor, applied to raw material, which means land, directly or indirectly. When the producer gets his own he will be the only capitalist, and there will be nothing left for the idler or non-producer.

But will capital seek investment? Of course it will. Capital being but raw material moulded into useful and desirable form by the hands of labor, is constantly in process of consumption and decay.

If capital, namely, past accumulation of wealth applied to present production, should withdraw itself from the field of active production, it would soon be exhausted, both by use and natural process of decay. Capital will be compelled to accept such return as civilization will allow it to have, and cannot remain inactive and idle. A perception of this fact brings us again directly to the question of wages and hours of labor. The demand governs the supply. The larger the demand the greater the supply. The market controls the demand. The condition of the masses of the people establishes the market, and the scale of wages fixes the condition of the masses of the people. Thus it may be seen that the

price of labor at any given period is the mercury mark upon the thermometer of time, which, with unerring exactness, determines the place occupied by a people in the race of progress.

High wages and short hours means a greater ability upon the part of a larger number of people to demand and consume the things produced at each point in the entire organization of production and distribution.

It will be readily observed that, while the wage system remains, the current price of labor will always be somewhat less than its full earnings. However, with private land ownership abolished, as it will be to all intents and purposes through the adoption of the single tax and a consequent opening up of free opportunities to all, the wages of labor must be very nearly its full earnings, for no person will work for another for much less than he can make as his own employer, when the conditions are such that the right to become his own employer can be quickly and easily exercised.

To reduce wages is to turn the dial upon the clock of time backwards. To increase wages is to bring our social and industrial life to a higher level.

The impulses of the wage workers are infallible when they instinctively feel that shorter hours of labor mean better compensation, more leisure, comfort, study, thought, more of everything, in short, that tends to develop the glory and beauty of our common humanity.

The year 1899 will ever be memorable in the history of the eight-hour movement in America. During this year the working classes in Colorado made a most strenuous effort to secure by legislative enactment an eight-hour work day for underground miners and smelter employees.

The struggle waged in this state during the summer of that year, and in the legislative halls during the preceding winter, between the organized wage workers and the industrial classes upon the one hand, and the trusts and large corporations at home and abroad on the other, was watched with the keenest interest. The extreme unhealthfulness, risk and peril to life and limb, well known to be inseparable from the business of mining and smelting ores, caused these industries to be singled out and made to come under the provisions of an eight-hour law. Such a law was already in force in the neighboring state of Utah, and had been upheld by the Supreme Court of that state, and subsequently by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The great smelter strike of that year, which is referred to in another part of this report under the head of "Strikes and Lockouts," is so closely related in the popular thought of Colorado, and in the Supreme Court proceedings following, that a review of this legislation itself demands at least a mere mention of the strikes and lockouts which grew out of it. Whatever differences may have existed among the members of organized labor with reference to some things, upon this one point they were a unit: The enactment of a law establishing an eight-hour day for miners and smeltermen.

Immediately after the nomination of Hon. Charles S. Thomas for Governor by the Democrats, Populists and Teller Silver Republicans of this state, David C. Coates, of Pueblo, then secretary of the State Federation of Labor, in an open letter sounded Mr. Thomas as to his official action in the event of his election, should an eight-hour law be passed and come to him for his official signature. In an equally public manner Mr. Thomas pledged himself to give such a measure his approval in the event of his election and in case it would pass both branches of the legislature. It is scarcely necessary to add that this promise was faithfully respected by the Governor.

Very soon after the organization of the Twelfth General Assembly, the Hon. Frank Moore, of Fremont county, one of the labor members of the House, in accordance with the programme determined upon by the organized labor of the state, introduced as House Bill No. 25 the following measure, known as the eight-hour law. The law is as follows:

"Section 1. The period of employment in all underground mines or workings shall be eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency where life or property are in imminent danger.

"Sec. 2. The period of employment of workmen in smelters, and in all other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals, shall be eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency where life or property are in imminent danger.

"Sec. 3. Any person, body corporate, agent, manager or employer who shall violate any of the provisions of sections one and two of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment."

This bill was an exact copy of the Utah eight-hour law, the constitutionality of which had been decided.

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down its opinion in the Utah case February 28, 1898.

The following extracts from the opinions of the Supreme Court of Utah and the United States Supreme Court, as published in the 14th Utah and 169 U. S. Reports, are of interest and bear directly on the constitutionality of the law in question:

"The effort necessary to successful mining, if performed upon the surface of the earth in pure air, and in the sunlight, prolonged beyond eight hours, might not be injurious, nor affect the health of able-bodied men. When so extended beneath the surface, in an atmosphere laden with gas, and sometimes with smoke, away from the sunlight, it might injuriously affect the health of such persons. It is necessary to use artificial means to supply pure air to men laboring for any considerable distance from the surface. That being so, it is reasonable to suppose that the air introduced, when mixed with the impure air beneath the surface, is not as healthful as the free air upon the surface. We cannot say that this law, limiting the period of labor in underground mines to eight hours each day, is not calculated to promote health; that it is not adapted to the protection of the health of the class of men who work in underground mines.

"The specific regulations for one kind of business, which may be necessary for the protection of the public, can never be the just ground of complaint, because like restrictions are not imposed upon other business of a different kind. The discriminations which are open to objection are those where persons engaged in the same business are subject to different restrictions or are held entitled to different privileges under the same conditions. It is only then that the discriminations can be said to impair that equal right which all can claim in the enforcement of the laws."

The foregoing completely and effectually silences the argument, frequently heard, that the eight-hour law, by singling out the mining and smelting business, was open to the objection of being class legislation. It will be borne in mind that the opinions of the Supreme Court in the Utah case were not based upon any provision contained in the Constitution of that state, but simply an enunciation of the common law of the land.

To quote further from the opinion in the Utah case:

"Unquestionably the atmospheric and other conditions in mines and reduction works differ. Poisonous gases, dust and unpalatable substances arise and float in the air in stamp mills, smelters and other works in which ores containing metals combined with arsenic or other poisonous elements are treated, reduced and refined, and there can be no doubt that

prolonged effort day after day, subject to such conditions and agencies, will produce morbid, noxious and often deadly effects in the human system.

"It may be said that labor in such conditions must be performed. Granting this, the period of labor each day should be of a reasonable length. Twelve hours per day would be less injurious than fourteen, ten than twelve, and eight than ten. The legislature has named eight. Such a period was deemed reasonable."

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"It may not be improper to suggest in this connection that, although the prosecution in this case was against the employer of labor, his defense is not so much that his right to contract has been infringed upon, but that the act works a peculiar hardship to his employes, whose right to labor as long as they please is alleged to be thereby violated. The argument would certainly come with better grace and greater cogency from the latter class. But the fact that both parties are of full age and competent to contract does not necessarily deprive the state of the power to interfere where the parties do not stand upon an equality, or where the public health demands that one shall be protected against himself. The state still retains an interest in his welfare, however reckless he may be. The whole is no greater than the sum of all the parts, and when the individual health, safety and welfare are sacrificed or neglected, the state must suffer.

"The employers naturally desire to obtain as much labor as possible from their employes, while the latter are often induced by the fear of discharge to conform to regulations which their judgment, fairly exercised, would pronounce to be detrimental to their health or strength. In other words, the proprietors lay down the rules and the laborers are practically constrained to obey them. In such cases self interest is often an unsafe guide, and the legislature may properly interpose its authority."

The proposed law had many active supporters in the House of Representatives, all present voting in favor of it on final passage excepting Representative Bartels of Arapahoe.

Upon reaching the Senate the eight-hour bill met with the most bitter and determined antagonism. Senator Buckley, of Telluride, who had been one of the firmest supporters of the bill from the first, immediately had it substituted for his own bill, which was substantially the same, and which was at that time at the head of the calendar. It being well understood that the measure could not be defeated upon a direct vote, it was attempted to load it down with amendments which would render it inoperative and worthless. Every parliamentary device and obstruction that ingenuity could suggest was resorted to to secure its defeat. The friends of the proposed law, in the main, opposed all amendments and insisted upon its passage in the original form.

During the arguments in the Senate its merits were discussed from every conceivable point of view. After it became evident, in the course of discussion, that the original bill could not be defeated by amendment, its opponents massed all their strength in a final effort to submit it upon the question of constitutionality to the Supreme Court of the state.

It is seldom that a law is enacted by a legislative body in defiance of such powerful influences as were brought into requisition in opposition to the eight-hour bill. The vote on the proposition to submit the bill to the Supreme Court is considered by all as the real test of the strength of the eight-hour law in the Senate, excepting so far as it applies to Senator Taylor, who voted "Aye" through a misunderstanding and who was a consistent friend of the eight-hour measure throughout.

The vote, on the proposition to submit, was as follows:

Ayes—Adams, Barela, Bromley, Crosby, Evans, Fisher, Gaymon, Hill, Maxwell, McCreary, Newell, Parks, Smith, Swink and Taylor—15.

Nays—Ammons, Annear, Buckley, Bucklin, Ehrhart, Felton, Gallagher, Harris, Philp, Porterfield, Roe, Schermerhorn, Seldomridge, Stewart, Stratton, Wheeler and Whitford—17.

When called up for final passage, March 1, the bill was passed by a vote of 26 to 6, after having occupied the attention of the Senate continuously for more than two weeks and furnishing the subject matter for one of the most hotly contested measures that ever came before that body.

Upon final passage the only senators recording their votes against the bill were Adams, Barela, Crosby, Evans, McCreary and Newell.

The bill was signed by the Governor soon afterwards and became a law June 15, 1899. It was evident from the first that the law would have to run the gauntlet of the Supreme Court. As the date when it became operative approached, the expectancy and interest as to its effect became intense. The mine owners generally throughout the mining district evinced a disposition to accept the law in good faith and work their employees in accordance with its provisions. There were some exceptions to this rule, but they were not numerous. Not so the smelter trust. Within a few months preceding most of the smelters in this state were taken into

the American smelter trust, officially known as the American Smelting and Refining Company. The Argo works at Denver, owned by ex-Senator Hill, and the Philadelphia smelter at Pueblo, owned by the Guggenheims, did not go into the trust.

The trust, through its attorneys, Wolcott & Vaile and Waterman & Waldron, arranged to have the law violated, June 16, and bring a test case into court.

William E. Sweeney, foreman of the Grant smelter, and Thomas A. Morgan, a furnaceman employed at the same place, were arraigned before Justice Mullins for violation of the eight-hour law. Counsel at once moved for their discharge on the grounds that the law was unconstitutional. The court promptly overruled the motion to discharge.

The case was immediately taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and the eight-hour law brought before the highest court in the state to test its validity.

The following are the material averments contained in the application for the writ:

First—Because the said act or statute, under and pursuant to which all and singular the proceedings aforesaid were based and had, is in violation of the bill of rights contained in the Constitution of the State of Colorado.

Second—That the said act or statute is invalid or inoperative as a penal statute by reason of manifest uncertainties and divers other defects apparent upon the face thereof; and

Third—That in any event the facts set forth in the said written complaint or affidavit do not charge or show the commission of any act or acts whatsoever prohibited or made unlawful by the said act or statute or any part thereof.

And your petitioner herewith assigns and sets forth the circumstances which, in the opinion of your petitioner, render it necessary and proper that the writ of habeas corpus hereinafter prayed for should issue originally from the said court or be granted by some judge thereof, and not from any subordinate court or judges, in this, to wit:

That the main ground upon which this petitioner asserts that his said imprisonment and detention is unlawful and void is that the supposed law or statute aforesaid which he is so charged with violating is so unconstitutional as aforementioned and that this court alone has final jurisdiction in the said State of Colorado to consider and adjudge the disputed constitutionality of said statute; and that your petitioner is informed and verily believes that there exists a wide difference of opinion among the various district and county judges of said state, touching the question of whether said statute is constitutional or not.



Your petitioner is further informed and verily believes and so states the fact to be, that there is a strong probability that the said district and county judges would be disposed to and would hold the said statute valid, constitutional and effective, because of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently affirmed the validity of a similar statute enacted by the legislature of the State of Utah, in so far as said statute might be supposed to contravene the Constitution of the United States or any of the amendments thereof, and that the language employed by said Supreme Court of the United States in so affirming the validity of the said Utah statute is well calculated to lead subordinate courts and judges to believe that the said statute of the State of Colorado (under which your petitioner is so imprisoned and detained) is likewise valid under the Constitution of this state.

And your petitioner is further informed and verily believes that by virtue of the premises it is very doubtful whether any of the subordinate courts or judges of this state would assume the responsibility of adjudging the said statute, under which petitioner is so imprisoned, unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, and hence that much delay might intervene in futile attempts on the part of your petitioner to obtain his release on habeas corpus by any order or decree from said subordinate courts or judges.

Your petitioner is further advised and so states the fact to be that the constitutional and legal questions involved in the determination of the validity of, as well as the construction of, the said statute of this state, affects directly a large portion of all the employes and employers doing business or laboring within the State of Colorado, and indirectly affects every industry and interest in the state, and that it is a subject of the highest importance to all citizens of the State of Colorado, that the validity and effect of the said statute should be speedily and finally adjudged by this court as the court of last resort in the state.

Wherefore, your petitioner avers that there exist unusual and extraordinary reasons why this court in this proceeding should assume original jurisdiction for the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus herein prayed, to the end that all and singular the validity and operative effect of said statute may be promptly and finally adjudged and determined.

Wherefore your petitioner prays a writ of habeas corpus may be forthwith granted and issued, directed to the said Robert J. Jones, sheriff of the said Arapahoe County, commanding him to have the body of your petitioner before your honorable court or some judge thereof at a time and place to be therein specified, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered by the court, or one of the judges thereof, concerning him, together with the time and cause of the detention of your petitioner, to the end that your petitioner may be discharged from custody and restored to his liberty, and that such other and further order may be made in the premises as is usual in awarding the issuance of writs of habeas corpus.

WILLIAM E. SWEENEY,  
Petitioner.

The following extracts are taken from the argument of Hon. Thomas M. Patterson in support of the eight-hour law before the Supreme Court of Colorado, June 30, 1899. It is regarded by the legal profession as a masterpiece of convincing logic, and perhaps the strongest argument ever made before a court in this state:

"The first fact of importance is that the law has been executed, and I imagine that what has been done once may be done again. The Supreme Court of Utah, and the trial courts of that state, have had no difficulty whatever in deciding that a person guilty of a violation of the law should be subjected to fine and imprisonment. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and though that court did not pass directly upon the question as to whether or not it was enforceable, the only inference to be drawn is that that great tribunal saw nothing in the way of enforcing it. It went to the Supreme Court by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus; the petitioner in the case was imprisoned in Utah under the provisions of the law. If the law was not enforceable as a penal statute, then the petitioner was deprived of his liberty without due process of law. I take it that anybody confined in jail upon a statute that is not enforceable is in jail without due process of law; and the Constitution of the United States prohibits the states from enacting and enforcing any law that deprives a citizen of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It is probable that Utah is not graced with a bar of as ingenious and brilliant members as is that of Colorado, for one thing is certain, no member of the Utah bar has ever thought of suggesting that this statute was not enforceable as a penal statute. There is no hint in either of the two cases tried and determined by the courts of Utah that the law is not enforceable. There was nothing in the law that suggested itself to the Supreme Court of the United States that it was not enforceable.

"I might rest there, if your honors please, but I desire to call the court's attention to some matters in my mind upon that phase of the question. To my mind the law is as clear as any penal statute you can find in the books. Counsel for petitioners say that you do not find in it 'You shall' or 'You sha'n't,' and therefore it is not enforceable. That has never been held to be necessary. Section 1 reads:

"The period of employment of workingmen in all underground mines or smelters, etc., shall be eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger."

"Now that provision contemplates a time or allotment of employment under contract, express or implied, in certain workings and in certain places in which certain callings are carried on. That it refers to a period of time for work under contract, express or implied, is directly deducible from the language, and no other conclusion can be reached. 'The period of employment of workingmen in all underground mines.' It does not say the period of employment in a man's own mine, but the period of employment of workingmen shall be eight hours, except in the particular

cases mentioned in the statute. How may that law be violated? The declaration that in underground mines the period of employment shall be eight hours per day, except in certain cases, is the equivalent of prohibiting a longer period of employment in underground mines.

"I find in the brief of one of the counsel for petitioners a number of supposable cases. It says, suppose this state of facts existed, or suppose that state of facts existed, or some other state of facts existed, what would the court do in the event if it was asked to punish the persons charged with them? Your honors please, that is exactly what the courts are doing every day in the year, in every state of the Union. Courts are constantly being asked to construe penal statutes. Take the statute that defines larceny. I guarantee that in the law libraries of this state you will find 5,000 cases in which the courts have determined whether one group of facts constituted larceny, or another group of facts constituted larceny. The question as to whether, where A obtains goods from B as bailee, and subsequently converts them to his own use; again as to whether, where goods are left in possession of a servant and the servant appropriates them to his own use, either is guilty of larceny, are cases in point, and I could cite dozens of such instances, the cases differing as the transactions constituting them differed.

"The courts of one state will declare that certain acts do not constitute a larceny, and yet the courts of another state will declare that they do constitute larceny. Because a court is asked to determine whether or not a given line of conduct constitutes an offense, has never been suggested before, to my knowledge, as a reason why the law declaring the offense was not enforceable.

"Then, again, they say the question of this statute is *res adjudicata*. No, it cannot be *res adjudicata*. Except in the Utah cases, no court has ever had a case similar before it. I use the word 'similar' advisedly, meaning similar in its general features, and having the same end in view as this statute. There have been cases on statutes declaring that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor in all callings; that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor in particular callings; statutes which were intended, so far as the courts could judge, to serve the convenience and pleasure of the beneficiaries; but there has been no case except those of Utah based upon a statute in which it is declared that the period of employment in workings that are underground, and in buildings in which the smelting of ores is conducted, shall be eight hours except in a specified emergency.

"The cases in the 21st Colorado in no wise meet the case at bar. In the case of the eight-hour bill, what was it? 'Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, workingmen and laborers employed in any occupation in the State of Colorado.' Eight hours, it is declared, shall constitute a day's work, however healthful the occupation may be. In some of the states the legislatures went so far as to declare that if an employe worked longer than the legal day he should receive double compensation for overtime. The courts saw fit to declare all such laws unconstitutional. In its decision of the eight-hour law this court did

not inform the state or the bar what were the particular amendments upon which it passed. We have to gather from the context what they were. The court said it is not competent for the legislature to single out the mining, manufacturing and smelting industries of the state and impose upon them restrictions referring to hours of labor for their employes, from which other employes are exempt. In that case the court did not take into consideration the question of health. There was no penalty enacted. They embraced employes in all manufactories, in the cotton mills, in a jewelry establishment, in a shoe factory. There might be in the State of Colorado 500 different industries coming under the general term manufactories, which the law covered, and it was never suggested that the law was intended to bear upon the health of the employes in them.

"And then, again, it is clear in the Colorado case there was no proper presentation of the questions. We notice upon an examination of the state reports that in some instances where the legislature submitted to the court the question of the constitutionality of a law, that the court called in members of the bar to discuss the propositions involved on both sides. When that is done those who appear for or against the legislation have their names printed in connection with the decision of the court. Take the case in 21 Colorado and the name of no counsel appear. It does not appear even that the Attorney General was in attendance to give to the court the benefit of his independent research, and in a case in 12 Colorado this court particularly calls the attention of the legislature, as well as the bar, to the gross injustice in asking this court to render opinions ex parte that shall have the force of precedents where there is no case, no parties; where the court is not assisted by the independent and intelligent research of members of the bar. This court evidently regrets the necessity of being required to do that which I think the Constitution of no other state requires at the hands of a court. In other states the usual requirement is that the advice and opinion of the several justices shall be given, not the decision of the court as a court. The court in the 12th Colorado case warned the bar that opinions thus rendered are liable to error, and further to the grave injury that may be done to great interests in rendering decisions under such circumstances.

"This tirade of counsel against the legislature for imperiling capital that has come into the state, invited, as he declares, by this decision, is altogether unwarranted. If capital is so insensate as to proceed upon the theory that the legislature of this or any other state will not enact a law which it believes is required in the exercise of the police power, then it is deserving of no sympathy. But capital and the owners of capital, your honors please, are not fools nor the credulous beings that counsel would have the court believe. They know what the police power is. They know that practically unlimited authority is conferred upon legislatures with certain proper restrictions under this power, and they proceed, or are required to proceed, in view of that power, as though they possessed that knowledge. There are some who set up capital upon a high pedestal and worship it as a fetish, as though there was nothing upon God's green

earth except capital that is worthy of the adoration and reverence of mankind; that human life, human health, the general welfare of the public, is as nothing compared to dollars and cents and the benefits that an investment of money will bring. But your honors please, the legislatures of the states of this Union, and the courts of the several states and of the United States, have exacted no such fetish. Human well-being is placed above the well-being of dollars and cents, and it is one of the crowning glories of this closing century that the claims of humanity have been more potent with courts and legislatures than the claims of a piece of metal, molded into whatever form money may be given, and whatever devices and words may be stamped upon them, and I appeal for the support of this statement to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in this Utah case, and the language of that court should put to the blush the denunciations of those who represent, not the petitioner, except in a mere technical sense, but the property powers that are behind the petitioners.

"I assert, may it please your honors, that this law is in keeping with the advanced sentiments of humanity which have marked human conduct during the last fifty years of this century. I say that as a law it appeals to the Christian sentiment, the exalted feeling of every rightly constituted man. The law will stand. The sentiments it embraces have found solid lodgment in the hearts of all good people. It represents the enthronement of a Christian sentiment, the uplifting of humanity, the protection of the weak and helpless from the greed, tyranny and avarice of those whose chief aim in life is to add more dollars to their already over-running coffers.

"I call the court's attention to the condition of mining and smelting in Colorado at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Going back to 1876, the court will recall that the mineral output of this state was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, and confined to a few mining camps. The mining of coal was then an infant industry. The number of men employed in those industries, as compared to the number employed in them in 1898, was small indeed. The necessities for the exercise of the police power in such legislation did not then appear. Utah had an advantage over Colorado in this respect. By reason of the existence of polygamy in Utah, it was not admitted to the Union nearly so early as the number of its population would warrant. It was kept out of the Union until relatively its mining and smelting industries were as far advanced as those of Colorado at the present time. The framers of the Utah Constitution then fully recognized the disastrous results to health from long continued employment beneath the surface and in smelters and mills devoted to the reduction of ores, and they included in their Constitution what has been denominated the labor article, but I defy any lawyer to point out wherein that article intrenched in the slightest upon the provisions of either Utah or the Colorado bill of rights. That instrument calls the attention of the law-making power to those industries, and directs the legislature to enact laws, for what purpose? To conserve the health and safety of those who work in mines and mills and manufactur-

ing establishments. Let this court read every provision of the labor article of the Utah Constitution. There is just one clause upon which the opponents of this measure may rest a claim that it in any manner justifies this legislation, and it is that which requires the legislature to pass proper laws to conserve the health and safety of the employes in mines and smelters and manufacturing establishments. Suppose the legislature did not enact such laws, no court could issue a mandamus to compel it to do so.

"That provision of the Utah Constitution is not self-operating, and, while it is found in the Constitution, it is simply advisory, calling the attention of the legislature to these particular employments in which so large a number of the population were engaged, and requesting them to enact laws to conserve the health and safety of that portion of the population, and nothing more. These gentlemen say that the labor article intrenches upon the bill of rights. They eulogize the power of contract, the sacred right of contract. It is around that sacred right that all of their arguments and denunciations cluster. Is there a word in the Utah Constitution that even suggests that the legislature should enact any law that might impair the sacred right of contract? If there is not, then this must be the argument that is urged by the opponents of the act. This direction to the Utah legislature to enact laws to conserve the health and safety of employes in mines, mills and manufacturing establishments, is a direction to the legislature to disregard that section of the bill of rights which secures the sacred right of contract to all citizens of the state. Talk about the reduction ad absurdum; except in the exercise of the police power, there would be no more authority to interfere with the right of contract under the labor article of the Utah Constitution than there would be to interfere with the hope and expectation of a good Christian, when he dies, of reaching the arms of the Savior of mankind.

"I call the attention of counsel to the extraordinary admission of counsel opposing this bill. It is this: That the law of Utah is unquestionably constitutional. That it would be clearly an excess of judicial power to declare that that law is unconstitutional. For what reason? Because the Constitution of Utah requests the legislature to enact laws to conserve the health and the safety of its inhabitants, it authorizes the legislature to enact laws that destroy the right of freedom to contract. By this request to legislate concerning health, the right to acquire, possess and enjoy property, the prohibition of class legislation, are all swept aside. A more absurd claim was never presented to a bench of intelligent judges.

"When the court shall read the Utah decision, it will find that that court does not base the constitutionality of the law upon the labor clause of the state Constitution. It recognizes what I have asserted, that it requested the legislature to take steps to conserve the health of certain workers, and that the legislature did, evidently in pursuance of that request, enact the law. But the court having recognized this, proceeds to determine whether or not that legislation is in derogation of the bill of rights in the Utah Constitution, or of the provisions of the Fourteenth

Amendment to the federal Constitution, and the Utah court upholds the law, not upon the ground that the legislature was directed to enact laws to conserve the health and safety of certain individuals, but upon the ground that its enactment was a proper exercise of the police power, and being such it was not in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

"Let me call the court's attention to what the Supreme Court of Utah said upon this question:

"While the provisions of the Constitution under consideration make it the duty of the legislature to protect the health and secure the safety of men working in underground mines, and in factories and smelters, it does not prohibit the legislature from enacting other laws affecting such classes to promote the general welfare.' Thereby saying that even if those provisions were not in the Constitution, the legislature would not be prohibited from enacting laws to promote the welfare of those classes. I read from the decision:

"It is claimed that the enactment of the statute in question was forbidden by section 7 of article 1 of the Constitution of the state, which is that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The petitioner insists that his trial was not, and that his imprisonment is not, according to "the law of the land," because the statute fixing the period of a laboring man in underground mines was, as he claimed, forbidden by the Constitution, and therefore void. If the legislature had power to pass the law, there was no valid objection to his trial, fine and imprisonment. If the law was valid, the usual and ordinary process was adopted. If it was not valid, the defendant was deprived of his liberty without due process of law.

"It is also insisted that the provisions of the state law were forbidden by section 1 of amendment 14 of the Constitution of the United States, as follows: 'All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.'

"But some pursuits are attended with peculiar hazards and perils, the injurious consequences from which may be largely prevented by precautionary means, and laws may be passed calculated to protect the classes of people engaged in such pursuits. It is not necessary to extend the protection to persons engaged in other pursuits not attended with similar dangers. To them the law would be inappropriate and idle. So, if underground mining is attended with dangers peculiar to it, laws adapted to the protection of such miners, of such dangers, should be confined to that class of mining, and should not include other employments not subject to them. And if men engaged in underground mining are liable to be injured in their health, or otherwise, by too many hours' labor each day, a law to protect them should be aimed at that particular wrong. In this

way laws are enacted to protect people from perils, from the operation of railroads, by requiring bells to be rung and whistles sounded at road crossings, and the slacking of the speed of trains in cities. So, the sale of liquor is regulated to lessen the evil of the liquor traffic, and other classes of business are regulated by appropriate laws. In this way laws are designed and adapted to the peculiarities attending each class of business. By such laws different classes of people are protected by various acts and provisions. In this way various classes of business are regulated and the people protected by appropriate laws from dangers and evils that beset them. Safety is secured, health preserved, and the happiness and the welfare of humanity promoted. All persons engaged in business that may be attended with peculiar injury to health or otherwise, if not regulated and controlled, should be subject to the same law; otherwise the law should be adapted to the special circumstances. The purpose of such laws is not advantage to any person or any class of persons, or disadvantage to any other person or class of persons. Necessary and just protection is the sole object.'

"Let us see another of the legitimate deductions that the court must make if it sustains the contention as to the Utah Constitution made by counsel for the petitioner. If the Utah law is constitutional solely because the legislature is directed to enact laws to conserve the health and safety of workingmen in underground mines, then our legislature is absolutely without power to enact any such law; in other words, although police power exists in this state, while it exists in all the vigor and force and power that it possesses in any other state, yet because the framers of our Constitution did not insert in the Constitution a declaration that laws should be enacted to conserve the health and welfare of those who work in underground mines and smelters, the legislature has no authority whatever to pass any law to conserve the health and safety of those who work in such places. Truly another reduction ad absurdum. Bear in mind that the Supreme Court of Utah simply regarded that provision of the Constitution as directory, and it is only directory. The law might, or might not, have been enacted, and the legislature is justified in enacting it only by virtue of the police power that is inherent in the legislature of every state.

"What is police power, if your honors please? It is a power superior to all others in the state. Talk about the rights of individuals, of one man or the other. There never was a right guaranteed to any individual by any Constitution of any state of this Union that was not subject to the limitations of the police power. And why? Because the police power is necessary to save the rights of all; the safety of all is of greater moment than of one. A time is liable to come in any state when contracts and property and rights and privileges conferred upon and guaranteed to individuals must give way for the public good. It is by the exercise of the police power that your asylum exists, that poor farms exist in the different counties, that public hospitals are erected. It is in the exercise of the police power that paupers are provided for; and to say, your honors, that the state has not the right to enact health laws that will prevent the



creation of this class of dependents, is to utter as absurd a proposition as can be conceived of. It is simply a question as to what is best calculated to protect the whole, whether by laws applicable to the whole or to classes or individuals that go to make up the whole. Why do they order the removal of a powder factory? Because it is dangerous to life in the immediate vicinity. Smoke is controlled because it injures those who may be required to live in its immediate vicinity. Legislators and councils order the exclusion of slaughter houses to certain localities, because those who might live in their existing locality would be injured thereby.

"Legislation limiting the hours of labor of employes in underground mines and in smelters is just as general as the legislation I have referred to. Why? A powder magazine endangers those in the vicinity. Those who are there to-day may be away to-morrow, and other inhabitants may reside in their immediate vicinity at some other time. How is it with employes in mines and smelters? There is no law or rule that prohibits any human being from obtaining employment therein. Within a year the entire forces of mines and smelters may be changed. Those who are engaged in business or mechanical callings to-day may be working in smelters and mines to-morrow; therefore this legislation affects the whole in the same sense that legislation about powder factories and slaughter houses and the running of street railways and a number of other callings affects the public. There may be 100 people to be affected by the explosion of a powder mill to-day, and in a week they may all be gone and others move in. So it is with the workers in smelters and underground mines. And to say that if the legislature is convinced that working in a smelter ten or twelve hours consecutively for many days is calculated to seriously impair the health of such men by the wholesale, and that working in underground mines is calculated to sow the seed of consumption, to destroy the power of resistance to disease in those who pursue the calling, it cannot protect itself by legislation, such as this, against being compelled to provide for the victims in poor houses and hospitals, is to say that the state is hopelessly helpless.

"If the court please, the Supreme Court of the United States, in passing upon this question, decided every question that is involved here. When counsel for the petitioner says that that great court simply declared that the Utah law was not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore the decision is not applicable to this state, they make declarations which, as they respect the good opinion of the bar, I believe they would like to have recalled, and why? The Supreme Court in declaring that the Utah law was not inimical to the Constitution of the United States, so declared because it was enacted in the exercise of that police power, to exercise which is inherent in every state legislature. In so declaring it held that, though from one standpoint it might be special legislation, and from another it might interfere with acquisition and enjoyment of property, yet, because it was proper legislation in the exercise of the police power, it was not unconstitutional.

"Let me read from the decision to show precisely what was involved:

"The defendant, Holden, having been arrested upon a warrant is-

sued upon said complaint, admitted the facts set forth therein, but said he was not guilty because he is a native born citizen of the United States, residing in the state of Utah; that the said John Anderson voluntarily engaged his services for the hours per day alleged, and that the facts charged did not constitute a crime, because the act of the State of Utah, which creates and defines the supposed offense, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, in these respects:

"It deprives the defendant and all employers and employes of the right to make contracts in a lawful way and for lawful purposes.

"It is class legislation, and not equal or uniform in its provisions.

"It deprives the defendant and employers and employes of the equal protection of the laws, abridges the privileges and immunities of the defendant as a citizen of the United States, and deprives him of his property and liberty without due process of law."

"That is the statement made by the court of the claims made by the petitioner on the hearing, and it was these identical questions, as I will show your honors, that the court in the end adjudicated. I take it that the Supreme Court of the United States is as conservative a body as exists in all the land. It has never been accused of radicalism or of communism and socialism, words that are too often spoken with a sneer. Much of the enjoyment and liberty that the people of this state possess is the result of that which is denounced as socialistic legislation.

"Let me call the court's attention further to the statement by the Supreme Court of what was involved in the decision. It says:

"This case involves the constitutionality of an act of the legislature of Utah of March 30, 1896, chapter 72, entitled, "An act regulating the hours of employment in underground mines and in smelters and ore reduction works."

"The Supreme Court of Utah was of opinion that if authority in the legislature were needed for the enactment of the statute in question, it was found in that part of article 10 of the Constitution of the state, which declared that "The legislature shall pass laws to provide for the health and safety of employes in factories, smelters and mines."

"In saying that the Supreme Court of Utah was of opinion that if authority was needed it could be found in the labor article, the Supreme Court of the United States recognized that the labor article was not relied upon by the Utah court, and it was referred to only as a dernier resort. The court then proceeds to declare upon what grounds it would discuss the case. Listen to what the court says:

"The validity of the statute in question is, however, challenged upon the ground of an alleged violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in that it abridges the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, deprives both the employer and the laborer of his property without due process of law, and denies to them the equal protection of the laws. As the three questions of abridging their immunities, depriving them of the protection of the laws, are so connected that the authorities upon each are to a greater or less extent pertinent to the others, they may properly be considered together."

"And the Supreme Court then proceeds to discuss these three propositions and to demonstrate that the act does not interfere in any degree with the rights and immunities of the citizen, and that it is not class legislation, and that it does not interfere with the right to secure, possess and enjoy property, solely because it is a proper exercise of the police power. Why, if your honors please? Because the State of Utah might have had that labor article in its Constitution ten times over, yet if the law had not been in a proper exercise of the police power the Supreme Court of the United States, under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, would declare it invalid. Therefore, whenever such questions arise in any case that comes from a state to the Supreme Court of the United States, that court passes directly upon the force and effect of such legislation in connection with these identical provisions, which are found in the bill of rights of the several state Constitutions. It must necessarily do so. The Constitution of the United States is superior to the Constitution of a state. However constitutional the legislation, if a state may be measured by a state Constitution, if it is legislation that is prohibited to states by the federal Constitution, it is void and cannot be enforced, either within or without the state. Therefore, when the Supreme Court of the United States passes upon the constitutionality of an act of a state legislature measured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, it determines whether or not it interferes with the so-called sacred right of contract—that is, the right to acquire, possess and enjoy property, just as much as if it was the state Supreme Court passing upon legislation alleged to be inimical to the same clauses in the bill of rights.

"Now, then, what does the Supreme Court say?

"'An examination of both these classes of cases under the Fourteenth Amendment will demonstrate that, in passing upon the validity of state legislation under that amendment, this court has not failed to recognize the fact that the law is to a certain extent a progressive science; that in some of the states methods of procedure which, at the time the Constitution was adopted, were deemed essential to the protection and safety of the people, or to the liberty of the citizens, have been found to be no longer necessary; that restrictions which had formerly been laid upon the conduct of individuals had proved detrimental to their interests; while, upon the other hand, certain other classes of persons, particularly those engaged in dangerous or unhealthful employment, have been found to be in need of additional protection. \* \* \*

"'This right of contract, however, is itself subject to certain limitations which the state may lawfully impose in the exercise of its police powers. While this power is inherent in all governments, it has doubtless been greatly expanded in its application during the past century, owing to an enormous increase in the number of occupations which are dangerous or so far detrimental to the health of employes as to demand special precaution for their well being and protection of the safety of adjacent property. While this court has held that the police power cannot be put forward as an excuse for oppressive and unjust legislation, it may be lawfully resorted to for the purpose of preserving the public health, safety

or morals, or the abatement of public nuisances, and a large discretion is necessarily vested in the legislature to determine, not only what the interests of the public require, but what measures are necessary for the protection of such interests.'

"The extent and limitations upon this power are admirably stated by Chief Justice Shaw in the following extract from his opinion in *Commonwealth vs. Alger*, 7 Cush., 84:

"We think it a settled principle, growing out of the nature of well-ordered civil society, that every holder of property, however absolute and unqualified may be his title, holds it under the implied liability that his use of it may be so regulated that it shall not be injurious to the equal enjoyment of others having an equal right to the enjoyment of their property, nor injurious to the rights of the community. All property in this commonwealth, as well that in the interior as that bordering on tide waters, is derived directly or indirectly from the government, and held subject to those general regulations which are necessary to the common good and general welfare. Rights of property, like all other social and conventional rights, are subject to such reasonable limitations in their enjoyment as will prevent them from being injurious, and to such reasonable restraints and regulations established by law as the legislature, under the governing and controlling power vested in them by the Constitution, may think necessary and expedient.

"This power, legitimately exercised, can neither be limited by contract nor bartered away by legislation.

"While this power is necessarily inherent in every form of government, it was, prior to the adoption of the Constitution, but sparingly used in this country. As we were then almost purely an agricultural people, the occasion for any special precaution of a particular class did not exist. Certain profitable employments, such as lotteries and the sale of intoxicating liquors, which were then considered to be legitimate, have since fallen under the ban of public opinion, and are now either altogether prohibited or made subject to stringent public regulations. The power to do this has been repeatedly affirmed by this court.'

"So far as this case is concerned, I earnestly recommend its fullest consideration to the court. I will close references to it, if your honors please, by reading the final declaration as found in the opinion:

"We are of opinion that the act in question was a valid exercise of the police power of the state, and the judgments of the Supreme Court of Utah are therefore affirmed.'

"And further, if your honors please, as to the police power, let me read a short quotation from *The Beer Co. vs. Massachusetts*, Vol. 97, Mass.:

"If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the legislature cannot be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer. All rights are held subject to the police power of the state.'

"In 120 Mass., the court says, treating this same subject. The law it was discussing made it unlawful for women to labor in manufactures

more than ten hours each day, and limited the full working hours to sixty hours per week and no more. It was attacked upon the ground that it assailed the right of contract and upon the ground that it was special class legislation:

"The law,' the court says, 'therefore violates no contract with the defendant. And the only other question is, whether it is in violation of any right reserved under the Constitution to the individual citizen. Upon this question there seems to be no room for debate. It does not forbid any person, firm or corporation from employing as many persons or as much labor as such person, firm or corporation may desire; nor does it forbid any person to work as many hours a day or a week as he chooses. It merely provides that in an employment which the legislature has evidently deemed to some extent dangerous to health, no persons should be engaged in labor more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week.'

"The Supreme Court of Illinois, I think it was, held a somewhat similar law to be unconstitutional upon the ground that it did not appear to have been intended to affect the health or safety of employes. What does that demonstrate? That it is a question for the courts to determine what is and what is not a proper exercise of the police power. Some courts might hold that the law sustained in 120 Mass. was not a proper exercise of the police power. Massachusetts held it was. Some states might hold that the Utah law and the Colorado law was not a proper exercise of the police power, and the courts of other states might hold that it was; but when the Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon this identical law, and has declared that it is a proper exercise of the police power, I have the right to appeal to this honorable court not to declare that the Supreme Court of the United States was unwise; not to declare that it was governed by socialistic and communistic doctrines in their offensive sense, but rather that its decision represented the growth of humanity and Christianity and the wisdom of the closing quarter of the nineteenth century. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in this case is clear, unqualified and, without reference to the Utah Constitution, it declares that it is a proper exercise of the police power, and for that reason alone that court sustained it. That the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this identical law will govern the Supreme Court of this state I cannot for a moment doubt; that it is an effectual law, if sustained, I have no question.

"If the court will read the complaints upon which these prosecutions rest and upon which the petition is based, it will discover that the cases were prepared solely for the purpose of determining whether or not it was possible, by some ingenious device and contrivance, to escape the purpose of the law, granting its constitutionality. The cases as brought stand as confessions and avoidance; confessing the constitutionality of the law and avoiding it in an effort to find out whether the court will sustain them in their efforts to evade it. The cases as brought do not necessarily involve the constitutionality of the law. Its constitutionality is only involved in case this court should decide that the facts upon which the cases rest were infractions of the law. I think your honors will deter-

mine, when you examine the cases, that they were carefully and ingeniously prepared in order to see whether or not the law could be avoided. I take it that if the law is held to be constitutional the court will say nothing and do nothing that will weaken the power and effect of the law. This is a good law; it is for a righteous purpose; it is to conserve the health of a vast portion of the population of this state, and therefore it affects the welfare of every portion of the state and of every person that lives within it; and if it is constitutional, as I have no doubt it is, I trust that this court will not by its voice lend aid and comfort to those who are seeking to escape its provisions. What sort of a case have they brought here? It alleges a contract between the agent of the smelting company and an employe that he should work eight hours in a smelter for the reduction of ores, and then the agent said to the employe, if you choose to work more than eight hours you may, and if you do we will pay you for the extra time at the rate of 25 cents an hour. But even in the case made they took pains to declare that the employe did not assent, but that at the expiration of eight hours he worked for two additional hours and that the agent paid him for the two additional hours at the rate of 25 cents an hour, and then they assert that if the law is constitutional it can only be operative in case of an explicit and express contract in terms to work more than eight hours. I say no; laws were not made and courts were not made to evade laws, and if by a direct contract, and then a contract to pay for labor that is implied, an employe engages for a longer term than the prescribed limit, both the parties to the agreement are guilty of a violation of the law, because an indirect violation is as reprehensible as a direct violation, and there is no distinction; they are in fact both direct violations.

"My time has expired. I submit the case now in behalf of the state, confident that there can be but one outcome. What the Supreme Court of the United States has declared this court will sustain, and full force will be given to as wise and humane a law as ever graced the statute books of Colorado."

July 17, 1899, Chief Justice Campbell made the announcement which wiped the eight-hour law off the statute books in the following language:

"After a most careful and earnest consideration of the case we have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the so-called eight-hour law is wholly unconstitutional and void."

The opinion itself, which is quite lengthy, was handed down at the September term of court. It is an ingenious argument in opposition to the law under consideration, and goes quite fully into the authorities bearing upon legislation of this character.

While the court, in writing its conclusions, was undoubtedly influenced by the purest motives, the entire opinion

sounds more like an argument made by a paid attorney than a judicial opinion delivered by a bench of impartial judges. It concludes with the following language:

"It is manifest that this extraordinary and extreme statute is not necessary and was not intended for the protection of the public. Its sole purpose was to regulate private interests and enforce private rights. In no sense can it be regarded as a police law, and, consequently, is not within the police power. In this statute we have another example of class legislation where the legislature has attempted to improperly interfere with the private rights of the citizen. This species of legislation has been so often condemned by this and other courts as to render any further discussion of its impropriety and invalidity wholly unnecessary."

"The petition, therefore, should be, and the same is hereby, granted, and the petitioner should be, and hereby is, discharged from custody."

John H. Murphy, a well known attorney of the city of Denver, who had been connected with the trial of the case before the Supreme Court, subsequently made a motion for a rehearing, alleging that the court had erred in its decision. He filed with the court a brief, which is a part of the records in the case. The principles of law and common sense enunciated, as well as the authorities cited in this argument, are absolutely unanswerable and completely overthrow the opinion handed down by the court. The motion was denied.

This opinion, nullifying the eight-hour law, was received by the wage workers and by the industrial classes generally with many expressions of disapproval and denunciation. It is safe to say that three-fourths of the people of this state, including many of the ablest lawyers in the profession, believed that the law would be upheld by the court.

While the masses of the people at the present day have all the respect for courts to which they are entitled by reason of the exalted position which they occupy, the time has long since passed when any special infallibility is attached to their opinions.

The tendency of judges has ever been to favor the rich and the powerful against the poor and the weak. This is not necessarily due to any venality, as is sometimes claimed, or corruption on the part of judges, but to the causes that unconsciously influence courts in formulating judicial opinions.

Trusts, corporations and great combinations of capital are ever anxious to retain all the privileges they have and secure as many new concessions as possible. The *best* law-

yers are the ones who can serve them *best* and be most useful to them. For this reason they engage their services. As judges are usually taken from the ranks of the ablest lawyers, i. e., from those who know most of precedent and what other courts have said, it necessarily follows that they must have had a practice defending corporate privileges against individual rights. The wealthy find them first and pay them best. When elevated to the bench, after many years spent in successfully promoting corporate interests, they take with them all the prejudices which they have unconsciously imbibed through constantly looking at things from the standpoint of the rich and the powerful. Every one looks at questions with the prejudices of his class. History and experience both prove that judges form no exception to this rule. Law is simply men's opinion, and courts are merely men. The opinion just referred to, arrived at by the Supreme Court of Colorado, was undoubtedly a reflex of the professional life of the judges who rendered it. The fishes which live in the lake in the Mammoth cave of Kentucky have no eyes, inasmuch as in their existing environment they never developed eyes, having no use for them. Lawyers who have throughout all the years of their professional life studied to serve and advance the interests of the wealthy classes, while not corrupt or dishonest in any sense, they have never developed the faculty of a sight that is true and fair and just.

No judge ever desired to decide a question in a certain way without being competent to write a strong and plausible opinion supporting the decision determined upon. Every believer in the divine right of property, every worshiper at the shrine of monopoly, every defender of trusts and special privileges, every one who holds that the many were made to produce and the few to enjoy, every one who considers himself composed of better clay than his fellows, believes that a judiciary is the mainstay of society. Every intelligent farmer, workingman and member of the wealth-producing classes sees in the growing disposition of judges to grasp more and more power, to make all branches of the public service subservient to their will, a grave menace to the liberties of the common people. The history of the ages has been one long struggle between democracy on the one hand and despotism on the other. The tendency of thought in our day is in the direction of a wider diffusion of power among the people, and curtailing the power of courts, so far as their power to nullify laws, enacted by and in the interest of the people, are concerned.



The enormous supremacy of property rights over individual rights is due chiefly to judicial decrees, which, through regard for authority and custom, have all the weight of legislative enactment. In fact, our courts have assumed more and more authority until they now really exercise a final veto power, overriding the executive and legislative departments entirely. It is not conceivable that the masses ever really favored adding to the authority of courts and a surrender to these tribunals of any of their own inherent rights to self government.

Jerry Black, in his famous argument to the Supreme Court of the United States on trial by jury, said:

"Alfred, the greatest of revolutionary heroes and the wisest monarch that ever sat on a throne, made the first use of his power after the Saxons restored it, to re-establish their ancient laws. He had promised them that he would, and he was true to them, because they had been true to him. But it was not easily done. The courts were opposed to it for it limited their power, the kind of power that everybody covets, the power to punish without regard to law. He was obliged to hang forty-four judges in one year for refusing to give his subjects a trial by jury."

It has been frequently suggested that the same remedy, applied to judges in our own day, when the authority of courts is being constantly invoked, by the aid of the modern injunction and other usurped and arrogated powers, to set aside the plainly expressed will of the people, and to fortify and entrench corporate power and special privileges, would be most salutary and effective.

Organized labor would do well to follow the advice of Wendell Phillips, to remember its friends and never forget its enemies. It is to be hoped that labor has learned to do so. Mr. Phillips said:

"My advice to workingmen is this: If you want power in this country—if you want to make yourselves felt—if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have—if you don't want to wait yourselves, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, 'We never forget.' If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget it—if there is a division in congress, and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say, 'It will avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave, never.'"

The following extract is taken from a speech delivered by Charles Sumner in the United States Senate. Mr. Sumner

is well known in American history as a ripe scholar, a profound thinker and a man of broad statesmanship. His indictment of the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision in the Dred Scott case, and his severe though just criticism of courts in general, was and is fully approved by the American people:

"Let me here say that I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect, but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men, and in all ages have shown a fair share of frailty. Alas! alas! the worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their direction. The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment.

"It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock and which pushed the Saviour barefoot over the pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath His cross. It was a judicial tribunal which, against the testimony and entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave; which arrested the teachings of the great apostle to the Gentiles and sent him in bonds from Judea to Rome; which, in the name of the old religion, adjured the saints and fathers of the Christian church to death in all its most dreadful forms, and which, afterward, in the name of the new religion, enforced the tortures of the Inquisition amid the shrieks and agonies of its victims, while it compelled Galileo to declare, in solemn denial to the great truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move round the sun.

"It was a judicial tribunal which, in France, during the long reign of her monarchs, lent itself to be the instrument of every tyranny, as during the brief reign of terror it did not hesitate to stand forth the un pitying accessory of the unpitying guillotine. Aye, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry VIII., from the unjust divorce of his queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas More; which lighted the fires of persecution, that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield, over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley and John Rogers; which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the patriotic resistance of Hampden; which, in defiance of justice and humanity, sent Sydney and Russell to the block; which persistently enforced the laws of conformity that our Puritan fathers persistently refused to obey; and which afterward, with Jeffreys on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder, even with the blood of innocent women.

"Aye, sir, and it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem, which affirmed the constitutionality of the stamp act, while it admonished 'jurors and the people' to obey; and which now, in our day, has lent its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the fugitive slave law.

"The just judge is honorable and honored, but the unjust judge is abhorred and brings upon his head the condemnation which he deserves."

For many years after the United States existed as a nation the judiciary, including the Supreme Court and the Supreme Courts of the several states, did not claim to possess, nor did they attempt to exercise, any power or authority to declare an act unconstitutional which had been regularly enacted by the legislature and approved by the executive departments of the state and general governments. Our common and fundamental law was taken very largely from the judicial system which obtained in England. In the reign of Charles II an English lord said: "The statute is like a tyrant. When he comes he makes all void." Blackstone, the eminent law giver, whose works have been used as text books by law students throughout our entire national life, says: "An act of parliament is the exercise of the highest authority that this kingdom acknowledges upon earth. It cannot be altered, amended, dispensed with, suspended or repealed, but in the same forms and by the same authority of parliament." And in this respect English law is to this day exactly what it was when Blackstone wrote.

The earlier attempts upon the part of the judiciary to arrogate to themselves the right to annul statutes on the pretense that they were unconstitutional provoked the most violent and unsparing denunciation and criticism in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and other states.

In the year 1805 the Ohio legislature impeached two members of the Supreme Court of that state for having the temerity to declare one of its laws unconstitutional.

In Kentucky, at about the same time, the legislature seriously contemplated impeaching the members of the Supreme Court for nullifying one of the laws which it had enacted, but contented itself with reaffirming the law and legislating the court out of office.

A careful examination of the federal Constitution fails to reveal any clause or section that by the most liberal construction confers the least shadow of such authority upon the Supreme Court. As late as 1825 Judge Gibson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a very strong dissenting opinion, held that there was not the least vestige of authority empowering courts to nullify an act of the legislature.

An honest and an unbiased reading of the Constitution of our country will convince any one that the intention of the

framers of that instrument was to divide the functions of government into three separate and distinct parts, the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The first coming directly from the people and fully advised as to their wants, to enact such laws as they might demand, the second to execute these laws and the third to *construe* and interpret, to define what the legislative intent with reference to them was. Each of these departments to be sovereign within its own respective sphere.

How the three departments of government can be co-ordinate if the judiciary be permitted to exercise more power than that possessed by the other two, has not been made clear by any of the lights of the legal profession.

A veto power is distinctly conferred upon the executive. This, however, can be overcome by a two-thirds vote of both branches of the public service.

It is perfectly clear that the framers of the Constitution never intended to lodge any power in the Supreme Court to declare an act unconstitutional, no matter how unanimously it might have been enacted by both houses of congress, how strongly it was demanded by the people, or how necessary it was to their interest.

In blocking legislation a power equal to one-sixth of that of the legislature was conferred upon the executive. Is it not certain that had it been intended to confer any power upon the judiciary to annul an act of the legislative branch, that it would have been so stated, even as the veto power of the executive was specified?

In accordance with the usurped powers grasped by Supreme Courts, it is possible for five men at Washington, or for two men in Colorado, to nullify and set aside the unanimous action of both houses of congress and the president, or the unanimous action of both branches of the Colorado legislature together with that of the Governor. That it is a dangerous power can be seen at a glance.

During the first half of the last century the power to annul statutes was exercised but sparingly by the Supreme Court and mainly with reference to statutes which affected the court itself, its organization, powers, etc. In fact, the first time that the court exercised the authority to annul a statute, aside from one affecting the organization of the court itself, was the infamous Dred Scott decision in 1857. This decision has always been recognized as one of the potent

causes leading to the civil war, and was shot to pieces before it was over. It is to be hoped that the decision in the eight-hour case will not meet a similar fate, but will be voted to pieces.

It will probably not be denied that every law held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, or that of the several states, has been held to be constitutional by lawyers who were members of the legislative body enacting such law, and whose learning and ability was fully equal to that of the judges comprising the court.

Decisions have been handed down by the Supreme Court at Washington where five of the judges signed the majority and four the minority opinion. State Supreme Courts frequently hand down two opinions concerning the constitutionality or otherwise of a statute.

All this proves that in the effort to determine the constitutionality of a statute, it is only men's opinions that govern.

Is not the oath of the legislator as sacred as that of the judge, and does he not perform his duty as conscientiously? Why convene legislatures at great expense to the people if the Supreme Court can set aside as much of their work as it sees fit?

The power exercised by courts to annul statutes, usurped though it undoubtedly is, has become so thoroughly entrenched, both by time and precedent, that it may be considered as established.

I would therefore recommend to the legislature that they submit to the voters of this state a constitutional amendment defining the powers of courts and prohibiting them from declaring a law passed in the regular process of legislation unconstitutional.

## STRIKES, LOCKOUTS, BOYCOTTS, ETC.

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The American laborer is a product of the industrial system which has grown up in the United States since our existence as a nation.

He has been the chief factor in national unfoldment. If his condition in life be better than that of his European cousin, it is mainly due to the fact that throughout our growth, and until quite recently, there has been a large area of free land to be had for the taking. The ability of the American laborer to thus become his own employer has had a strong tendency to drain off the apparent surplus in the labor market and to check that degrading competition that with the disappearance of free land is becoming so destructive of our national health and vigor.

The strike is by many supposed to be a feature of the labor movement peculiar to the present time and of later day growth. The intelligent student of history, however, understands that the strike, that is, some form of opposition, of practical protest by the workmen against the employer, has grown up in every country where private land ownership has been recognized, and that it has increased in intensity in direct proportion as the lands of a country have become centralized. The modern strike is only history repeating itself, with modern weapons of warfare in use. It is only within the last few years that the strike has taken the form of a disciplined industrial army acting in accordance with direction received from men regularly elected to manage it. In earlier times it was usually accompanied with violence and force. Now all resort to physical violence is deprecated and strength is concentrated upon bringing production to a standstill and thus forcing employers to the terms demanded. The advisability of a strike must depend upon existing conditions in each particular case. It is never justifiable until all other ways of securing a settlement of the dispute have been exhausted.

Before the civil war but little difficulty occurred between the employer and the employe in this country. A vast

area of rich land drew off the surplus labor and compelled the employer to pay the employe as much as he could earn working for himself. Wages were not especially high, comparatively but little machinery was in use and labor did not have anything like the producing capacity of the present time. Hand labor was the kind most in use, and the employer and employe worked side by side. This, no doubt, gave rise to the impression that the interests of labor and capital are identical. In a broad sense this is true, the one is the product of the other, and there ought to be the closest bond both of interest and ownership between them. Within the commonly accepted meaning of these two words the statement is a most absurd one and has been thoroughly exploded within the last few years. As factors in production each is trying to get all it can out of the other.

The employer in the old days understood the men, for he mingled with them and was not prevented by any caste distinctions from working with them upon the farm or in the mill and workshop. The employe, upon the other hand, knowing all about the employer's business, took an interest in it and co-operated to make prosperity easier for both. They frequently ate at the same table, and the employe of yesterday became the employer of to-morrow, constantly looking forward to the time when he would have a small business of his own.

The civil war was the beginning of the era of great fortunes, and its close marked the reorganization of industry in the United States. Hand labor began to disappear and the machine to usurp the place of the man. Skill and handicraft became less necessary, for swift moving belts, wheels, machines, and corporations with large capital took the place of the old-time employer. The old-time kindliness of feeling and mutual regard of each for the interest of the other disappeared. They drifted into hostile camps and each began glaring at the other with an ever increasing ferocity. The face of capital took on a hard, greedy, grasping, avaricious expression. The face of labor grew morose and sullen. Every labor saving machine brought forth by the study and inventive genius of the workman soon passed to the ownership of the employer and displaced workmen just to the extent that it was labor saving.

Labor, feeling that there was no freedom of contract, because no equality, between the wealthy and opulent employer and the necessitous workman, undertook to unify it-

self to enable it to meet capital upon more nearly equal terms.

Capital, arrogant and haughty, refusing to concede to labor any of the advantages of increased production, and even in some instances making a surplus of laborers produced by machines a reason for reducing the wages of workmen, precipitated and brought on the modern industrial earthquakes called strikes.

These events have sometimes shook the republic from center to sea, and affected society to its very foundations.

As a rule the press, the pulpit and the business man can see no good in strikes. They condemn them as wrong and unnecessary, and can see no justification for them under any circumstances. The advice is, Workmen, never strike, no matter what the provocation. No matter how much there might be to censure in the action of employers, the advice was the same condemnation of strikes, anyhow. It is quite customary to attribute them to agitators who are too lazy to work and who live by fomenting trouble between the workmen and the employing capitalist. Every utterance made by their leaders, and indeed many statements that they never made at all, are quoted to prove what an utterly depraved, perverse and wicked lot of rascals the leaders really were. The utmost pity is generally expressed for the deluded dupes, as they are called, who are induced to quit their jobs.

Those who have any familiarity with the work of organized labor know that strikes are usually undertaken with extreme reluctance, as a last resort, and after all efforts by way of mediation and conciliation have proved fruitless. Even then they are only declared with three-fourths of the members voting in the affirmative, and with a secret ballot.

The leaders do not lead half as much as is sometimes supposed. The rank and file resent any attempt at dictation. The labor leader or agitator is usually cautious and conservative when a strike is proposed, and sometimes votes in the negative when the question is submitted. He knows that he will be blamed by the public in any event, he knows that he is very apt to be blamed by the workmen if it don't come out right. He knows that the contest, save in exceptional cases, is unequal in point of resources. The labor leader is a much abused, much misunderstood individual. He is usually a man of considerable intelligence, who has spent many years at hard, manual toil in his trade or calling, and who is unselfishly devoted to the interests of his



class. He has suffered and endured many acts of injustice, many false imputations from cheap penny-a-liners who are either directly in the employ or desire to secure the approval of trust or corporation interests. He is especially an object of hatred and slander upon the part of maudlin newspaper editors who have no knowledge of the class struggle that is going on, and are unable to understand the integrity of his motives.

Many of the labor leaders are men of high ideals, noble endeavor and splendid mental attainments. Under a proper social system these men would be in congress, upon the supreme bench, and in many other places where the people could profit by their fine abilities and broad statesmanship. There are some exceptions, but as a class the real leaders of the labor movement will compare favorably in all the qualities that go to make up the highest type of excellence with any class of men of which we have any knowledge.

The labor leader, the agitator, is heard of so frequently in connection with strikes, that anything which might be said upon the subject would be incomplete without mentioning him.

When a strike is declared the leader stays with his class and uses every legitimate means to make it a success. Would he not be unworthy if he did otherwise?

A strike is usually the last protest of indignant men smarting under a sense of injustice that they feel themselves unable to redress in any other way. Sometimes strikes are wrong and no real grievance exists to justify them. Not often is this the case. Men are not apt to strike, when they know it means suffering, hardship and privation for themselves and families, unless they feel it to be absolutely necessary.

The sympathetic strike is the highest and noblest expression of fraternity and brotherhood. It may not be a good business proposition, but it is moral heroism of the grandest and most unselfish character. It restores confidence in our common humanity,

"When hope is faint and flagging,  
And a blight has dropped on faith."

It gives a new meaning and sheds fresh luster upon the couplet:

"All men are brothers, how the watchword runs,  
And when men act as such is justice done."

Yet this Christian virtue, sympathy—this desire to help the unfortunate, to sacrifice self interest in order to benefit his fellows—is frequently pointed to by press and pulpit as the worst kind of a crime against society. Not always is this true. During the great A. R. U. strike of 1894 in behalf of the impoverished victims of Pullmanism, many of the newspapers espoused the cause of the strikers. Numerous clergymen spoke ably and well, maintaining the justice of the cause for which the men contended.

The lockout is the strike from the side of the employer. It is the refusal of the trust or the employing capitalist to allow the men to work until they accede to his terms. Quite frequently what is called a strike is, to a very great extent, a lockout.

It is impossible to estimate the cost of a strike upon the business directly affected, the general interests of the people indirectly affected, and upon the workmen themselves, with any degree of exactness. An approximate estimate only can be made.

If it be in connection with mines, the ore not taken out can not be figured as loss, because it is still there and will be taken out at a later date. The loss to a railroad in freights during a given period, on account of a strike, is not all loss, because upon resumption the road works at high pressure until the accumulated freight and traffic is handled and normal conditions are again established.

Still, the real losses are enormous, and capitalism has a great deal to answer for in this line.

A good, strong, vigorous organization, well known to be able to conduct a strike if one is ordered, has many a time induced an employer to agree upon fair terms, thus obviating it.

Men sometimes, when receiving small wages, upon which they merely exist, think they may as well starve while idle as to slowly starve and work at the same time. Hence they strike in sheer desperation and despair. The more wretched and poverty stricken the condition of the workmen, the less able they are to demand and receive fair wages for their labor.

A strike is not a contest between labor and capital, in the deepest sense, but between two different kinds of capital—the property of two sets of men. What is called capital

is the earnings of labor, with its aggregate profits, when that wealth is employed in productive industry. When production stops, capital not only loses the profits it would make if it went on, but the wealth formerly engaged in production during a period of idleness is constantly wasting away. It is also subject to expense even when idle. Everything considered, the loss to capital by reason of strikes is nearly as great as that incurred by labor. True, the loss does not impose the same suffering and hardship.

Labor is not a commodity, as is sometimes assumed. It is the capacity to earn or produce, the capacity a person has of doing a day's work of a given value. This capacity of the laborer perishes in the non-use as well as in the use. The only accumulation of the laboring man's capacity consists in the recuperation of physical strength gained through a period of rest.

Before denouncing the attempt of wage workers to increase their wages, the critic should bear in mind the fact that in no civilized country in the world is labor so poorly paid, when measured by its efficiency, as in the United States. This may seem a startling proposition to some, but it is nevertheless borne out by facts. The most carefully prepared statistics show that the American workman receives 17 per cent. of the value of the finished product in the form of wages. The lowest wages paid in any other country claiming to be civilized is 25 per cent.

Mr. Mason, United States consul at Frankfort, Germany, writing to the state department at Washington, says:

"It has been demonstrated that, under intelligent, progressive management, highly paid labor, especially when employed to use complicated machinery, is, after all, the cheapest, and that in the race for supremacy the inert, congested populations of the old world have been in many cases left behind by the people who, more than any other, have reduced economy of labor to an exact science.

"He quotes in illustration of this position the secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, an expert of the highest authority in his profession:

"I know of cases where the labor on a ton of billets and rails is 25 to 35 per cent. less in America than the lowest cost I have ever heard of in this country, although the rate of wages paid in America is materially higher."

This report cites the opinion of an expert, who, in making an investigation of the relative cost of producing shoes

in the manufactories in New England and in similar factories throughout Europe, refers to a Massachusetts factory which he visited, where the average wages paid to workmen were \$15 per week and the labor cost of producing a pair of shoes was 40 cents. In German shoe factories, where the average weekly earnings of workmen are \$3.80 per week, the labor cost of producing a pair of shoes is fifty-eight cents per pair. These instances might be multiplied indefinitely to prove that labor is paid less here than in others, when measured by what it produces. The percentage of the value of the finished product which goes to labor in the shape of wages is less now than at any period of our national life. This is due to the fact that the machine is a potent factor in production, and the capitalist owns the machine. Labor, feeling instinctively that the machine is the common heritage of all, is constantly bending its energies to secure a larger percentage of its earnings through an increase of wages and a decrease in the hours of labor.

The immense advantage which the modern trust has over labor in an industrial conflict is well understood by the latter. Indeed, this phase of the question is discussed very intelligently by them. It has practically demonstrated itself by success over too many very powerful strikes not to be recognized. Notwithstanding it all, strikes are again and again resorted to. The organizations which conduct them are each year becoming stronger in membership and influence. Each unsuccessful strike impresses the wage worker with the strength of the power against which he is contending. He sees no other means, however, to enforce his demands when entreaty and request for arbitration have failed. The workman is, therefore, not inclined to surrender this weapon, unsatisfactory though it is, until a better one is substituted.

The large aggregations of capital which have reached such alarming proportions within the last few years have convinced the wage workers that they belong to a separate and distinct order of society, whose interests are in antagonism to that of their employers. The most careless observer must see that this conviction is based upon a recognition of class distinctions that really exist. Hence the necessity for thorough organization that may at any time take the form of protest.

Contests arising between employers and employes as to their rights are the only ones for the settlement of which

tribunals are not given by our laws. But should there not be a competent court of arbitration with definite powers to decide this most important of all controversies, affecting not only the individual interests of the litigants as other suits at law do, but the public interests as well?

War of any kind, even for a worthy purpose, is, at best, a bad way to secure a good result. Its necessity is its only justification.

A strike is industrial warfare. Like all forms of war, it is a relic of savagery and barbarism. The result of a strike similar to the result of a war between nations simply determines which party is the stronger, not which party is right.

It is certain that with the dawning of a better civilization all forms of war will cease to be. In the meantime let the responsibility for strikes and the evil effect upon society occasioned by their presence be charged to the rapacity, greed, avarice and selfishness which marks man's inhumanity to man.

## STRIKES, LOCKOUTS, ETC., IN COLORADO.

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The strikes and kindred labor troubles which have taken place in the state during this biennial period are matters in which the public are much interested. During the year 1899 thirty-four strikes occurred in the state. In this enumeration the smelter strikes at Denver, Durango, Pueblo and Leadville are considered separately. In the year 1900, up to November, thirty-three strikes have been recorded. Some of these were comparatively unimportant and but little space is devoted to them.

There have been two boycotts declared, that of the telegraphers against the Colorado & Southern Railroad Company, and the one against the Tabor and Broadway theaters, by the stage employees and the Denver Trades Assembly. Both of these boycotts were sustained and endorsed by the State Federation of Labor. Several of these strikes have embraced features of the boycott or the lockout. The following is a condensed statement of every strike or related trouble of any importance in the state, together with the more important facts in connection with it.

### THE TROUBLE AT VULCAN.

Vulcan is a small mining camp, situated in Gunnison county, about sixteen miles southwest of Gunnison city. In the month of February, 1899, about seventy-five men were employed in the camp, of which number perhaps fifty were working in the Vulcan mine. In that month a union, embracing in its membership most of the miners in that vicinity, was organized. It is claimed by the miners that Superintendent Davidson discriminated against the union miners, discharging and laying them off as rapidly as he could find an excuse for doing so.

A request was made for the reinstatement of the discharged miners. Mr. Davidson refused to consider it and treated the committee in a very insulting and disrespectful manner.

On the 26th of February Sam Carter, Wm. Maugh and sixteen other miners from Baldwin, all armed with rifles, arrived in camp for the purpose of enforcing the requests of the Vulcan Union. The engineer on duty, a non-union man, was told to bring the miners to the surface, and, upon his refusal to do so, he was promptly knocked down by nobody knows who. Carter at once took charge of the town. The non-union miners, including Superintendent Davidson, were placed under guard in the company bunk house, from which place they were regularly marched to their meals three times daily. The road leading to Gunnison city was patrolled by sentries and no one was permitted to leave camp. The saloon was ordered to be kept closed and there was no drunkenness. All non-union miners and others having arms were relieved of them. The guns thus taken were subsequently returned to the owners. No money or other valuables was taken from any one.

The strikers retained control of the camp for more than two days. An agreement was entered into with Superintendent Davidson, by the terms of which he was to discharge all non-union miners and to employ only union men. An armed guard escorted the scabs, as they were called, to Iola, the nearest railroad station, about twelve miles distant, and cautioned them not to return.

The entire episode was over before the general public obtained an inkling that there had been any trouble at Vulcan.

Samuel Carter and Wm. Waugh were afterwards placed on trial in the District Court at Gunnison City. The first trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. At the second trial the jury, after being out for more than twenty hours, returned a verdict of acquittal.

### STRIKE OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

March 1 the painters and decorators of Denver struck for an advance in wages of from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. After being on almost exactly a week an agreement was reached by the committee representing the bosses' association and the one representing the union by which the strike was declared off. A spirit of compromise was manifested and wages for the season in this craft was fixed at \$2.80 per day.

### THE LAKE CITY WAR.

Early in March, 1899, a number of Italian miners employed at the Ute and Ulay mines near Lake City, became involved in a dispute with the management concerning the boarding house. They became riotous and ugly, and with guns in their hands refused to permit the manager, Mr. Nicholson, to proceed with the working of the mines in the customary way.

A short time before this, two of the miners engaged in a petty quarrel for the favor of the waiter girl in the boarding house. A stick of giant powder was exploded upon the window sill of the girl's room. Though badly frightened, the girl was not injured at all. The incident was magnified and incorrectly and sensationally reported.

Upon the night of March 12th, unknown parties broke into the armory at Lake City and carried away twenty-five Winchesters, stored there for the use of the local militia. The news of the arsenal having been plundered, coming immediately after the boarding house adventure, caused the wildest and most extravagant rumors as to the condition of anarchy and lawlessness prevailing at Lake City to circulate throughout the state.

The sheriff of Hinsdale County became alarmed and sent Governor Thomas an urgent telegram, reciting the statute applying in this case, stating his inability to preserve order, and requesting that the state militia be sent to Lake City.

Several companies of the state militia were hurried with all speed to the supposed seat of war. Upon their arrival they found the citizens very much alarmed, "buffaloed," as one of the officers expressed it. There was, however, not the slightest evidence of insurrection and nothing upon which to base such a fear except some very ridiculous rumors.

One of the officers, James H. Brown, of Denver, together with Dr. Cuneo, the Italian Consul at Denver, accompanied the sheriff to where the Italians were living, and twenty-one of them, all for whom warrants had been issued, were placed under arrest without the least trouble. They were admitted to bail and subsequently discharged with the understanding that they would leave the county, which they did.

The guns and ammunition taken from the armory have never been recovered. It is believed by those in position to form a competent opinion, that the Italians had nothing to



do with the raid upon the armory. This statement, in justice to them, is due.

According to the most reliable information obtainable by this office, there was at no time any need for the militia at Lake City. Had the sheriff been a man with the nerve and courage which that official ought to possess, the Lake City war would never have been heard of outside the borders of Hinsdale County. Had Governor Thomas been fully advised as to the real facts, it is safe to say that the militia would have never been ordered to Lake City.

It was rumored that several miners at Lake City were cruelly and inhumanly treated by the militia, being hung up and threatened with death unless they made confession of what they knew about the trouble there. When the Commissioner was at Lake City he investigated these rumors very fully and became convinced that they were absolutely incorrect and without any foundation whatever. While the soldiers were at Lake City they flirted and danced with the women and drank with the men. If they occupied their time when not sleeping in any other way, no one ever found out in what way it was.

The expense to the state of this excursion, as represented by certificates issued by the State Treasurer, was \$8,761.57.

### STRIKE OF THE BRICKMAKERS.

The beginning of 1899 marked an increased activity in the building trades of Denver. As the spring opened up the demand for labor in the several trades was very strong. This caused a general movement upon the part of the unions to secure higher wages. In most cases this demand upon the part of the men was met by the contractors in a friendly spirit. The wages of hod carriers was advanced from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. Plasterers, carpenters, mill men, teamsters and others were accorded an advance of from 25 to 50 cents per day. In some cases this result was secured with some difficulty. The eight-hour day had been firmly established in all trades directly connected with the building industry.

The rate of wages prevailing for brickmakers during the seasons 1897-98 had been \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50. The union made a demand for \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.00. This demand being refused by the bosses, a strike was ordered early in April and the brick yards did not start up as usual. The situation

became very serious. The stock of brick on hand was soon exhausted, and all building was threatened with stoppage. The Manufacturers' Association refused to yield. The union was equally obstinate. The other unions were not entirely unanimous in support of the position taken by the brickmakers. Numerous conferences were held without being able to effect a settlement. The officers of the Trades Assembly did their best to restore harmony. The season was slipping away and work in all the related trades was nearly at a standstill.

About 400 brickmakers were directly effected, and three times that number of bricklayers, carpenters, and others were idle.

May 22, after being on for six weeks, a compromise was reached and the strike declared off. The scale agreed to was \$2.25 for off bearers, \$2.50 for setters and \$2.75 for moulders and expert men. An advance of 25 cents over the scale of the preceding year.

April 17, a small strike involving fifteen men occurred upon the Moyer mine, near Leadville. It was caused by the reduction of the wages of trammers from \$3.00 to \$2.50 per day. This latter sum was the prevailing rate in the Leadville district.

The strike lasted for a couple of days, when most of the men returned to work at the reduced rate.

### STRIKE UPON THE MIDLAND TERMINAL.

On the morning of April 20 the employees of the Midland Terminal, about 100 in number, locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, switchmen, brakemen, yardmen, etc., went out upon strike.

The evening of the same day the telegraph operators and station agents notified the company of a demand for an increase of wages.

All the unions of the Cripple Creek district endorsed the strike and gave it their support. The rate of wages paid at this time by the Midland Terminal was less than that paid by other roads for similar service. The demands of the men were sixteen in number, including a schedule of wages, hours of labor, order of promotion, no discharges without cause, and the right to present grievances, as follows:

"First—Conductors shall be paid at the rate of \$4 per ten hours for a day's work for freight train or switch foreman and overtime at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

"Second—Brakemen and switchmen shall be paid at the rate of \$3 a day of ten hours and overtime at the rate of 30 cents per hour.

"Third—Engineers shall be paid \$4.80 for ten hours and overtime at the rate of 50 cents per hour.

"Fourth—Firemen shall be paid \$3 per day of ten hours and 30 cents per hour for overtime.

"Fifth—Passenger conductors shall be paid \$130 per month; passenger brakemen shall be paid at the rate of \$80 per month, and passenger crews shall be paid overtime after twelve hours at the rate of 40 cents for conductors and 30 cents for brakemen.

"Sixth—We, as a body of employes, demand that we be paid at the rate of time and one-half Sundays and double time for all legal holidays.

"Seventh—All old employes shall retain their positions according to their age on the roll, also according to their ability.

"Eighth—We reserve the right to appear before the officials under a committee of employes for any unjust treatment.

"Ninth—No employe shall be discharged without good cause and subject to an investigation in the presence of a committee of employes or disinterested parties.

"Tenth—Thirty minutes constitutes one hour overtime.

"Eleventh—Employe's time shall commence one hour after his call.

"Twelfth—Any employe called for duty and not used shall be allowed one half day and stand out first.

"Thirteenth—Ten hours or less shall constitute a day.

"Fourteenth—Full time shall be paid crews for a dead-heading.

"Fifteenth—Crews shall be allowed time to eat as near meal time as possible.

"Sixteenth—Crews on work trains shall be paid at the same rate as those on regular trains."

Superintendent Waters and W. K. Gillette, a large owner in the road, immediately held a conference with a committee of the men. Upon the evening of April 21, thirty-six hours after being ordered out, a satisfactory agreement was reached and the strike on the Midland Terminal was over. The result was a complete victory for the strikers, as nearly all the demands were considered reasonable and were acceded to by the company.

The settlement of this strike reflects much credit upon the railroad management and evinces a spirit of fairness all the more commendable because it is seldom seen.

The following, issued by the committee, is self explanatory:

We, the undersigned committee, representing the employees of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, wish to state to the public and all the patrons of the road that all our late differences with said company have been adjusted in a satisfactory manner, both to the employees and the company.

A vote of thanks is hereby tendered the Trades Assembly, the Miners' unions of the district, and the press of the district, the employees of the Colorado Midland Railway and the F. & C. C. Railway, for their sympathy and promised assistance, and the officials of the Midland Terminal for the courtesy extended to the committee, and also to the Knights of St. John for the use of their hall.

J. W. EVANS,  
WILLIAM O'CONNOR,  
J. F. M'CAFFREY,  
Committee.

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About May 1 the Carpenters' Union of Denver and several contractors became involved in a dispute that, with less reasonable men than the representatives of both sides proved to be, would have resulted in a strike. The union scale had been advanced from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, to take effect May 1. Six months' notice had been given before the advance became operative. The trouble was settled by mutual agreement, the terms being that the contractors should have the privilege of employing men for \$2.75 per day upon buildings that had been contracted for before the six months' notice had been issued, all other work to be \$3 per day. Alfred Reichard, president of the union, represented the carpenters. It was largely through his efforts that a friendly understanding was reached.

May 1 the section hands in the employ of the Rapid Transit Company at Colorado Springs struck for an advance of 60 cents per day. They were getting \$1.40 and struck for \$2. As laborers were scarce, the company granted the increase.

May 3, strike of ore sorters employed upon American Nettie mine at Ouray. Cause, partiality shown by the boss, a Swede. Strike settled by removing the offending boss and substituting one that was satisfactory.

The employees of the Denver Sulphide Fiber Mills quit work May 8. Cause, a refusal upon the part of the company to restore the scale of \$1.50 which was in operation prior to a reduction to \$1.35. Strike not immediately successful, but wages some time afterwards restored.

Forty-two of the men employed by The J. T. Morgan Heating Company upon the sewer works at Bessemer threw down their tools and walked out May 19. Cause, tyrannical exactions of the foreman. The trouble was amicably settled a day or two later.

May 20, the coking ovens of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Crested Butte were closed down, throwing something over 300 men out of employment. The move was unexpected on the part of the men and by them was looked upon as a lockout. The management gave as a reason that coal could be mined more cheaply in other mines belonging to the company. Many of the men allege that the organization of the union, which had just been effected, was the real reason for the shut down. Work was resumed by the company with a full force later in the season. No credit was given to the workmen at the company's store during the suspension of work.

May 23. One hundred men working on the Silverton, Goldstone & Northern railroad grade, near Silverton, went on a strike. Cause, demand for increase of wages from \$2 to \$2.50 a day.

May 26. Beer Drivers' Union No. 56, of Denver, became involved in a slight misunderstanding with The Milwaukee Brewing Company. Cause, refusal of one of the drivers to deliver beer after hours. The offending driver, Jacob Renner, was discharged. Strike settled by his reinstatement.

#### STRIKE OF EMPLOYES OF TWIN LAKES RESERVOIR COMPANY.

May 27, the services of this office were requested in the settlement of a strike of the employees, forty-three in number, engaged in the construction of the Twin Lakes reservoir, near Granite, in Lake county. Cause of strike, non-payment of wages due by contractor for The Schutt Improvement Company. Strike settled by the payment of all back wages, something over two thousand dollars, by The Twin Lakes Reservoir Company, and an advance in wages from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. The reservoir company had recently taken the contract away from The Schutt Improvement Company for failure to do the work according to agreement. No serious difficulty occurred in effecting a settlement, as the company recognized its liability for the labor performed.

## THE SMELTER STRIKES OF THE YEAR.

The smelter strikes of this year in Durango, Pueblo, Leadville and Denver will take a prominent place in the category of important events in the history of the industrial development of this state. In point of far-reaching effect, it is doubtful if any of the preceding conflicts between labor and capital in Colorado, not excepting the great strike of the miners at Leadville in 1896, are at all comparable. Most of the producing mines in the state were closed, either wholly or in part. This in turn reacted upon every other business interest. It is well known that the workmen employed at the smelting and ore reduction works, through constantly inhaling the mineral poisons, in connection with the intense heat prevailing, are peculiarly subject to the disease known as lead poisoning. No class of workmen in the state stood in such urgent need of a shorter work day as did the smelter employes.

It was the knowledge of this fact that prompted the author of the eight-hour law to include this class of workmen within the scope of its provisions.

Upon the afternoon of June 2 the employes of the Durango smelter, a branch of the Omaha and Grant, one of the trust smelters, after drawing the fires and leaving everything in a good condition, walked out. About 150 men, the entire force save three or four, quit work. The preceding day the following notice had been posted:

### AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES.

First—On and after June 1, 1899, period of employment of all persons heretofore employed and paid by the day will be by the hour.

Second—Workingmen employed in smelters or other industries for the reduction and refining of ore or metals will be at liberty to work more than eight hours per day if they elect and will be paid for the number of hours of actual labor.

Third—Except in cases of emergency, where life or property may be in imminent danger, no such laboring man will be required to labor more than eight hours per day. A failure to work more than such number of hours shall not be deemed a cause justifying discharge from the service of the company.

Fourth—This notice shall be the sole contract of employment for all workingmen so far as it relates to the period of employment. No superintendent or other agent shall have authority to change or agree to the violation of any of the above provisions.

FRANKLIN GUITERMAN.

As soon as this notice was put up a committee from the Smeltermen's Union waited upon the management and notified them that unless it was taken down by 2 p. m. the following day, the men would go out. The foreman denied authority to either pull down the objectionable notice or to treat with the workmen.

As the employes have been quite generally censured for precipitating the strike thirteen days before the eight-hour law went into effect, it may be well to show where the blame really rested.

Manager Guiterman left Durango on the morning of June 1. The notice referred to was posted as his train was pulling out of the depot. No one had authority to treat with the men after Mr. Guiterman had gone away. It is evident from an analysis of the notice itself that the author desired to place the men in a position that it would be very difficult for them to extricate themselves from in the future. There is not a hint in the notice anywhere of an increase of wages per hour. The second section distinctly invites a violation of law on the part of the employes, while the third ingeniously disclaims all responsibility upon the part of the company by stating that "no man will be required to labor more than eight hours, and a failure shall not be deemed a cause justifying discharge from the service of the company."

Every person conversant with the manner of operating a smelter knows that sections second and third were not drawn in good faith and could not be practically observed. One shift cannot leave until its successor arrives. There must be regularity and precision as to the time changes are made. The number of hours worked must be an exact division of twenty-four, and not a number anywhere between eight and twelve, as the notice apparently contemplates.

This notice was undoubtedly responsible for the strike at Durango two weeks in advance of the others, and can only be seen in that light. As the output of the mines throughout the entire San Juan country was, for the most part, treated at Durango, these mines were nearly all involuntarily closed very soon afterwards and remained so for nearly three months.

All the smelting plants of the state, save two, had been taken into the trust and were subject to its control. During the week from June 8 to June 15 there were several consultations between employes of the Grant and Globe works in Denver and ex-Governor J. B. Grant, the accredited representa-

tive of the trust. These meetings were barren of results. Mr. Grant announced an advance of 10 per cent. in wages about this time. The men demanded the same wages formerly received and a uniform eight-hour day. However, they were willing at all times to submit the question to the State Board of Arbitration and be governed by its decision. This was refused by the trust. Upon the 14th and 15th of June the employes of the Globe and Grant smelters at Denver, the Colorado and Pueblo smelter at Pueblo, the Bimetallic and Arkansas Valley at Leadville, drew the fires, cleaned out the roasters and, after taking every precaution to guard the trust against loss, closed the works.

Certain it is that The American Smelting and Refining Company, by its refusal to arbitrate with its employes, is directly chargeable with the injury inflicted on the business interests of the state as a result.

The scale of wages paid at the Argo, one of the smelters which had not joined the trust, was somewhat higher than that paid at the other plants, and no serious difficulty was experienced there.

The Philadelphia smelter at Pueblo, one of the independent smelters, was disposed to deal with the Smeltermen's Union, and treated its employes fairly.

Upon the evening of June 16, after a protracted meeting between the management and a committee from the union, an agreement was reached, Simon Guggenheim, the manager, telegraphing from New York to concede the point of difference. The scale of wages in vogue before and after this time is as follows:

Front men, formerly \$2.25 for 12 hours, get \$2.00 for 8 hours; side men, formerly \$2.00 for 12 hours, get \$1.80 for 8 hours; charge wheelers, formerly \$1.75 for 12 hours, get \$1.55 for 8 hours; machine roasters, formerly \$2.50 for 12 hours, get \$2.20 for 8 hours; machine helpers, formerly \$1.50 for 12 hours, get \$1.40 for 8 hours. By order Robert D. Rhodes, superintendent.

It will be noticed by an examination of the foregoing figures that wages are advanced from 25 to 40 per cent, the greatest increase being granted to the most poorly paid workmen. The result was highly complimentary to the excellent business qualities of Simon Guggenheim and justly renders him very popular among the wage workers of Colorado.

The striking workmen at Pueblo, Leadville and Denver at once proposed to declare the strike off and return to work



upon an eight-hour basis with the same percentage of advance in wages over the old ten and twelve-hour scale as that granted by Mr. Guggenheim to his employees. This proposition was rejected by the trust.

Right here it might be proper to call attention to the fact that when the trust was in process of organization, an argument advanced in its favor by the promoters was that, through concentration, they would thereby be enabled to pay better wages than any independent smelter that might be operated.

The officers of the State Federation of Labor proffered their services in helping to effect a settlement of the strike, and, with the hope of being useful in this way, addressed the following letter, directed to ex-Governor Grant:

Hon. J. B. Grant, American Smelting and Refining Company Representative in Colorado:

Dear Sir—As there is now a complete cessation of work in the smelting and refining works throughout Colorado owned by the company which you represent, and as this most deplorable condition is entirely due to a difference between the owners and the employes in these plants of wages to be paid under the new conditions brought about by putting into operation of the new eight-hour law, and as the complete shut-down of these plants will of necessity force into idleness thousands of men throughout the state, employed in mines, mills, factories and upon the railways, and likely to bring great stagnation and disaster to the laboring and business interests of our state if long continued, we, the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor, representing the labor unions of Colorado, respectfully request a conference between yourself and others associated with you and the Executive Board of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment and settlement of the difference existing, to the end that the smelting plants be restored to operation, the men employed and the prosperity of our state continued.

We believe the holding of such a conference will result in good to the interests of both employe and employer, and remove the threatened industrial crisis—a condition to be hoped for by every good citizen and well-wisher of our beloved State of Colorado, which has given so much wealth to the capitalists and employment to so large a number of people.

Should this proposition meet your approval, we ask that the conference be held at the earliest possible moment.

Awaiting an early reply, and remaining ever ready to use our best efforts to bring about a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the present controversy, we are, yours respectfully,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE COLORADO STATE FEDERATION OF  
LABOR.

DAVID C. COATES, President.

J. K. ROBINSON, Secretary.

This letter elicited the following reply, which sets forth quite conclusively the refusal of the trust to treat with organized labor:

Mr. D. C. Coates, 204 New Markham Hotel:

Dear Sir—In reply to your communication of to-day, I beg to say that this committee fully recognizes the gravity of the situation which has been precipitated upon this state by the passage of the eight-hour law, and by subsequent agitation and demands for an increase of wages by our employes, which increase the economic condition of the mining and smelting industry renders impossible at this time.

While this committee is at all times ready and willing to discuss the situation with the men employed by the American Smelting and Refining Company, and to do everything in its power to bring about a resumption of business, it fails to see that it has any question to discuss with the State Federation of Labor or that any good result could come from a conference with its officers, who are strangers to the smelting business. Respectfully,

J. B. GRANT,

Chairman Operating Committee.

In commenting upon the refusal of Mr. Grant to recognize the State Federation of Labor in the adjustment of the strike, Governor Thomas said:

"I think that Mr. Grant is very inconsistent in declining to have a conference with the officers of the State Federation of Labor," observed the Governor this morning. "The smelter interests are certainly a trust, and therefore a federation. If Mr. Grant, as the representative of the trust in this state, refuses absolutely to do business through an organization that represents the laboring class, then he is not sticking to the principles he represents. The offer of the Federation of Labor to hold a conference with the smelter men looking to a settlement of the present difficult was a very fair one, and if the trust continues to hold out and not listen to the Federation it will be the officers of the trust who will be held responsible for the crisis."

Upon June 17 Governor Thomas, fully appreciating the gravity of the situation, and desiring to take some action looking to a settlement of the strike, acting upon the suggestion of many citizens, appointed a committee to try to bring about an understanding. This citizens' committee consisted of the following well-known gentlemen: E. T. Jeffery, Alva Adams, William Church, J. K. Mullen and Rev. George D. Vosburgh.

This committee met the following day and organized, with Mr. Jeffery as chairman. Ex-Governor Grant came before this meeting and made a proposition, which was the same as that originally made to the men, viz.: an increase of 10 per cent.

A committee from the employes proposed the Guggenheim scale as a basis of compromise.

After considerable newspaper talk as to what they expected to accomplish, and three or four sessions at which no results were secured, the committee went out of existence, without formulating an opinion as to how the strike ought to be settled.

The Eleventh General Assembly of this state had created a State Board of Arbitration. This board was created in the hope that it would, by exercising its friendly offices, not only prevent strikes and lockouts, but would settle the troubles in their incipient stages upon terms at once fair and just. This board, at this time, is composed of William N. Byers, William F. Hynes and Rhody Kenahan, men eminent for character, fairness and decision as to right and wrong. They were selected by Governor Thomas on account of their especial fitness to discharge the duties that the position would involve. The duties of this board, as laid down in the statute, are purely advisory

It has the power to take cognizance of difficulties of this kind; to compel the attendance of witnesses, books and documents; to arrive at a conclusion based upon the evidence thus obtained. Here the authority of the Board of Arbitration ends.

June 28, a committee from Smelter Men's Union No. 93 called upon Mr. Hynes, the secretary of the board, and, in a written communication, requested the board to take action as provided by law.

The next day Secretary Hynes addressed the following letter to ex-Governor Grant:

Denver, June 29.

Mr. James B. Grant, Chairman of the Operating Committee American Smelting and Refining Company:

Dear Sir—The employes of the American Smelting and Refining Company in writing requested—as you have already been orally informed—the Board of Arbitration to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the difficulties with reference to terms and conditions of employment which unfortunately now exist between your company and those petitioning employes. The statute creating this board states that on receiving notice of such a condition such as that which now prevails between your company and its employes, it shall endeavor to effect by mediation an amicable settlement of the existing difficulties. We therefore assure you of our most earnest desire to assist in bringing these differences or misunderstandings to a speedy termination to the end that industrial activity

may be resumed, which we feel sure is your personal desire and also that of your employees. In the event of your expressing a willingness to submit the question now in dispute between your company and its employees to this board for settlement, we assure you that it will be our purpose to take the matter up at once and after learning the facts from each side submit an adjustment according to fairness and justice. Hoping that you will be able to favor us with an early reply and assuring you of our highest personal esteem. Very respectfully,

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

W. F. HYNES, Secretary.

This letter elicited the following reply:

Denver, July 1.

W. F. Hynes, Esq., Secretary State Board of Arbitration, Denver:

Dear Sir—In reply to your favor of June 29, I beg to draw your attention to the fact that the committee which has petitioned your honorable board for arbitration of the differences between this company and its employees signs itself as a committee of Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 93, which is, I believe, affiliated with the State Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Miners.

This company has no business relations with the above-named union No. 93, and does not intend to treat with its employees as representatives of that organization. On the other hand, we feel that the chances are favorable for getting our plants in operation in a short time, and we are disposed to exhaust all legitimate resources in coming to an agreement with our own men before resorting to arbitration. The same policy has been followed, as you perhaps know, by several of the managers of other plants belonging to this company, which plants are now in operation. I remain, yours very truly,

J. B. GRANT,

Chairman Operating Committee.

The following is the letter addressed to the State Board of Arbitration by the workmen at the smelters:

Denver, Colo., June 29, 1899.

To the Honorable the State Board of Arbitration of the State of Colorado:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, a duly elected Executive Committee, representing Smeltermen's Union No. 93, of Denver, Colo., with full power to act, hereby request that your honorable body convene next Wednesday, July 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of adjusting the dispute regarding wages now pending between our employers and ourselves. Respectfully,

J. R. WRIGHT,

Chairman.

THOMAS MOORE,  
S. J. SMITH,  
J. A. WELLS,  
J. B. BARIANI, Jr.,  
GEORGE H. THADY.

July 2, the Board of Arbitration met and addressed the following letter to Mr. Grant:

Hon. J. B. Grant, General Manager American Smelter and Refining Company:

Dear Sir—The State Board of Arbitration directs me to inform you that it will meet on next Wednesday, July 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., in room 33, second floor state capitol, for the purpose of investigating the difficulties now existing between your company and its employes, and upon such investigation it will make its report in compliance with the statute creating said board. You are respectfully requested to attend. Very respectfully yours,

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

WILLIAM F. HYNES, Secretary.

Mr. Grant promptly announced that while he would take part in the investigation ordered by the board, his company would not agree to be bound by the conclusion, nor would the trust recognize any labor organization.

Mr. Nash, the president of the trust, said to a reporter of the Denver Post: "We will not tolerate a union among our men, so the Smeltermen's Union, so far as it concerns our company, is out of the question. If the arbitration between us and our men comes to a question of permitting a labor union, we will close up shop. We will run our business to suit ourselves and we will not be dictated to."

This was in accordance with the position assumed by the trust throughout.

About the time that the striking workmen appealed to the State Board of Arbitration, they proposed to declare the strike off and go to work at once, the decision of the board to be rendered at a subsequent date, to be binding alike upon both parties, the scale of wages fixed in the award to be operative from the date on which work was resumed. This proposition the trust also refused to entertain.

Between July 5 and July 21 the board met several times and adjourned without entering upon an investigation. Upon July 21 the Board of Arbitration took the subject up in earnest, and remained in session every day until July 30, when both sides rested. On the following day a report of the board was filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The investigation was searching and thorough. The trust was represented by Mr. Grant in person, as well as by ex-Attorney General Toll and Attorney John M. Waldron. The smelter

men were represented by Attorney Henry Cohen. A large number of witnesses were examined, and nothing was left undone that would aid the board in arriving at a basis upon which the idle smelters would at once resume.

One day was spent by the board in investigating the conditions at Pueblo. Their report is as follows:

Before the State Board of Arbitration—In the matter of the investigation of the controversy relating to wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment existing between the American Smelting and Refining Company and its employes, the works or plants involved being commonly known as the Grant smelter at Denver and the Eiler and Pueblo smelters at Pueblo.

This investigation having been taken up and begun on the 22d day of July, 1899, in the city of Denver, county of Arapahoe, state of Colorado, at the special instance and request of the employes of the said company; the board summoned and requested representatives of the said company and of the employes to appear before it, to testify concerning the matters and things causing the differences said to exist between the parties thereto, and continued the investigation from day to day, both in the city of Denver and Pueblo, until July 29, 1899.

The American Smelting and Refining Company was represented at Denver by Hon. J. B. Grant, Dennis Sheedy and Attorney Charles H. Toll; and during the investigation at Pueblo it was represented by Mr. Anton Eiler and Attorney Charles E. Gast.

The employes were represented both at Denver and at Pueblo by Attorney Henry Cohen.

At the opening of the investigation the board inquired of the parties hereto as to whether or not they would be bound by the decision of this board of the matters and things to be investigated; whereupon Mr. Henry Cohen, attorney for the employes, stated that the employes would be bound by whatever decision this board would render in the premises, while the Hon. J. B. Grant, representing the American Smelting and Refining Company, stated he could not at this time answer as to that question.

Witnesses were sworn and examined on behalf of the employes, upon the wages paid at the time when the differences arose between the parties, the hours of labor, the condition of employment in and about certain portions of the works, with reference to healthfulness or unhealthfulness, and cost of living, also testimony was taken concerning the wages of the employes prior to and during the year 1893, or just before the panic of that year.

Numerous witnesses were examined on the subjects mentioned, by the board and the attorney for the employes, and cross-examined by the representatives of the company, after which the employes announced that they had produced as many witnesses as they desired, and therefore rested. Whereupon witnesses on behalf of the company were sworn and examined touching the subjects before mentioned and cross examined

by the attorney for the employes, after which the representatives of the company announced that they had produced all the witnesses which they desired to give testimony upon the matters at issue, and therefore rested.

The testimony being all taken, Hon. J. B. Grant argued the questions involved on behalf of the company and H. Cohen, attorney for the employes, argued on behalf of the workmen.

The board being now fully advised in the premises find from the evidence:

First—There was a reduction of the wages which existed during and prior to the first portion of the year 1893, and there was no restoration until June 1, 1899, on or about the time when the eight-hour law was to take effect.

Second—That the evidence upon the cost of living was not full and satisfactory enough to warrant us in making any finding upon that subject.

Third—That hours of labor are the same now as have existed during or prior to 1893, and that men working in smelters as furnacemen, boxmen, feeders, roasters, pot-pushers, tappers, bullion and cartmen are subject to conditions which are calculated to impair their health, if their labor is prolonged day after day in the discharge of their duties in the places named, and that eight hours per day, continuous labor, for employes doing the kind of work mentioned is sufficient for labor under the conditions surrounding such work during each twenty-four hours, and we therefore are of the opinion that from the evidence, and considering all the circumstances, the following scale of wages is a fair and reasonable compensation for men so engaged on an eight-hour basis:

Furnace and boxmen and all others heretofore receiving \$3 for twelve hours shall hereafter be entitled to receive \$2.20 for eight hours' labor.

Tappers, pot-pushers, sidemen, feeders, roasters, bullion cartmen and any others heretofore receiving \$2.50 for twelve hours shall hereafter be entitled to receive \$1.80 for eight hours' labor.

All yardmen and other outside men shall hereafter be entitled to receive \$1.75 for ten hours' labor.

This schedule applies to the Globe, Grant and to the Eller and Pueblo smelters.

A day's work for all employes except yardmen and other outside men, shall, under this schedule, be eight hours; which time may be changed by agreement between employers and employes of any smelter herein mentioned, at the same ratio of wages as is allowed by this schedule for the eight-hour day.

This schedule takes effect on and after this date, July 31, 1899.

Done by the State Board of Arbitration of the state of Colorado at its office in the state capitol, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1899.

W. N. BYERS, Chairman,  
RHODY KENEHAN,  
W. F. HYNES, Secretary,  
State Board of Arbitration.

	Men's Demand	Man- ger's Offer	Board's Recom- menda- tion
Furnace men.....	\$ 2 40	\$ 2 00	\$ 2 20
Box men.....	2 40	2 00	2 20
Tappers.....	2 00	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 80
Potpushers.....	2 00	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 80
Mule drivers on dump.....	2 00	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 80
Side men.....	2 00	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 80
Feed floormen.....	2 00	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 80
Roasters.....	2 00	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 80
Bullion men.....	2 00	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 80
Cart men.....	2 00	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 80
All outside men, ten hours.....	.....	1 75	1 75

This report could not be considered in any sense a victory for the employees. It was simply a fair and an equitable basis of compromise, which carefully respected the rights of employer and employe alike. Mr. Grant claimed to fear the tyranny of the union if it were recognized in the settlement, therefore the board omitted all mention of union labor in the report. The fact that the trust had taken a very active interest in the work of the arbiters led the public to believe that it would now accept the finding of the board. Mr. Sheedy gave it out flatly that the Globe smelter would shut down indefinitely before it would consent to accept the scale of wages proposed.

The following letter shows the manner in which the finding of the board was received by the trust:

Mr. W. F. Hynes, Secretary State Board of Arbitration, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 31, to Hon. J. B. Grant, chairman, and accompanying copy of findings and decision of the State Board of Arbitration in the matter of their investigation of the so-called "smelter strike." The same has been brought to the attention of the operating committee.

I am instructed to ask you to correct the manifest error on page 2 of the document, wherein it is stated that after Henry Cohen, "attorney for the employes," had agreed to be bound by whatever decision your board should render in the premises, "the Hon. J. B. Grant, representing the American Smelting and Refining Company, stated that he could not at this time answer as to that question." Mr. Grant says his answer to this question was clear and positive, and to the effect that he would not



agree to accept the decision of the board as binding upon the American Smelting and Refining Company. A reference to your original records will doubtless confirm this.

The operating committee, after giving due consideration to the document, decline to accept the findings of the board as binding upon this company. Very respectfully yours,

A. S. DWIGHT,  
Secretary Operating Committee.

The smelter men were willing to accept the award of the board and return to work without further delay, on the terms proposed.

It was really an instance of compulsory arbitration on the one side without being so on the other. The smelter men, having agreed to abide by the result, were under an obligation to do so, while no corresponding obligation was imposed upon the trust.

This action upon the part of the workmen won for them many friends throughout the state.

The trust, at once, made an effort to start up the Denver plant with non-union men. For a time the smelter men were able to persuade all persons seeking employment to turn back without applying for work. They had a line of pickets guarding all the approaches leading to the smelter for this purpose. In a short time work was resumed by the smelter in a desultory sort of way with a few men.

After the eight-hour law had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the Smeltermen's Union held a meeting on August 13 and declared the big strike off by the passage of the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has been demonstrated that there is a large number of this union's members who want to go back to work, and

Whereas, Our executive board recommends that we declare the strike off; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Smeltermen's Union No. 93, in a special meeting assembled on this, the 13th day of August, 1899, do declare that we believe our cause is just, but under existing circumstances, we declare the strike off and pledge ourselves to stay with the union and make it the means of bettering our condition in future years."

The strikes among the smelter men at Leadville, Durango and Pueblo, while separate and distinct so far as local management was concerned, were settled, to all intents and purposes, by the action of the Smeltermen's Union at Den-

ver. They were immediately declared off in the different localities mentioned and the men returned to work.

\* \* \* \* \*

There is a class of philosophers who maintain that every event in life is necessary to the fullest and best development, that every failure teaches a lesson, enforces a moral, and is ultimately productive of good. This fact may not always be apparent in individual cases, but in the larger field of national life and race unfoldment it is ever made manifest.

The defeat of the smelter men is not entirely without beneficent effect. It is another lesson taught by the school master experience which must convince the wage worker that the enormous concentration of capital which is now going on makes the laborer more and more dependent upon his ability to sell his labor and is constantly forcing him to the lowest point at which he can live and reproduce.

While nearly sixty-five per cent. of the strikes between labor and capital in this country have been won by labor, it must be apparent to every thoughtful mind that whenever it becomes a fight to a finish, when each uses all the resources at its command, that capital is usually triumphant. This proposition never received stronger exemplification than in the case of the striking smeltermen. Their cause was just. This is undeniable. Their demands were reasonable. Their conduct throughout the entire period of the strike was so exemplary that it commanded the respect of the entire public. Not a single overt act against person or property was committed. Conscious of the justice of their cause, they had voluntarily submitted it to the State Board of Arbitration and were willing to bide the result.

Notwithstanding it all, the result of the strike was an unconditional surrender. Why? Simply because the trust said, in effect: "We will wait until our employes are starved into submission." And they did.

When strikes are on capital loses its profit, but labor, if the strike continues long enough, starves. Strikes are inevitable products of our social system. They show the existence of disease and suggest a remedy. Boils are said, by physicians, to be efforts of nature to throw off the impurities of the system. They are useful in their way, though extremely disagreeable. Their effect is good, but if the human system were in perfect health they would be impossible. If

our social system were changed to conform to fundamental truth and society a healthful product of natural conditions, strikes would only exist as a recollection of the half forgotten past. Better try to set aside the law of gravity. Better try to make the waters of Niagara flow backward than try to prevent cause from producing effect. As long as the disease remains it will manifest. Strikes have their redeeming features. They stir the stagnant stream of thought and direct public attention to the abuses against which they are directed. In their victims the truth finds expression that the world is saved by crucified redeemers.

When the pilgrim fathers founded a nation upon the sterile soil of New England they *struck*. When the English people wrested *Magna Charta* from King John they struck. When the American colonies rebelled against the mother country and established a nation they struck. When the chattel slave in the old days escaped from servitude he struck against the legal right of his owner to appropriate his labor and in defense of his natural right to own himself. Wherever an individual or a collection of individuals protested against the existing order of things there has been a strike, great or small. He who professes to believe that benefits are never derived from strikes is blind to facts of which the world is full. He does not judge the present accurately nor is he a careful student of the past.

Legislatures, statesmen, students and reformers have had their attention called to the labor problem largely by reason of the upheavals in society, caused by strikes. They are not fundamental remedies in any sense, merely symptoms of disease, milestones upon the road to a higher civilization.

Some of the items of loss incurred by reason of the great smelter strike of this year can be computed with a fair degree of exactness, while other elements of cost in connection with it can only be approximated. The industry of smelting is so intimately interlaced with every other in the state that it is impossible to estimate the far-reaching effect of its suspension. The following figures have been compiled from reliable sources and are fairly accurate. They will give a good idea of the loss to the interests directly affected. No estimate could be obtained from the trust as to its loss by reason of the strike. It was, however, nearly as great as that borne by labor. The rate of wages used in computing the loss to employes is the average daily wage paid at each of the plants affected.

		Number of Employees	Average Rate of Wages	Number of Days Idle	Amount
Denver	Globe .....	800	\$ 2 10	60	\$ 100,800 00
	Grant .....	500	2 10	60	63,000 00
Pueblo	Pueblo .....	800	2 15	60	103,200 00
	Hillers .....	450	2 15	60	58,050 00
Leadville	Arkansas Valley .....	480	2 64	60	77,615 00
	Bimetallic .....	200	2 64	60	31,680 00
	Durango .....	150	2 50	75	28,125 00
Total .....		3,380	\$ 2 33	-----	\$ 462,470 00
Estimated loss to trust .....					380,137 50
Coke not used, 25,440 tons at \$4 50 .....					114,480 00
Coal not used, 17,842 tons at \$2 20 .....					48,173 40
Supplies, tools, general merchandise, etc., not used .....					66,000 00
Total .....					\$1,071,261 90

In the above computation 168,000 tons of ore not smelted, and consequently not mined, is not included. Neither is the loss incurred by large numbers of men engaged in other lines of work, who found themselves idle by reason of the smelters being closed. The loss to the railroad companies doing business in the state was also quite heavy. The loss resulting to the mercantile and business interests of the state is something that can not be computed. Everything considered, it is not excessive to state that the entire loss to the state will reach the sum of a million and a half of dollars.

June 14, the two Smuggler concentrating mills at Aspen were closed by reason of a strike. Cause—difference of opinion as to whether the eight-hour law applied to concentrating mills or not. It was agreed that the new law did not apply, and work was resumed after a delay of three days.

June 22, the employees of the Denver Gas Works, fourteen in number, went on a strike. Cause—demand for an eight-hour day. Strike unsuccessful.

June 24, the cooks and waiters employed at the Blue Front Restaurant quit work. Cause—the refusal of proprietors to pay the union scale. Settled by proprietors agreeing to pay the wages demanded. Strike successful.

June 26, the union laborers upon the Capitol Hill storm sewer threw down their tools and quit work. Cause—refusal of Contractor O'Rourke to withhold dues to the union from the wages of a workman without his consent. Strike amicably settled with but little delay.

### STRIKE OF THE BALDWIN COAL MINERS.

In the latter part of June a strike was ordered by the miners working in the coal mines of the Alpine Coal Company at Baldwin. The trouble between the company and the miners had been brewing for some time. The company wished the coal to be handled with forks before being weighed. The miners insisted upon using shovels. The difference in the tonnage as between the use of forks and shovels was the point in dispute. About this time an unfortunate riot occurred and the miners destroyed a number of the objectionable forks. A committee from the miners appeared before the State Board of Arbitration and requested it to settle the dispute if possible. The coal company agreed to be governed by the decision of the board. The board took the matter up promptly and settled it in a manner fairly satisfactory, and in accordance with which work was resumed. About a month later the company discharged two miners for fighting. The union demanded that the discharged men be reinstated, claiming that they were discharged because they were union miners. Mr. Van Mater, the manager, refused to do this, maintaining that he discharged the employes for violating the rules of the company, and that their discharge was not influenced by reason of their unionism. Thereupon the miners declared a strike and the mine was closed down. After a short delay the company resumed work with a limited number of non-union men. The strike dragged along for several months and was finally declared off in the manner following:

Baldwin, Colo., March 25, 1900.

Henry Purrier, Esq., Gunnison, Colo.:

My Dear Sir—I take the liberty of informing you through the lines of this (I believe) most unwelcome missive that the "strike" which has been on in Baldwin since the 14th day of last September has this day

been declared off, and you can now discharge any of your "scab miners" that you do not wish to retain without fear of the Baldwin Miners' Union saying a word against such a proceeding.

Respectfully yours,

W. A. TRIPLETT,  
Financial Secretary.

(Seal.)

About June 15 a number of strikes occurred at a number of the coal mining camps throughout the coal districts. The mines at Coal Creek, Rockvale, Williamsburg and Chandler, in Fremont County, were closed for a day or two. Cause—the application of the new eight-hour law to the coal mines. Nearly all of the miners worked by the ton, but few being employed by the day, and therefore the trouble was quickly adjusted.

October 1, strike by the employes of the mill at Gillett, Cause—demand of \$2.50 for eight hours' work. Only lasted one day. The demand was granted.

#### STRIKE OF LABORERS AT VICTOR.

October 9, the hod carriers and brick tenders who were helping to rebuild the city of Victor, notified the contractors that they would not continue at work unless they were accorded an advance in wages of fifty cents per day. This the contractors, with few exceptions, refused to grant, and requested thirty days' notice in which to consider it. The hod carriers and brick tenders thereupon struck. Building operations came to a standstill. The Victor Trades Assembly refused to support the strike, claiming that it was unjust. The Federal Labor Union, with which most of the striking workmen affiliated, sustained it. About 150 of the hod carriers were directly affected. Three to four hundred carpenters, bricklayers and other workmen were temporarily thrown out of work. However, it was soon settled. Nearly everything asked for was granted, and the work of rebuilding the burnt district went forward with renewed vigor.

October 15, the cooks and waiters employed at the "Creamerie" Restaurant on Curtis street, Denver, went on strike. Cause—attempt on the part of the new proprietors to employ non-union help. The union placed a very effective boycott on the restaurant. In a few days the matter was amicably settled, the proprietor hiring all union labor.

## COOKS' AND WAITERS' STRIKE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

November 26, strike of cooks and waiters at Cripple Creek. Cause—refusal of the leading hotels and restaurants to pay the scale of wages demanded. The strike lasted for about two weeks and resulted in a complete victory for the Cooks' and Waiters' Union. The scale of wages for which they struck was conceded, excepting with reference to the night cooks. The demand was for a raise from \$21.00 to \$25.00 per week for night cooks. A compromise was effected whereby the scale of wages was fixed at \$22.50.

About December 1, the coal miners at Midland, Cardiff, New Castle and Spring Gulch struck for an advance in wages. They all returned to work in a few days, the advance requested being conceded by the operators. The advance asked for was 23 per cent.

December 7, the teamsters at Victor, affiliated with the Federal Labor Union, went on strike for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. This strike was a very short one, lasting only one day. The demand of the teamsters being considered reasonable, was immediately granted and the \$3 scale for teamsters firmly established throughout the Cripple Creek district.

December 8 the smelter management at Buena Vista posted a notice in the smelter there increasing the working hours from eight to twelve hours without any increase in wages. Indeed, with reference to some classes of labor the rate was diminished. As the employes, about twenty-five in number, were without organization, only a feeble effort was made to resist the reduction.

On December 20 the entire force of machine wipers working at the La Belle plant, Goldfield, Colo., went out on strike. Cause, refusal of management to increase wages from \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

About December 20 the Wedge mine, one of the large producing mines near Ouray, was shut down by the management. Cause, the management desired the miners to carry their dinners down the shaft, which they refused to do. It is claimed by the miners that it was the policy of the owners to shut down and that the obnoxious dinner order was only an excuse to enable them to do so.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN COMMITTEES OF RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

Upon January 2, 1900, committees from four railroad organizations, representing the employes of the Denver & Rio Grande system, appeared at the general offices of the company in Denver and submitted new schedules rearranging the compensation of all employes in the service of the company. The schedule of the telegraphers had been operative since 1892. The new schedule adopted between the company and the telegraphers increased the earnings of the latter about \$80,000 per year.

New and satisfactory schedules were agreed to between the company and their employes.

The firemen and engineers requested an advance of 10 per cent. to those engaged in running the large locomotives. The officials were disinclined to grant the increase. However, no serious trouble occurred and after several conferences between the officials of the road and committees from the firemen and engineers the advance requested was granted.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen some time afterward secured a new and a very fair schedule from the Colorado & Southern.

THE BOYCOTT OF THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN BY THE ORDER OF RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS.

The most important boycott ordered in Colorado during the last two years was the one placed against the Colorado & Southern road by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. This boycott was endorsed by the Colorado State Federation of Labor, which, in an address to the organized workers, strongly recommended that the power of the boycott be invoked to the fullest extent against the Colorado & Southern road.

W. V. Powell, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, said:

"Our membership on the Colorado & Southern Railway is at the present time suffering from the effect of little pay, long hours and harsh treatment, and their organization, failing in its attempt to obtain from the managing officers of that road a satisfactory hearing or adjustment of the matter, determined not to strike, but to call upon our friends and



the friends of equity and fair play not to patronize this line until such time as justice might be done our membership thereon, and we therefore appeal to you, the people of Colorado, Texas and other states, to assist us in our struggle.

"The wages of telegraphers employed on the Colorado & Southern Railway are from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower than its connecting and competing lines, and its treatment of them does in no manner compare favorably with that accorded the employes of the Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe, Denver & Rio Grande and Union Pacific Railways. The Colorado & Southern style themselves the 'Colorado Road.' This was done presumably for the purpose of appealing to the people of Colorado for their patronage and support, knowing that they have a pride in the welfare of their state and its institutions. The title, 'Colorado Road,' is a misnomer. Its past actions have clearly demonstrated to us that it does not favor good wages, short hours or equitable conditions under which its telegraph employes work."

It was claimed that telegraphers who had been dismissed from the service of the Colorado & Southern and had found employment elsewhere had been blacklisted and had been discharged from the service of their employers at the solicitation of the officials of this road. The officials of the road absolutely denied that they had blacklisted anyone.

July 1, 1899, the Journeymen Plumbers' Union in Denver notified the bosses that after January 1, 1900, the scale of wages among plumbers would be \$4.50 for eight hours' work. This was an advance of 50 cents per day. January 2 the plumbers put into effect their demand by stopping work at all places where it was refused. After some negotiation between the plumbers and the Master Plumbers' Association a settlement was reached by postponement of the demand until June 1, when it was believed that the building trades would be so busy that the advance could be readily secured.

June 1, business not being as good as was expected, no action to enforce the demand was taken.

#### THE BOYCOTT OF THE TABOR AND BROADWAY THEATERS.

The opinion of Judge Le Fevre, of the District Court of Arapahoe County, in the injunction proceedings sued out by the Colorado Amusement Company against the Denver Trades Assembly and Typographical Union No. 49 of that city, is somewhat interesting as showing a very fine distinction between voluntary co-operation in a boycott, each union acting individually, and confederated action through a number of unions acting in concert.

These places of amusement gained the hostility of the Theatrical Stage Employes' Union by employing non-union stage hands. The Denver Trades Assembly, with which the Stage Employes' Union was affiliated, declared a boycott against the Tabor and Broadway theaters. The Typographical Union, which was not affiliated with the Trades Assembly, also declared a boycott against these places of amusement and assessed a fine against any of its members who patronized them.

The decision of Judge Le Fevre was that the injunction against the Denver Typographical Union No. 49 should be declared dissolved. A temporary injunction against the Trades Assembly and all the unions affiliating with it should be made permanent. The reason assigned by the judge for dissolving the injunction against the Typographical Union was that this union, not being a member of the Trades Assembly, had taken the action which it did upon its own motion and not in collusion with any other union; that it had a perfect right to discipline its own members by imposing a fine upon any of them who should violate its rules.

This decision was certainly rather far-fetched so far as it affected the unions composing the Trades Assembly. It is the generally accepted opinion that what is legal for one to do does not become unlawful when done by a larger number. While many of the courts have extended the use of the injunction to the uttermost limit, but few cases, and until recently none at all, have gone to the extent of granting an injunction where it is purely a struggle between a corporation on one side and employes on the other, in a matter respecting employment and wages. Mr. McCourt, the manager of the Colorado Amusement Company, announced through the Denver press that he would not treat with labor unions nor employ their members. Notwithstanding Mr. McCourt's action, the court made the injunction permanent, restraining the Trades Assembly from entering into a mutual agreement to withdraw their support from his company.

The case is interesting, as showing the ridiculous length to which the system of government by injunction may be carried, and the peculiar idiosyncrasies of thought influencing the judicial mind.

January 7, 1900, nineteen teamsters in the employ of W. C. Howe & Co., doing a general transfer business, went on strike for a ten-hour day. The wages paid teamsters were

\$1.25 per day, and no increase was asked for. All the other transfer companies in the city of Denver had granted the ten-hour day from January 1. The committee of two, who made the request on Howe & Co., were discharged and all the others struck. This strike was never settled and the firm is still under the ban of organized labor.

January 17, 1900, thirty miners working at the Hidden Treasure mine, near Lake City, went on a strike. Cause—The employment of five foreigners, believed to be Italians. Strike settled by discharging the men objected to.

January 22, forty miners employed at the Blaine mine, near Ouray, went on strike. Cause—Non-payment of wages due. Strike settled after a few days by the miners being paid in full.

#### STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

January 25, 1900, about thirty coal miners employed at the Carbon coal mines, near Colorado Springs, struck because of their objection to the doctor employed by the company and paid by the men, and also because of the weigh scales, which were claimed to give incorrect weight in weighing the coal. Both demands of the men were conceded by the company—another doctor was engaged and the scales adjusted satisfactorily. The strike was declared off the following day.

February 20, twenty-six boys employed in the Valverde glass works struck for an advance in wages of from 25 to 50 cents a day. The manager granted the demands of the boys, and after one day the strike was declared off.

February 22, twenty-one carpenters employed on the addition to the Cliff house, in Manitou, went on a strike. Cause—The employment of non-union lathers and plasterers by the contractor. Strike settled by the discharge of the non-union men.

March 1, Judge Palmer, of Denver, issued a temporary injunction against A. R. Thompson, restraining him from completing a contract entered into with the Preis Clothing Company. By the terms of the contract only union labor was to be employed. Mr. Thompson undertook to do the work with non-union labor. Fearing that a boycott would result, the company enjoined him from completing the con-

tract. Mr. Thompson took proceedings to have the injunction dissolved, but Judge Palmer overruled the petition. This decision was afterwards reversed by Judge Butler and the injunction dissolved.

The strike of the employes upon the power plant at Cameron, Colorado, terminated March 5, after lasting several days. The iron workers received, by the terms of settlement, \$3.50 for an eight-hour day, and the laborers \$3 for the same length of day. This was the same scale of wages formerly received for a ten-hour day.

March 1, 1900, the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, in the Cripple Creek district, demanded and secured an eight-hour day for employes in stamp mills and reduction works. Practically the same wages formerly received for ten and twelve hours were paid. The only friction that occurred was with the company operating the Gillett reduction works, which were idle for several days. The following is the scale of wages in the schedule agreed to:

Engineers .....	\$4 00
Firemen .....	3 50
Head roastermen.....	3 00
Helpers for roastermen.....	2 50
Head man in barrel room.....	3 00
Helper in barrel room.....	2 50
Precipitating room men.....	3 25
Machinists .....	4 00
Helpers to machinists.....	3 50
Carpenters .....	3 50
All others employed in or around mills.....	2 50

March 1, the several crafts connected with the building trades in the city of Denver asked the bosses for an increase of wages. The Building Trades Council unanimously voted to sustain all the different unions affiliated in their demands for increased wages. This demand, it was generally understood, would be resisted by the contractors. The plan adopted by the unions, of acting individually and making the dates when the requested increase should go into effect a month apart, in a measure prevented that concerted action upon the part of the contractors which might have otherwise made itself felt.

The scale of wages in operation before the first of March, in several of the building trades, and the scale established

after that date, but not without some little trouble, is as follows:

	Before March 1.	After March 1.
Bricklayers .....	\$4 00	\$5 00
		After May 1.
Carpenters .....	\$3 00	\$3 30
Lathers .....	3 00	3 25
		After April 1.
Painters and decorators.....	\$2 80	\$3 00

This table of wages applies, in every instance, to an eight-hour day.

A strike of the bricklayers in Denver on March 1, was averted by their request for an increase of wages being granted.

About this time the Bricklayers' Union of Colorado Springs succeeded, after a sharp fight, in establishing a uniform wage of five dollars for an eight-hour day among the bricklayers in that city.

The demand of the sheet metal workers of Denver for an advance of 25 cents per day was granted by the master builders without serious opposition, the increase being from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day.

#### STRIKE OF WORKMEN AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

On the morning of March 6, two hundred members of the Building Trades Council, of Colorado Springs, quit work and went on strike. Cause—a difficulty which had arisen between the Plumbers' Union of that city and St. John Bros., a firm of plumbing contractors, concerning the employment of a non-union plumber. Workmen of other crafts upon all buildings where any of St. John's men were employed went out in sympathy with the demands of the plumbers. Ten members of the Plumbers' Union were disciplined by way of a fine of \$25.00 each for continuing to work for St. John after the strike was declared. The men refused to pay the fine at first, but a few days later St. John Bros. gave a check for \$250, conditioned upon the decision of the National Plumbers' Association at Chicago, to whom the case had been appealed.

## THE STRIKE OF THE DENVER PLASTERERS.

This strike was caused by the demand of the Plasterers' Union that the boss plasterer should carry a union card, and after the first of March but one member of the firm should work on the scaffold with the journeymen. To this the master plasterers refused to accede. The question of additional pay did not enter into the controversy. There were about seventy-five boss plasterers in the city, under the system of small contracting, and not more than fifty plasterers who were always journeymen. A considerable number of the contractors were or had been members of the Plasterers' Union. The Building Trades Council was divided as to the merits of the contending interests. The strike was simply a struggle for the privilege of working, it being understood that if one of the bosses was kept from working, it would make work for one additional journeyman. About the first of April, work in the building trade came nearly to a standstill, because workmen of other trades would not work upon buildings where the rule of the journeymen plasterers was not respected. On April 6 a settlement was reached through the intervention of the Building Trades Council, and the strike was declared off.

March 20, five union tailors in the employ of the Taisey-Davis Tailoring Company, in Denver, refused to work unless two non-union tailors in the shop were discharged. As the company refused to do this, the five men walked out.

In March, the cooks and waiters in Denver placed a boycott on the Enterprise Restaurant. In this they received the support of the Denver Trades Assembly. This action was caused by the employment of non-union labor and an attempt to reduce the wages of waiters to five dollars per week. The boycott was pushed with vigor, and after a few days this house and a few others were unionized in every particular.

Early in the month of May this restaurant passed into the possession of new parties, and another attempt was made to reduce the wages of employes. This effort was resisted by the waiters, who maintained sentries in front of the place, notifying would-be customers that the house had been boycotted. This restaurant was soon unionized and the union scale of wages restored.

April 1, about thirty boiler makers in the employ of the steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, at Pueblo, went on strike, the boiler makers demanding time and a half for work performed on Sundays and holidays. The object of this strike was to tax overtime, Sunday and holiday work, out of existence, and not for the purpose of advancing wages. The company conceded the demand of the men by abolishing Sunday and holiday work as much as possible.

A few weeks later the machinists in the employ of the same company submitted the same demand and gained the same results.

April 7, six porters employed at the County Hospital in Denver went on a strike for an increase of wages from \$25 to \$40 per month. The striking porters addressed a petition to the board of county commissioners, giving a number of reasons why their request should be granted. The board refused and the strike ended.

April 1, a small strike involving the plumbers employed at two of the shops in Pueblo was ordered by the local union. Cause—Violation on the part of the employers of an agreement entered into with the Plumbers' Union respecting the conditions upon which plumbers should be employed. The trouble was soon adjusted in a satisfactory manner and work went forward as usual.

About the first of March the Carpenters' Union at Florence gave notice that after April 1 the wages of carpenters would be \$3 for an eight-hour day. The new scale went into effect without friction excepting at the works of The Metallic Extraction Company, where some difficulty was had in inducing the management to grant the requested increase.

#### STRIKE OF LABORERS AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

April 5, the plasterers, hod carriers and lathers at Colorado Springs went on a strike. The strike of the lathers and hod carriers was mainly sympathetic. The trouble was between the journeymen's union and the boss plasterers' union. No question of wages was involved, but solely a question of trade privileges. The Masters' Association issued an order that a journeyman who worked for an employer not a member of the association should be blacklisted as one working against the best interests of the craft. This order was rescinded. A few other differences were settled and the strike was declared off.

Freight traffic in the yards of the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad at Victor was tied up for a few hours on April 24, on account of the refusal of Superintendent Rockwell to discharge a switchman who had been pronounced incompetent by his fellow switchmen and by a conductor on the train. Strike was settled by the discharge of the objectionable switchman.

May 14, about 350 coal miners employed by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Sopris went on a strike. Cause—The miners alleged that the company was not giving them full weight for their coal, also that they were compelled to pay 2 per cent. of their wages for insurance. The company promised to make a full investigation and do them justice, and the miners returned to work.

#### STRIKE OF SWITCHMEN AT VICTOR.

May 16, 1900, all the switchmen, fifteen in number, employed on the Golden Circle railroad in the Florence & Cripple Creek yard at Victor quit work and caused a complete suspension of freight traffic over the Circle road. This strike was caused by the discharge of a conductor and a brakeman who were accused by Superintendent Rockwell of having caused a wreck through carelessness. The switchmen insisted that the discharged conductor and brakeman be reinstated, as they were not responsible for the accident, the cars having been condemned and used in violation of the federal laws. The local officials refused to reinstate the men and held that they had not used good judgment in handling their train. The grievance committee came to Denver and called on the president of the road, J. J. Frey, but Mr. Frey declined to interfere. The strike was illegally called and the following telegram, received from the acting grand master of the Switchmen's Union of North America, brought it to a conclusion and the switchmen returned to work:

"Nottingham, Ohio, May 17, 1900.

"F. R. Rockwell, Superintendent of the F. & C. C. R. R. Co., Victor, Colo.:

"There has been no legal strike declared on your road. Give me names of men implicated and full particulars, that I may settle the trouble.

"L. H. PORTER,

"Acting Grand Master."



## STRIKE OF DENVER CARPENTERS.

January 1, 1900, the Carpenters' Union of Denver served notice upon the contractors that on and after May 1 the scale of wages would be advanced from \$3 to \$3.50 per day, without the half holiday on Saturday. Many of the contractors resisted this demand when the day mentioned arrived. Throughout the month of May nearly all carpenters employed received \$3.50 per day. The employers' association, early in June, submitted a proposition fixing the scale of wages at 40 cents per hour or \$3.20 per day, and granting a Saturday half holiday for four months in the year. The Carpenters' Union met this with a counter proposition calling for 41 cents per hour and Saturday half holidays during the entire year. This was agreed to as a basis of settlement on June 18, and the strike was over. Extra good mechanics continued to receive \$3.50 per day. The union disciplined all members who worked upon jobs that had been declared unfair by imposing upon them a fine of from \$10 to \$25 each.

Upon May 17 there was a riot at Rocky Ford and great disorder prevailed. Cause—A number of Mexicans had been brought in to supply the farmers engaged in beet culture with labor. Considerable wild shooting took place. Later the Mexicans returned and were given employment by the farmers in the beet fields.

May 12 the miners employed at the Sedalia copper mines went on strike for an improvement in the quantity and quality of the board furnished them at the company's boarding house. The grievance complained of was corrected in a satisfactory way by the company and the strike was declared off the second day.

## A CLAUSE REQUIRING THE EMPLOYMENT OF UNION WORKMEN.

Early in the month of May, this year, the county commissioners of Arapahoe county advertised for bids for the building of an annex to the County Hospital. In the advertisement asking for these bids they inserted a clause specifying that no bid would be considered unless the contractor bound himself to employ none other than union labor. The strike of the carpenters had not at that time been settled.

A delegation of contractors attended a meeting of the commissioners and requested that the provision relating to

the employment of union labor be stricken out. Delegates from a number of unions connected with the building trades appeared before the commissioners and favored the retention of the clause relating to union labor.

George F. Dunklee appeared in behalf of the unions as counsel. He contended that the commissioners had the same right to determine the conditions upon which the work should be done that an individual would have under the same circumstances, that there was nothing illegal or contrary to public policy in the clause objected to. Mr. Dunklee cited many authorities to show that the board had a lawful right to do that which in its judgment was for the best good of the county and was not prohibited by any law of the state. A large amount of precedent for the action taken by the commissioners was cited.

The legality of the clause in the advertisement requiring the employment of union labor upon the part of the contractor was referred to the county attorney, Cass F. Herrington. The county attorney rendered an opinion to the effect that the clause making the employment of union labor compulsory on the part of the contractor was illegal and void.

June 12, 1900, there was a small strike of the miners employed upon the Atlantic Cable mine, near Rico. The trouble involved about twenty miners and was with reference to wages. Work was resumed upon the morning of June 16, all differences having been agreeably settled.

#### STRIKE OF GRANITE CUTTERS AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

June 19 work was suspended upon the part of the granite cutters who were dressing stone to be used on the county court house in process of erection at Colorado Springs. Cause—A refusal upon the part of the contractor to erect sheds to protect them while at work from the intense heat of the sun. The demand was granted the following day, shade being provided, and the granite cutters, twenty-two in number, returned to work.

June 21 six cooks and waiters, employed at Tucker's restaurant, Colorado Springs, went on strike for the scale of wages fixed by the union of the craft in that city. A boycott was declared, and, after a few days, the house was unionized.

**TROUBLES AT THE CAPITOL BUILDING CONCERNING BAGLEY & CO.**

The contract for the last work necessary to the completion of the Capitol building in Denver was let by the board of capitol managers to Bagley & Co., of Chicago, the bid being several thousand dollars less than the one put in by the Colorado contractor. The work consisted of wainscoting and marble setting, French marble being used. Soon afterwards this firm became involved in the trouble with the building trades council of Chicago. Bagley & Co. was placed upon the unfair list and could not finish the work upon the Capitol building according to contract.

After many vexatious delays Governor Thomas canceled the contract and the work was completed by the bondsmen of Bagley & Co., the American Surety Company.

A good deal of protest was made by the local unions against Bagley & Co., whose work was being boycotted in all parts of the country wherever found.

**STRIKE OF BUILDING LABORERS AT COLORADO SPRINGS.**

June 29 the concrete workers, helpers to the bricklayers, the bricklayers and masons, in all something over fifty workmen, employed upon the Antlers Hotel in Colorado Springs, went out on strike. The cause of this strike was a demand upon the part of the masons' helpers and the concrete workers for an advance in wages of from \$1.75 to \$2.25 for a ten-hour day to \$2.50 for an eight-hour day. The bricklayers went out in obedience to a request from the trades council, with which they were affiliated. The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union withdrew from the trades council, denouncing the strike. The members of this craft returned to work the following day without reference to the action token by the other unions.

This action resulted in bitter antagonism between the bricklayers and the other workmen. Building operations were delayed considerably by reason of the refusal of the union men in other crafts to work with the bricklayers upon any job in the city.

After a time the differences were harmonized through the friendly offices of the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor.

Later the contractors entered into an agreement with the trades council by which the council was to furnish them with unskilled labor and they were to employ only union labor.

#### THE STRIKE AT THE DENVER MINT.

The strike at the Denver mint in the first instance was an extension of the Chicago strike or lockout. It was caused by the refusal of the local stonecutters to work upon stone which had been handled by the scab labor employed by Bagley & Co., of Chicago, large contractors of stone work, and who had the contract of supplying the contractor upon the mine, Mr. McIntyre, with certain kinds of stone.

June 16 the local stonecutters laid down their tools and refused to work on a building for which material furnished by the objectionable firm was used.

The strike at this time had also some of the features of a lockout, for Mr. McIntyre, anticipating a general strike, issued an order laying off or locking out all workmen employed upon the building, including the granitecutters. This order was rescinded almost immediately and the granitecutters returned to work.

The soft stonecutters imposed a fine of \$250 upon the mint contractor for using material furnished by the scab firm of Bagley & Co. Mr. McIntyre protested that the firm was fair at the time he gave them the contract and that he could not revoke it afterwards. He, nevertheless, paid the fine and practically settled the trouble so far as it concerned himself and the soft stonecutters.

The return of the granitecutters to work upon the mint brought on the war between the union of the soft stonecutters and that of the granitecutters, which became very bitter. Their differences were carried into the Trades Assembly and caused that body no little annoyance.

From this time work upon the mint went forward without interruption and that building is rapidly nearing completion.

#### THE PRESS HELPERS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

The differences which had existed for several weeks between the press helpers in the Denver newspaper offices and the management was settled July 18. The trouble never assumed an acute form and at no time was there even a threatened cessation of work or any trace of bad feeling. The

question at issue was one regarding wages. When it came up both sides signed an agreement to submit the case to the State Board of Arbitration and be governed by its decision. The press helpers were receiving a salary of \$15 per week, which they wished to have raised to \$18.

The State Board of Arbitration rendered a decision which increased their weekly earnings to \$17.25.

The basis of settlement was \$14.25 for six days' work and \$3 for Saturday, upon which day the press helpers work a long shift.

June 26, 1900, eight brick carriers and mortarmen employed upon the new school building at Leadville, went on strike for an increase. Work was suspended for a couple of days, when some of the strikers returned to work and the places of the others were filled with new men.

#### STRIKE OF RAILROAD GRADERS AT VICTOR.

The laborers employed at the work of grading upon the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railroad grade, near Victor, went on strike for an increase of wages of from \$2.00 for a ten-hour day to \$2.50 for an eight-hour day for common laborers, and to \$3.00 per day for rockmen. The minimum current rate of wages in the Cripple Creek district is \$2.50 per day.

A resolution or ordinance had been passed by the city council of Victor a short time previously, requiring contractors to pay their labor not less than \$2.50 per day.

The strike was ordered by Federal Labor Union No. 19, who did not wish the railroad graders to be placed in the position of violating the city ordinance in this way, or of lowering the wage standard in the district. This strike was settled upon August 2 and the graders returned to work, Dunphy and Nelson, the contractors, agreeing to the advance requested, namely, \$2.50 for laborers and \$3.00 for rockmen for an eight-hour day.

September 7, about forty employes of the Newton brick yards at Pueblo went on strike. Cause—the refusal upon the part of the proprietor to unionize the yards. A number of the men employed were non-union workmen.

September 12, 1900, the ore concentrating mill at Gillett, Colorado, was closed. The management offered to con-

tinue the mill in operation if the employes would accept a reduction in wages of 20 per cent., which proposition they rejected.

The mill would have probably been closed in a short time, in any event, as the company was about ready to transfer all its business to Florence, Colorado.

#### STRIKE OF THE WOODWORKERS IN DENVER.

At noon, October 2, 1900, 110 woodworkers employed in the planing and lumber mill of McPhee & McGinnity quit work and notified the proprietors that they would not return until the non-union workmen in the employ of the firm had been either initiated in the Woodworkers' Union or discharged. As McPhee & McGinnity refused to do either, this strike had been ordered at a meeting of the Woodworkers' Union upon the evening of October 1.

The trouble culminating in this strike had been brewing for more than a year. Six months previously, notice had been served upon the proprietor of every planing mill in the city, that there would be a strike upon October 1, unless the mills in the city were fully unionized at that time. When this date arrived and the edict went into effect, every lumber firm in the city had complied with the request save McPhee & McGinnity, who could not be prevailed upon to do so. Only four of the employed were non-union men.

The strike was at once endorsed by the Building Trades Council and by the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor.

The strike spread as rapidly as any material from McPhee & McGinnity's lumber yard reached any of the buildings in process of erection in the city, union workmen of all kinds refusing to handle any material from these yards or to work upon any building where such material was used.

October 6, the strike was very much extended. Lumber had been sent from the yard of McPhee & McGinnity to all lumber yards and planing mills in the city whose owners were members of the Mill Owners' Association. The woodworkers were ordered to use this lumber or quit, and all the men in the four mills walked out.

At this time all the mills belonging to the Lumber Dealers' Association were closed. This included, in addition to the mill of McPhee & McGinnity, the mills of Hallack &

Howard, Sayre-Newton, H. W. Bingham, and B. F. Salzer. It affected about 265 woodworkers.

So far as the situation affected the last four firms it was more in the nature of a lockout than a strike. The employes here had been laid off for refusing to handle lumber from the yard of McPhee & McGinnity.

Building operations had been suspended upon a very large number of buildings, and the strike or lockout had become general by October 8.

Upon the 9th, committees from the Mill Men's Association and the Woodworkers' Union met, and after a protracted session all differences were amicably adjusted.

For the first time in the history of Denver, every employe in the planing mills was a member of the Woodworkers' Union. In accordance with the conditions upon which the strike or lockout was settled, all the lumber mills in Denver were completely unionized. In the future all non-union workmen employed were to be discharged if they did not join the Woodworkers' Union within a reasonable time.

What threatened to be a complete tie-up of the building trades was fortunately averted without serious inconvenience, and with only a temporary stoppage of work. At no time during the dispute did the trouble develop that spirit of ill will and hate which usually accompany difficulties of this kind. The best of feeling prevailed throughout, and work was resumed without the friendly relations that had existed in the past being disturbed. No question of wages was involved in any way. The object sought, that of unionizing the mills, was gained, and the trouble was happily over.

#### STRIKE OF MINERS AT INDEPENDENCE MINE, VICTOR.

The strike of the miners employed at the Independence mine at Victor, September 23 of this year, was caused by the posting of an order requiring all underground men to strip to the skin when going to or returning from work. For several years the Independence and other mines in the Cripple Creek district producing high grade ore had suffered considerably through the practice of ore stealing. The losses of the Independence mine alone, by reason of the theft of rich ore, was approximated to be from \$5,000 to \$15,000 per month. The ore stolen was valuable, usually being worth from one dollar to twenty dollars per pound. The

following is a copy of the order causing the mine to close down:

"Rule 1. All underground men, shaft top men, ore sorters and trammers from ore houses must change ALL their clothes when going on or coming off shift, and pass from one room in our change house to the other undressed, and under observation of the watchman.

"Rule 2. All men affected by Rule 1 shall, when going on shift, enter the change room at east door, and, after changing clothes, pass out west door. When coming off shift, enter at west door and pass out east door.

"Rule 3. Smoking and the use of intoxicants positively prohibited while on shift."

Just below this notice was a typewritten notice reading as follows:

"The undersigned mines hereby agree to adopt a uniform system for change rooms. Change rooms shall have two compartments; one for digging clothes and the other for dress clothes. The change rooms shall be completed at as early a date as possible. All underground men, shaft top men, cagers and ore sorters shall be required to change ALL their clothes when going on or coming off shift, and shall pass from one room to the other undressed under the observation of the watchman."

This was signed by Stratton's Independence, Limited, H. A. Shipman, manager; the Gold Coin M. & L. Co., F. M. Woods, manager; Portland G. M. Co., James F. Burns, president; the Elkton Con. M. & M. Co., Sol Camp, superintendent; the Mary McKinnie Mining Co., George L. Keener, superintendent; Last Dollar G. M. Co., Charles Walden, superintendent; Vindicator Con. G. M. Co., F. J. Campbell, secretary and manager.

This order occasioned great excitement at Victor and caused many expressions of indignation upon the part of the men whom it was proposed to subject to these indignities. An observance of the rules given above was believed to be repugnant to their manhood and self-respect and could not be favorably considered. A mass meeting was held, and opposition to the stripping system found expression in vigorous resolutions being passed in denunciation of it. The general public, as well as the miners, recognized that while the habit of ore stealing should be stamped out, the companies had gone too far in promulgating this extreme order. The miners' unions of the district pledged themselves by resolutions to expel any member guilty of ore stealing. After dragging along for a time and many conferences between the management and representatives of the miners, an agreement was reached, largely through the friendly efforts of the Miners' Union, in accordance with which the Independence resumed operations. The agreement finally determined upon is as follows:



First—The miners will change their clothing down to their undergarments in the change room as they come from work and pass before a watchman before donning their street clothes.

Second—Any miner suspected of having stolen ore on his person shall be searched by one of his fellow workmen, selected by himself, in the presence of the watchman.

Third—Any miner refusing to change or be searched under these conditions shall be discharged.

Fourth—The present manager will give preference to members of the union in employing men, and will urge all miners now employed to join the union. This stipulation does not bind the company nor apply to any mine but the Independence.

#### STRIKE OF TELEPHONE LINEMEN AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

Eight linemen employed by the Colorado Telephone Company at Colorado Springs went on strike, November 1. October 23, the linemen presented the local manager with a petition, requesting an advance in wages from \$2.85 to \$3, and a decrease in the hours of labor from ten to nine. They also asked for a semi-monthly pay day. While the requests made had not been refused by the company, they had not been granted by November 1, and the men struck. The strikers were employed at construction work, which work was discontinued by the Telephone Company.

## ARBITRATION—VOLUNTARY AND COMPULSORY.

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Employes, employers, and the general public, which is not a direct party to that form of warfare between labor and capital which takes the form of strikes and lockouts, are alike agreed as to the desirability of avoiding the recurrence of these events, if possible. In dealing with the question, it will be remembered that there are three separate and distinct, and yet in a larger sense inseparable, interests to be considered. First, that of the workman, who must sell his labor for maintenance. Second, that of the employing capitalist, and, third, but by no means least, that of a large number of people engaged at industries more or less related to those directly affected, who are always injuriously affected proportionately to the size or magnitude of the strike or lockout, for the reason that they base their business transactions upon normal conditions. With the praiseworthy motive of attempting the settlement of industrial disputes, without resorting to open conflict, voluntary arbitration has long been looked upon as a wise and proper course of procedure.

Boards of arbitration and conciliation, as they are called, have been established in most of the European countries since early in the last century. By reason of the mediation of these boards many disputes have been amicably settled.

From the time that the organization of labor in this country became a potent factor in American industrial life down to the present, the arbitration of disputes between the employed and the employing classes has been consistently and generally advocated by the former. There are some exceptions to this rule, but they are not numerous.

The old National Labor Union, organized in 1866, the first large federation of organized workers upon this side of the Atlantic, advocated the settlement of disputes by arbitration. The Knights of Labor, the strongest labor organization in its day in the world, at the first general assembly of that body, held in 1878, made arbitration one of its cardinal tenets, and it has ever remained such. So strong has

become the sentiment in favor of arbitration that most national and international unions have a provision in their constitutions to the effect that a strike shall be illegal, and they will render no assistance to the strikers, unless they shall have first offered to submit the entire question in dispute to an impartial tribunal.

Among the laws governing unions is the following, taken from the constitution of the International Typographical Union, and shows the advanced position taken by this organization upon this troublesome question:

"Recognizing strikes as detrimental to the best interests of the craft, it directs subordinate unions not to order a strike until every possible effort has been made to settle the difficulty by arbitration."

Nearly all the states in the Union at the present time are looking to and encouraging the settlement of disputes by this method. These laws have been generally favored by the labor organizations in existence in the several states. In 1885 an amendment to the constitution of Colorado, providing for the arbitration of difficulties between labor and capital, was submitted to the legislature. It was referred to the committee on constitution and was not heard from afterward.

At the session of the legislature in 1887 a measure establishing a state board of arbitration was introduced in the senate. It was referred to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal held that certain parts of the proposed act were unconstitutional. That settled it.

At the eleventh session of the general assembly, 1897, a law creating a State Board of Arbitration was enacted. The following is that portion of the law of 1897 which sets forth how the board shall be appointed, what the qualifications of the members composing it must be, and fully defining their powers and duties:

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado.*

Section 1. There shall be established a State Board of Arbitration consisting of three members, which shall be charged, among other duties provided by this act, with the consideration and settlement by means of arbitration, conciliation and adjustment, when possible, of strikes, lock-outs and labor or wage controversies arising between employers and employes.

Section 2. That immediately after the passage of this act the Governor shall appoint a State Board of Arbitration, consisting of three qualified resident citizens of the State of Colorado and above the age of thirty

years. One of the members of said board shall be selected from the ranks of active members of bona fide labor organizations of the State of Colorado, and one shall be selected from active employers of labor or from organizations representing employers of labor. The third member of the board shall be appointed by the Governor from a list which shall not consist of more than six names selected from entirely disinterested ranks submitted by the two members of the board above designated. If any vacancy shall occur in said board, the Governor shall, in the same manner, appoint an eligible citizen for the remainder of the term, as herein before provided.

Section 3. The third member of said board shall be secretary thereof, whose duty it shall be, in addition to his duties as a member of the board, to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board and perform such clerical work as may be necessary for a concise statement of all official business that may be transacted. He shall be the custodian of all documents and testimony of an official character relating to the business of the board; and shall also have, under direction of a majority of the board, power to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths to witnesses cited before the board, to call for and examine books, papers and documents necessary for examination in the adjustment of labor differences, with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by courts of record or the judges thereof in this state.

Section 4. Said members of the Board of Arbitration shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. The Secretary of State shall set apart and furnish an office in the state capitol for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said board.

Section 5. That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between employer and employes, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said board, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall jointly notify said board or its clerk in writing of such desire. Whenever such notification is given it shall be the duty of said board to proceed with as little delay as possible to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of such grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said board in writing, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints and the cause or causes therefor, and severally agree in writing to submit to the decision of said board as to the matters so submitted, promising and agreeing to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike, until the decision is rendered by the board, provided such decision shall be given within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The board shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto; and shall have power under its chairman or clerk to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers in like manner and with the same powers as provided for in section 3 of this act.

Section 6. That, after the matter has been fully heard, the said

board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by them. The clerk of said board shall file four copies of such decision, one with the Secretary of State, a copy served to each of the parties to the controversy, and one copy retained by the board.

Section 7. That whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or seriously threaten in any part of the state, and shall come to the knowledge of the members of the board, or any one thereof by a written notice from either of the parties to such threatened strike or lockout, or from the mayor or clerk of the city or town, or from the justice of the peace of the district where such strike or lockout is threatened, it shall be their duty, and they are hereby directed, to proceed as soon as practicable to the locality of such strike or lockout and put themselves in communication with the parties to the controversy and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy, and, if in their judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy: and to that end the board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and send for persons and papers in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized by section 3 of this act.

Sec. 9. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in Section 5 of this act may submit the matters in dispute in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; said board may either be mutually agreed upon or the employer may designate one of such arbitrators, the employees or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third who shall be chairman of such local board; such board shall in respect to the matters referred to it have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matter submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice, and assistance of the state board. Such local board shall render its decision in writing within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it, and shall file a copy thereof with the secretary of the state board. Each of such local arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the city, village or town in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of arbitration exists, if such payment is approved by the mayor of such city, the board of trustees of such village, or the town board of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration: Provided, that when such hearing is held at some point having no organized town or city government, in such case the costs of such hearing shall be paid jointly by the parties to the controversy. Provided, further, that in the event of any local board of arbitration or a majority thereof failing to agree within ten (10) days after any case being placed in their hands, the state board shall be called upon to take charge of said case as provided by this act.

While the Colorado law respecting arbitration differs in some unimportant particulars from that of other states, in so far as the laws of the different states define the powers and duties of the arbitrators, they are all substantially similar. It will be noted that both parties to the dispute must agree to be governed by the findings of the board, otherwise such findings will be inoperative and of no effect. It thus confers upon disputants by statute the same rights which they possess in the absence of any specific law on the subject. When the disputants will agree to submit their differences to arbitration and be bound by the result, it is a most excellent way of disposing of the matter. When they will not agree to do so a law conferring that privilege upon them is not very effective. Whatever merit voluntary arbitration laws might have had in the past under a system of small production, they possess still less under a system of large production with an immense aggregation of capital upon the one hand and the constantly consolidating forces of labor upon the other. Notwithstanding the bitterness with which employers cry out against strikes, they have quite generally refused to prevent them by agreeing to arbitrate the question at issue. The result of such arbitrament has not always been entirely to the liking of the employers, they refuse to be bound by the result, and the battle is fought out on the same lines that it would have been had there been no board of arbitration in existence.

Where labor organizations have become strong and powerful they have been able to enter into an agreement with employers that all disputes arising shall be settled in a given manner.

The United Mine Workers have such an agreement with the Coal Managers' Association in many of the states, and all disputes are settled in this way without serious trouble. The International Association of Machinists have such an understanding with their employers, known as the New York agreement. This agreement may be found in the chapter, "The Rise and Growth of Labor Organizations in the United States."

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, an organization comprising all of the iron and steel workers in the iron manufacturing districts, have established and maintained for many years what is known as the sliding scale. The scale of wages which covers boiling and

puddling and every kind of work in connection with the manufacture of iron, rises and falls in proportion as the price of manufactured iron advances or declines. The basis for this sliding scale of wages is fixed annually between the committee of the Manufacturers' Union and that of the Amalgamated Association. There is a minimum rate fixed, below which wages cannot go.

One serious obstacle in the way of voluntary arbitration of labor troubles is the opposition to it upon the part of employers who are apt to look upon it as an invasion of their rights, an attempt to prevent them from hiring and discharging whom they please, an attempt to prevent them from conducting their business in such manner as they think best. They are therefore inclined to reject arbitration, either voluntary or compulsory, as an effort upon the part of others to control their individual business. "Have I not a right to do what I please with my own wealth?" says the capitalist. No, you have not—the assumption is an incorrect one. No person has a right to do absolutely what he pleases with that which the law recognizes as his own. The great mass of wealth, no matter how it may have come into the possession of the individual, the corporation or the trust, has been socially and collectively created, and is the legitimate heritage of our common civilization. The public still retain an interest in that wealth after it has passed to the possession of the individual appropriator. Government still has a right to command that such wealth shall be amenable to such laws and regulations as shall best conserve the common weal. The state, when its existence is imperiled, will coerce into the service as much life as may be necessary for its preservation. Shall your wealth, which you didn't produce at all, but only acquired, be considered more sacred?

Legislatures and courts are continually formulating laws and precedents determining the manner in which all the individual rights of each person or corporation shall be exercised. Children under a certain age must attend school so many weeks in the year, they shall be employed only so many hours in the week and only at certain kinds of labor. Railroads shall be operated in accordance with legal requirements and not as the owners think best. Coal and metalliferous mines must be worked, not as the notion of the owner may direct, but in compliance with prescribed forms. Physicians, lawyers, dentists, drug clerks, school teachers,

and many others must conform to given regulations before they are privileged to practice at that for which they consider themselves especially fitted. The individual has not even the right to erect a building in any incorporated city, without first securing a permit from the legally constituted authorities.

But why particularize further? Instances can be multiplied by the score to prove that the right to determine the manner and conditions upon which all business shall be conducted belongs to the whole people, and that they exercise this power through government—local, state and national.

An examination of the reports issued by the boards of arbitration and conciliation of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri and other states proves quite conclusively that the records of the labor movement contain but comparatively few instances of successful voluntary arbitration.

The Labor Commissioner of Kansas, in a report issued several years ago, says: "Our arbitration law has been almost a dead letter so far, but I think its moral effect has been good." The first half of the foregoing quotation very correctly represents the practical application of the arbitration law in this state, and as for the moral effect it would be difficult to show in what way it has been good. When the present law was passed it was expected that the moral effect of a decision of the State Board of Arbitration would be to induce both parties to the controversy to cheerfully accept the result. This illusion has been dispelled and is no longer entertained by any one.

By far the most important industrial dispute that the State Board of Arbitration since it was organized in this state has been called upon to settle, was that of fixing the scale of wages and the hours of labor between the smelter trust and its workmen, in the summer of 1899. The people of Colorado are familiar with the result. The workmen, faithful to the traditions of the labor movement, pledged themselves in advance to accept the decision of the board, whatever it might be. No duty was ever undertaken in better faith or discharged more conscientiously than in this instance by the state arbiters. This was more than could have reasonably been expected, inasmuch as the trust, through its representatives, refused to be bound by the result. The trust insisted that it had nothing to arbitrate.



Still a large number of citizens had convinced themselves that the owners would accept the award and open up the smelters in accordance with its provisions. They were soon undeceived, as the trust treated the decision with illy concealed contempt.

The outcome demonstrated the futility of accomplishing any results through voluntary arbitration, and emphasizes the necessity of conferring upon the board, power and authority to enforce its decisions.

A large employer of labor in an eastern state, when one of the great strikes was on several years ago, remarked :

"There is no manager of a corporation who knows his business and is fit for his place who will not sooner lose millions in resisting a strike than save something in yielding to one."

Compulsory arbitration of disputes between labor and capital is the only kind of legal interference that can hope to be effective. Two individuals are not permitted to settle their differences by a trial of brute strength. How much more important it becomes to submit to legal requirements when vast interests are involved, must be evident to every one. The whole is greater than any number of its parts.

Would not compulsory arbitration of disputes between employer and employe be equivalent to fixing wages by law? may be asked. Of course it would. It is not only the right but the duty as well, of the state to stretch out its paternal hand and have a voice in the more equitable distribution of industrial earnings.

Civilization has certainly advanced to that point where it should be impossible for the selfish interests of the few to jeopardize the interests of all, and the people be compelled to remain passive and inactive, no matter how deeply they may be affected by the result.

It is not maintained that this measure will prove a panacea for all ills. It will not, but it will clarify the atmosphere, prevent strikes and lockouts, cause the industrial classes to take a more active interest in economic questions, and bring individual and corporate possessions more directly under the control of the state.

Henry D. Lloyd of Chicago, one of the most widely known writers and thinkers upon sociological questions, has spent some time in New Zealand making a study of the con-

ditions which obtain in that country. In speaking of the compulsory arbitration law in operation there, he says:

Another thing which other people are talking about, and which the New Zealanders have meanwhile gone and done, is compulsory arbitration. I attended a session of the arbitration court in which employes and employers appear to discuss their differences. The scheme was most impressive. Instead of the factory locking the men out, on one side, or the workmen being on a strike, on the other, the industry was in full swing, while the representatives of both sides were submitting the issue between them to the arbitrament of a disinterested judge.

After a decision has once been reached by the court it is not advisory, but binding, and can be enforced like any other decree of the court. Such a decision gives stability to the business affected, and for two years no new variation in the terms of the award can be asked for by either side. The effect is to give a certainty and security to manufacturing operations in New Zealand which are possessed by no other country in the world.

On the surface many of the New Zealand manufacturers seem to be bitterly opposed to the arbitration law, but it is easy to see that, underneath, the real sentiment, led by some of the shrewdest of their number, is rapidly gaining in favor of this extremely successful and wealth-conserving measure.

The excellent success attending compulsory arbitration in New Zealand, the most progressive and advanced country in the world, will fully justify its establishment here in Colorado, the most progressive state in the Union.

The old-time opinion that differences between labor and capital were matters to be settled by the parties themselves, is disappearing. In sending out the schedule to wage workers, to which reference is made in another chapter, the question was asked, "Are you in favor of amending the arbitration law in a manner that will enable the State Board of Arbitration to enforce its decisions?" In reply to this query, 683 answers were received. Of this number 535 were in the affirmative and 148 in the negative.

The object lesson presented to the public by the refusal of the smelter trust to accept the award of the Board of Arbitration in July, 1900, fair and impartial though it was, has had a most salutary effect upon popular thought. There is a strong feeling that the board should be made efficient, not merely advisory. It is our firm conviction that the prevailing sentiment in this state is strongly in favor of compulsory arbitration, and should a constitutional amendment embodying this proposition be submitted to the voters of

Colorado it would undoubtedly carry by a very large majority.

I would earnestly recommend the submission of such an amendment to the voters of Colorado by the thirteenth general assembly.

So far as the organization of the proposed board is concerned, I would recommend that it be made to consist of three persons, and that their term of office shall be for two years. Two of the members of this board shall be elected by popular vote at each state election, as other state officers are. In order to be eligible to election as a member of this board, one of the two members should be an employer of labor, and the other should be a workingman and a member in good standing of some genuine labor organization for at least two years prior to the date when he is sworn into office. The third arbiter shall be selected by the two that are elected by popular vote, and in case of their inability to agree upon the third arbiter within thirty days of their induction into office, then he shall be selected by the Governor of the state from a list of four names, two of which shall be submitted by each of the two arbiters elected by popular vote.

Compulsory arbitration of disputes between labor and capital will be a step in the direction of wider governmental control of production and distribution, and as such exemplifies the thought expressed by Longfellow in the familiar lines:

"Heaven is not gained at a single bound;  
We build the ladder by which we rise  
From the lowly earth to the azure skies,  
And mount to the summit round by round."

## NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL AND STATE FEDERATED BODIES.

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### THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The years immediately following the war between the states were marked throughout the North by the rapid organization of workmen into trades unions, the forming of these unions into national and international craft organizations, and an earnest attempt to amalgamate all these unions into one federation.

The trades assemblies of New York city and Baltimore, in the spring of 1866, issued a call for a national convention. In response to this call, upon August 20 in the same year, about 100 delegates from sixty organizations met at Baltimore and organized the National Labor Union. It was broad and progressive, and counted among its active promoters many of the ablest and best labor leaders of that day.

Subsequent conventions were held in Chicago in 1867, Pittsburgh in 1868, Chicago in 1869, Boston in 1870, Philadelphia in 1871, and at Columbus, Ohio, in 1872.

The panic of 1873 came on and the federation was unable to maintain its national character, and it disintegrated, the Columbus convention being the last one held.

During the next few years the organization of labor was at a low ebb, and a strong national federation of trades did not exist.

On November 15, 1881, 107 delegates from national, international and local bodies, representing a constituency of 262,000 craftsmen, assembled at Pittsburgh, Pa., and organized the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada.

The second convention of this convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio, November, 1882, where a manifesto was issued guaranteeing industrial autonomy to each union affiliated.

Subsequent conventions were held in New York city in 1883, Chicago in 1884, and at Washington, D. C., in 1885.

In 1886, at Columbus, Ohio, the old form of organization was abandoned and the present title of the Federation was adopted. A new constitution, embodying many improvements and greatly strengthening the Federation, was adopted.

At this session the national unions of miners, tailors, barbers, metal workers, iron molders, printers, furniture workers, granite cutters and cigar makers were affiliated, bringing the total membership up to 316,469.

The year 1887 is a memorable one in the history of organization. Labor unions sprang up as never before. When the Federation assembled in annual convention at Baltimore, in December of that year, it was found that 2,421 locals were represented by the delegates present, and that the membership had been increased to 600,340, in good standing.

The next convention was held at St. Louis, Mo., and is memorable by reason of the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the delegates resolved to push the agitation favoring a general eight-hour work day.

In 1889, the Federation met at Boston, Mass.

At the tenth annual convention, held at Detroit, December, 1890, it was reported that 913 branches had been affiliated during the year. The affiliated organizations had engaged in 1,163 strikes, of which number 989 were successful, 76 lost and 98 compromised. Most of the unions reported an increase of wages.

Birmingham, Ala., was the city selected for the annual convention in 1891. It was the first time that the Federation had met in the South. This meeting filed a very strong protest against the practice, even then beginning to be indulged in by courts, of issuing writs of injunction against wage workers, charged with no offense against the law, but engaged in a controversy with their employers.

Later day annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor have been held in Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; New York city; Cincinnati, Ohio; Nashville, Tenn., and at Kansas City, Mo.

At Denver, Colo., in December, 1894, the convention adopted resolutions favoring the free coinage of silver at the

ratio of sixteen to one, and a declaration in favor of free land on an occupancy and use title.

The nineteenth, and last, annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, up to the present writing, was convened at Detroit, Mich., December 11, 1899. There were 189 delegates present, representing 155 organizations. During the preceding year 450 charters were issued directly by the American Federation of Labor, and 1,814 by the affiliated national organizations. The gain in membership was reported as being 144,282. The American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations had taken part in 601 strikes. Of this number 425 were won, 39 compromised, 89 pending, and 48 lost.

There is now affiliated :

National and International Unions.....	73
State Federation of Labor.....	11
City Central Labor Unions and Trades Assemblies.....	118
Local Unions, of which no National Union exists.....	595
Federal Labor Unions.....	202

The membership is larger than at any time in the history of the Federation, being about 730,000.

The basis of representation in a national convention of the American Federation of Labor is one delegate for 4,000 members or less; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, 5 delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates, and so on.

The delegation representing each national or international union affiliated have one vote for each 100 members in the union and upon whom per capita tax has been paid during the year. The average membership throughout the year preceding being used to determine the voting strength of each organization.

In this way all the rights of each union are fully protected without the convention becoming large or unwieldy.

The object of the American Federation of Labor is declared to be :

"The encouragement and formation of local trade and labor unions and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of central trade and labor unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into state, territorial or provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interest of the working classes."

"The establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies."

"An American federation of all national and international trade unions to aid and assist each other, to aid and encourage the sale of union label goods, and to secure national legislation in the interest of the working people and influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favor of organized labor."

"To aid and encourage the labor press of America."

The foregoing sufficiently epitomizes the general object and purpose of the Federation.

The American Federation of Labor is at present the one great organization of toilers upon this continent. It is highly probable that within the next few years every labor organization in America will be affiliated with it. It will undoubtedly broaden to include the economic as well as the industrial field.

## THE COLORADO STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor was organized because, in the opinion of the promoters, the interests of the working classes could be more effectually protected by a state organization, where the wants, wishes and demands of each can be made known to all the others better than in any other way. The labor conditions in each state and the character of legislation desired is, in a measure, different from that demanded in the other states. All the organized workers in a state where close acquaintance is possible, can concentrate their energies for the attainment of a common good much more readily than can a large national organization with headquarters in another part of the country.

To perform a work distinctively its own and not in any way trenching upon national organization, the State Federation of Labor was called into being.

In the spring of 1896 a resolution was passed by the Central Trades and Labor Union of Pueblo reciting the advantage of a state organization of labor and urging the unions of the state to send delegates to a state convention, to be held at Pueblo, May 1, of that year, to form a state federation of labor. Sixty unions responded to this call and sent delegates. The convention was in session for two days and formed the present State Federation of Labor.

Otto F. Thum, of Pueblo, was elected president and L. A. Rogers, of Denver, secretary.

The second convention was held at Victor, May, 1897, and about the same number of members and about the same number of unions was represented as at Pueblo the previous year.

The session lasted for two days and the discussions related very largely to the best way by which the federation could increase its membership and enlarge the sphere of its usefulness.

In May, 1898, the third convention was held at Colorado Springs. The preceding year had witnessed a considerable increase in the number of unions affiliated with the federation, and a larger number of delegates were in attendance than at either of the two preceding conventions. This session lasted for three days. While the usual consideration was given to labor and craft questions, it was evident from the tone of the resolutions adopted and the general tenor of the discussions that very active political action was being contemplated. A plan was formulated that would enable the federation to engage in active politics without forming a political party. Resolutions were adopted requesting the incoming legislature to provide for holding a constitutional convention, also in favor of the enactment of an eight-hour day for smeltermen and underground miners. The convention further pledged itself to use the best endeavor of organized labor to secure laws for weekly pay days, abolition of the use of scrip by company stores, a plumbing inspection act, an anti-child labor law, free text-books for the public schools, the repeal of the anti-boycott law, a more efficient mechanic's lien law, an effective employe's liability law, a law authorizing public work to be done by the day and abolishing the contract system, a law for the licensing of barbers. Several of the measures, notably the one calling for an eight-hour day for smeltermen and miners, were enacted into law at the session of the legislature the following winter. This result was influenced, to a very great extent, by the endorsement which the federation had given to these measures, and by the further fact that a very efficient committee representing the federation was in attendance at the legislative session for the purpose of promoting the passage of these laws.

On June 5, 1899, the fourth annual convention was held in the city of Denver. The convention remained in session



for five days. The attendance was good and much interest was manifested. Resolutions were adopted favoring the enforcement of the eight-hour law and denouncing the outrages perpetrated upon the miners in the Coeur D'Alene country by the military and the civil authorities.

The most important measures endorsed by this convention was the submission to the people by the Thirteenth General Assembly of constitutional amendments which will establish the initiative and referendum and will confer upon the several counties in the state the privilege of exempting personal property from taxation and collecting all taxes from franchises and land values.

The proposition to construct a union co-operative flouring mill in Boulder, Colo., was endorsed, as was also a resolution asking the legislature to prohibit labor upon the part of tradesmen on the Sabbath day when such labor is not absolutely necessary.

The following resolution looking to independent political action was adopted:

Resolved By the Colorado State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we favor the following plan of political action:

First. That upon the adoption by the referendum of this plan the executive board shall call a delegate convention of all the unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, the representation to be the same as to this convention, for the purpose of naming three candidates for each state office, namely:

Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Presidential Electors, etc.

The candidates so named shall be submitted to the unions affiliated for a vote; the executive board shall canvass the vote and announce the result. The person receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the nominee for that office, and together they shall constitute the State Labor Ticket.

Provided, That this plan shall first be submitted to the referendum for approval or rejection.

In December, 1899, the proposition was submitted to a referendum vote of the affiliated unions. February 3, 1900, the returns from the unions being in, the executive board met in the city of Denver, canvassed the result and declared the proposition carried by a very large majority. March 12 as the time, and the city of Pueblo as the place, was agreed upon to hold the referendum convention.

In compliance with the call issued, the convention was duly convened and was in session two days. Three candidates for each office were placed in nomination by the assembled delegates in the usual manner, and the ticket thus made up was submitted to a referendum vote of all affiliated unions in accordance with the resolution adopted at the convention the preceding June.

The fifth annual convention was convened at Cripple Creek upon June 4, 1900, and remained in session six days. The affiliated unions had been largely increased, as had also the membership, during the past year. A large number of delegates was present than at any of the annual conventions since the federation was formed. The interest in the work before the assembly was intense and was sustained throughout the entire session.

The address of the president, David C. Coates, was strong, able, dignified and gave evidence of statesmanship of a very high order. The industrial disputes which had occurred between employers and their workmen in the state during the last year were discussed thoroughly and with an easy familiarity which showed perfect knowledge of the subject in hand. The action taken by the federation during the great smelter strike of the preceding year and the earnestness of its efforts to procure a fair and honorable settlement was briefly touched upon, as was also the efforts of the federation to have the constitutionality of the eight-hour law sustained by the Supreme Court.

The adverse ruling of the court upon the eight-hour law was severely censured, though not in a way that in any sense violated the rules of legitimate criticism.

The economic aspect of the labor question was presented in a clear and forcible manner. The industrial classes were urged to educate themselves and to use their political power to abolish the present industrial system and substitute a co-operative one, and predicting that, while the wage system continues, there will always be poverty and degradation among the producing classes.

A plan of national federation of labor through the thorough organization of the labor in each state into a state federation, and the formation of all these state bodies into a national federation, was presented instead of the present system of national craft organization.

The gross injustice imposed upon workingmen by the system of compulsory insurance, which has become prevalent with many employers, was quite freely considered.

The question of the employment of convict labor in a manner that will compete with the product of free labor was referred to, as was also the proposition looking to the compulsory arbitration of disputes arising between labor and capital.

The report of the secretary, J. K. Robinson, showed the federation to be in excellent condition financially.

The report also made detailed reference to the growth of the federation during the year and to some of the disputes with which it had been connected.

The result of the referendum was announced, and, after a prolonged debate, the proposition to endorse the action of the Pueblo convention and place the ticket nominated in the field was defeated by a vote of seventy-three to sixty-six.

A vast amount of business pertaining to the internal affairs of the federation was transacted.

Leadville was selected as the place of holding the next annual convention, June, 1901.

The present officers are:

President, David C. Coates, of Pueblo.

First vice president, E. J. Campbell, of Cripple Creek.

Second vice president, E. J. Bawden, of Silverton.

Secretary, J. K. Robinson, of Denver.

Treasurer, Joy Pollard, of Altman.

Members of executive board, H. E. Garman, of Denver, and T. C. Anderson, of Colorado Springs.

There were 115 unions affiliated, embracing an aggregate membership of about 15,000.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor is the strongest body of its kind in the country. Similar federations have been formed by the organized labor of other states, but the unions depending each upon its own national organization have not generally affiliated.

The eminent degree of success achieved and the excellent results secured are due, in very large measure, to the energy, zeal, ability and perseverance with which David C. Coates, of Pueblo, now president, has followed up the work of or-

ganization. To him, more than to any single individual, is due the formation of the federation when it was born in 1896. Since then he has given his time and attention very largely to organizing and welding the labor of Colorado into one harmonious whole.

Since the above was written Mr. Coates has resigned the presidency and Harvey E. Garman, of Denver Typographical Union No. 49, has been elected to that office.

## THE CONGRESS OF RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO.

The federation of the railroad unions of Colorado was effected at Pueblo, this state, at a convention of railroad men held upon June 25, 26 and 27, 1900. For many years the several railroad brotherhoods have been working together through a joint executive board, in dealing with the railroad companies, and have come to understand and become acquainted with each other fairly well.

In order to more fully protect the interests of the membership of these unions, the need of closer affiliation with each other was felt.

In March of this year a number of the leading spirits connected with the railroad organizations in the city of Pueblo, issued a call requesting each railroad union in the state to send delegates to this convention for the purpose of forming a central organization.

The organizations of railroad employes in the past have been among the most conservative of societies formed along trades union lines. They have always been strict constructionists of trades unionism pure and simple, and have avoided all semblance of participation in politics, partisan or otherwise. The avowed purpose for which this convention was called was semi-political, and gave evidence of the marked departure of the railroad unions from the policy of other days.

The resolutions adopted and the platform promulgated indicated in an unmistakable manner that the railroad unions have entered the economic field. That by and with the co-operation of other workmen they will invade the legislature, and labor unceasingly for the passage of such legislation as will gradually mold our industrial system to one more nearly in accordance with justice, and which will vastly

improve the condition of all who contribute in some useful way to the stock of happiness and wealth.

The following resolutions adopted are especially strong, and the recommendation made is one that other unions besides the railroad men may adopt with profit. The reference made to the deplorable conditions in Idaho, and the denial of all civil and political rights to the miners of that state, the tyrannical exercise of power upon the part of the civil and military authorities there, as well as the criticism of congress for its action in connection with the Coeur d'Alene troubles in that country, in view of events which had recently occurred, was particularly appropriate and very much in order:

Resolved, That we call upon the president of the United States to abolish martial law in Idaho; to revoke the infamous "permit system" now existent there and to restore to the miners of Shoshone county, Idaho, the personal liberty guaranteed them by the federal constitution.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the president of the United States, the state press and the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of Congress in refusing to publish the testimony given before the Coeur d'Alene investigation committee, believing as we do that the workingmen of the United States are entitled to know the character of the evidence by virtue of which General Merriam was vindicated in imprisoning, for a protracted period, hundreds of our brothers in Idaho who had not been charged with any specific crime and who were denied the right of trial by jury.

Resolved, That we recommend to our brothers throughout the state that they co-operate with other labor organizations wherever possible, in political work.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that we form ourselves into a permanent national organization for the purpose of getting united action from our fellow organizations, with the view of placing legislators in the national congress as well as in the state legislature.

Resolved, That we present the name of Brother T. E. Julian, of Salida, for the favorable consideration of the political parties of Colorado for congressman from the Second district, and we pledge our support to him if nominated for said office.

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of the election of Brother John H. Murphy, of Denver, to the position of attorney general of Colorado, and we pledge him our support if nominated for this office by the political parties of Colorado.

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of the election of Brother M. J. Galligan, of Pueblo, Colorado, for judge of the Supreme Court of Colorado, if he receives the nomination for this office by the political parties of Colorado.

Upon the second day of the convention the following platform of principles was adopted with practical unanimity:

We, the united railway orders of the State of Colorado, in convention assembled at Pueblo, Colo., June 25, 1900, believe the time has come for concertive political action among all railway employes, as well as all organized and unorganized workingmen everywhere, to unite their forces and combine their strength for the advancement of labor.

We believe that workingmen will never secure justice until they unite and demand it for themselves, and emphasize that demand with their ballots.

We extend our sympathies to organized labor everywhere in its struggle for justice, and denounce the action of the congressional committee for suppressing the facts of the Wardner outrage.

We favor an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Colorado providing that a day's labor shall not exceed eight hours for all those who work in underground mines, smelters and ore reduction works, and in all other places where the work and sanitary conditions are unusually dangerous and severe to the health of the workmen.

We demand an employers' liability bill.

We believe that representative government is a failure, and we favor direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate.

We affirm that corporations are born of economic conditions; that they owe their existence to society; that the state which gives them life and nurtures their growth has the original and inalienable right to exercise control over them in the interests of all the people; that whenever a corporation arrogates to itself the right to conduct its business in such manner as shall work a hardship and injustice to its employes or a community, by refusing to arbitrate, it is the right and duty of a government, by its regularly constituted authorities, to exercise control of such corporations and compel its officers to submit all disputes between its officials and its employes to arbitration. To this end we demand the following:

1. A constitutional amendment making arbitration compulsory.
2. A corporation or individual who refuses to arbitrate shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
3. Liability of an individual or a corporation for all damages to life, limb or property which may result from a strike which they have caused by refusing to arbitrate.

We favor the election of the President and United States Senators by direct popular vote of the people.

We regard government by injunction as a usurpation of constitutional rights and pledge ourselves to oppose the election of all judges who have so abused their authority.

The men who follow some one of the several branches of railroad labor are usually men of intelligence, reliability and worth. Their occupation almost necessarily makes them so.

In order to hold their positions they must be trustworthy and capable. To no class of workmen is confided the care and protection of interests so important to themselves, to their employers and to the general public. It is no spirit of flattery which induces this statement, but a recognition of a fact generally known and understood.

This platform adopted ought not to be passed lightly by. It is worthy of study. It is terse, direct and to the point. Every sentence is significant. Every plank enunciates a great economic truth. It represents the matured thought, the careful reflection, the distilled wisdom of the organizations who gave expression to it.

When the constitutional amendment referred to concerning the eight-hour day comes, it will undoubtedly embrace a larger number of occupations than did the eight-hour law which was nullified by the Supreme Court of this state.

The platform is particularly happy in its advocacy of the compulsory arbitration of disputes between labor and capital. The facts set forth and leading up to the demands made upon this subject are unanswerable.

It is a well-known fact that all of the industries of the country depend for their profitable operation upon uninterrupted traffic and unfettered commerce. The continuous exchange of products, the rapid transportation of persons and goods and intelligence have become so essential a function of the social organism that their interruption for only a short time causes great loss and serious inconvenience, and their suspension for a long period would result in incalculable loss affecting the whole state and country. Corporations are creations of law. They have usually received valuable franchises, in return for which they have to perform certain service necessary to the public. If the employes are dissatisfied with the pay that they are receiving and will not work until the question is adjusted, the corporation can not avoid the responsibility which it owes to the public, as well as to the workmen, by refusing to arbitrate the disputed question.

No class of workmen understand the disastrous effects of strikes better than men connected with the train service upon railroads. They have conducted some of the most bitterly and stubbornly contested strikes in the industrial history of this country.

Ought not a difference of this kind, as the platform in-

dicates, be adjudicated in a court established for this purpose?

Corporations are organized for the purpose of making profit and not for philanthropy. Likewise wage workers are working not for fun, but for the purpose of making a living. The workmen, who are usually poor, ought not to be held to greater duties to the public than the corporation, which is usually rich. A reduction of profits means to the capitalist smaller dividends, a reduction of wages may mean to the workman want and distress.

The opinions of railroad men engaged in the train service, by reason of their long experience and familiarity with the subject, are certainly entitled to very weighty consideration.

About seventy delegates were in attendance at the convention.

T. E. Julian, of Salida, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was permanent chairman, and E. J. Taubman, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Pueblo, permanent secretary of the convention.

The officers of the organization were made to consist of a president, six vice-presidents, one from each organization, a financial and a corresponding secretary.

These officers were made the executive committee.

The executive committee was empowered by resolution to draft a constitution and by-laws, to adopt such method of organization as would best serve the purpose for which the federation was formed, to publish a manifesto setting forth the purposes of the congress, and to correspond with railway unions in other states with a view of perfecting a national organization of all railroad unions along the lines of this congress.

The following officers were elected:

President—W. J. Martin.....Colorado City  
Financial Secretary—E. J. Taubman.128 East Fourth St., Pueblo  
Corresponding Secretary—Avery C. Moore.....Denver  
502 Kittredge Block.

Vice Presidents:

George E. Wright, O. R. C.....Denver  
W. L. Dick, S. U. N. A.....Colorado City  
L. A. Parkhurst, O. R. T.....Pueblo  
J. W. Rice, B. L. E.....Denver  
J. A. Roderick, B. L. F.....Pueblo  
Chas. Tolman, B. R. T.....Pueblo



After a useful and harmonious three-day session, the Congress of Railroad Organizations of Colorado adjourned subject to the call of the executive committee.

### THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Previous to May 15, 1893, the miners of the West were practically unorganized. There were a few unions organized in the different states and these were confined to the larger mining camps and no attempt had been made to affiliate them into one central body. In fact, there was scarcely a communication passed between them during the year and not until the Mine Owners' Industrial Protective Association was organized in Helena, Mont., and afterwards decided to reduce wages throughout the mining regions of the West, did miners awake to their own interest, and this association, when it attempted to reduce miners' wages in the Coeur D'Alenes, and had a federal judge appointed that was satisfactory to them, who issued almost the first injunction that was issued against organized labor, then the miners realized that it was necessary for them to organize before their standard of living was reduced to an equality with their fellow craftsmen in the East.

On May 15, 1893, representatives from fifteen unions met in Butte, Mont., and then organized the Western Federation of Miners. The organization struggled along through the panic of 1893 and up until 1896, and during this period its existence was very doubtful because the slump in silver occurred and every corporation in the mining states of the West opposed it at all times.

Its second convention was held in Salt Lake in the month of May, 1894. Its third and fourth conventions were held in Denver in the months of May, 1895 and 1896. Its fifth, sixth and seventh conventions were held in Salt Lake in May, 1897, 1898 and 1899, and its eighth convention was held in Denver, May, 1900, where 125 unions were represented, which shows an increase in seven years of 100 unions and an increase in membership to 30,000.

Colorado, Montana and Idaho are the most thoroughly organized states in the West. The other states where mining is carried on are not so thoroughly organized, because the mining industry is not so extensive as it is in the above mentioned states.

Since the federation was organized, it has never declared a strike in any of the mining towns, but has always opposed a reduction of wages and an increase of hours and any other encroachments upon the rights of its members, and in doing so has been successful in every struggle.

It is the policy of the federation to avoid strikes as much as possible, and devote much time and money towards education, and it also advises its members to take political action in all matters, believing that it is to the best interests of all labor organizations to understand political and economic questions, and thus become a factor in the affairs of county, state and national government.

The great strike of the miners in the Leadville district, in 1896, was not ordered by the Western Federation, but by the local union. It was, however, supported by the parent organization.

Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, is a man of high personal character and perfect integrity. He commands not only the confidence of the miners of the Rocky mountain country, but the respect and esteem of all who appreciate his sterling manhood, his ability, his exemplary life and the conscientious devotion which he has ever given to the interests of labor.

### THE WESTERN LABOR UNION.

The Western Labor Union was organized at Sale Lake City, Utah, May, 1898. As the name implies, it is a central organization, composed of the labor unions of the western country. It aims to include all the labor organizations in the Rocky mountain region in its membership.

For a number of years prior to the formation of the Western Labor Union there had been loud murmurs of dissatisfaction with the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, who, it was claimed, having headquarters in the East, were constantly collecting per capita tax from western labor organizations, and never expending anything to build up and organize western unions. Then, too, it was and is believed by many western unionists that a central organization here in the West could protect the interests of those affiliated better than is possible in an organization with headquarters and the great mass of its membership in the East.

Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, acting upon the advice and with the full consent of the executive board of that body, issued a call for a conference of all western labor organizations, including the Knights of Labor, to meet at Salt Lake City just before the regular annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners. This conference was attended by more than 200 delegates, embracing a territory from the Black Hills to San Francisco, and from Lethbridge, Canada, in the North, to Galveston, Texas, in the South. The sessions lasted for three days and resulted in the formation of the Western Labor Union.

Among the delegates were many of the best intellects and the ablest labor leaders in the West. The discussions were marked with dignity, character and profound thought. The labor movement in the West received an impetus at the Salt Lake conference, the good effect of which is felt to this day.

The *Pueblo Courier* was selected as the official organ.

The Western Federation of Miners was the first organization to affiliate as a body. Every Knights of Labor assembly in the northern country received a charter from and identified itself with the Western Labor Union. It bears the same relations to local unions as the American Federation of Labor or the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

The second convention of the Western Labor Union was held in Salt Lake City, May, 1899. The feeling of indignation prevailing wherever the people were acquainted with the facts, against the state and federal authorities in Idaho, for the brutal treatment accorded to the miners in the Coeur d'Alene country, formed the chief subject for discussion, aside from the routine business. But few instances are recorded in American history where tyrannical and repressive authority has been so viciously exercised to crush out every vestige of organization, as was seen in the Coeur d'Alene country. No cases can be cited where the commonest rights of the workers were more shamelessly outraged, and but few parallels can be found.

As the sense of the convention upon this subject, the following is taken from the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this convention that the Governor of Idaho has so forgotten his oath of office and his honor as a man as to turn the executive branch of the government of the state over to the owners of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, who, through their

attorneys and a pliant general of the regular army, has established conditions in the Coeur d'Alene mining district far worse than ever existed in Russian Siberia or on Cuban soil during the Spanish reign of terror; and,

Whereas, It is a fact that American liberty and the Constitution of our country has been supplanted by a military despotism in its worst form, wherein the owners of other mines in the Coeur d'Alene district are denied the right of employing any man unless he first makes affidavit that he is a non-union miner; and,

Whereas, Many other citizens, including prominent business men of the district, who are guilty of no crime other than that they have expressed their sympathy with the miners in their righteous struggle for the very existence of their organization, have also been thrown into a corral like so many cattle for the slaughter, and have been denied the right of counsel and the actual necessities of life; and,

Whereas, The Western Labor Union believes this state of affairs to be a menace, a strike at the very institution of American liberty, that priceless jewel gained by our forefathers after so much suffering, privation and shedding of so much blood on the field of battle that we might be free; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Western Labor Union, in convention assembled, That we condemn every public official responsible for the abrogation of civil law in Idaho, from President McKinley, through his Secretary of War, down to Governor Steunenberg and Coroner France; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention calls upon the organized labor of the American continent to enter its mighty protest and condemnation of such unwarranted tyranny and the effort now being made to reduce the standard of labor to the level of serfdom.

The third annual convention of the Western Labor Union was held in Denver, and was in session from the 14th to the 21st of May, 1900. The organization had increased in membership and in the number of affiliated unions during the past two years in a very encouraging way. Action was taken to still further consolidate all unions into one body. The trouble at Wardner, Hazelton and other places came in for consideration. The fate of the eight-hour law at the hands of the Supreme Court of Colorado was gone into quite fully, appropriate resolutions being adopted.

Daniel McDonald, of Butte City, Mont., has been president of the Western Labor Union from its formation, and has worked faithfully and well for its advancement.

## THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The first assembly of this order was organized and christened in Philadelphia, in December, 1869. Until 1878

it worked with the utmost secrecy, although during these years the organization of assemblies was pushed with zeal and energy.

The first session of the general assembly was held at Reading, Pa., January, 1878. The membership at this time was about 16,000. U. S. Stephens, the founder of the order, was elected first General Master Workman; Ralph Beaumont, the shoemaker, General Worthy Foreman, and Chas. H. Leitchman, of Marblehead, Mass., General Secretary-Treasurer.

The declaration of principles adopted at this convention represents to this day the demands, hopes and aspirations of the wealth-producing and the industrial classes of America. Although formulated more than twenty years ago, later day students have been able to suggest but few improvements in them, and such changes consist chiefly in applying the same fundamental truths to new conditions.

In September, 1882, the fifth session of the general assembly was held in New York city. Up to this time, 1,300 assemblies had been organized, the membership had increased to 95,000, and the order had extended to twenty-three states. For several years afterward the growth of the order was very rapid. The largest membership was attained in 1887, when, according to the reports presented to the general assembly at Minneapolis, Minn., in November of that year, there were 870,000 Knights of Labor in good standing.

The organization of assemblies in 1886 became so rapid that General Master Workman Powderly issued an order forbidding the founding of new assemblies for a period of sixty-days.

It is estimated by competent authority that not less than three millions of men and women have taken the obligation and been covered with the shield of knighthood.

While the Knights of Labor have engaged in many strikes, a number of them having assumed very large proportions, the order from the first has been inflexibly opposed to strikes, and only resorted to them when all other methods had been exhausted.

The arbitration of differences between labor and capital has ever been a principle of knighthood.

The Knights of Labor have always fully recognized the industrial side of the labor question and the necessity of

keeping up the fight for good wages and an eight-hour day. At the same time they saw very clearly what many of the trades unionists of the old school did not, namely, that every industrial question is at bottom an economic one, and therefore would not down until fully satisfied by adequate state and national legislation.

With a full realization of the truth that emancipation from wage servitude can only come through intelligent and well directed political action, the order has always encouraged in its assembly halls the discussion of economic questions pertaining to the science of government, in order that the voter might be able to exercise the elective franchise wisely and well.

The influence of the educational training received in the ten thousand Knights of Labor assemblies that have come and gone during the last thirty years is felt to-day in every fiber and artery of our national life.

Nearly all the leading spirits in the reform movement in this country received their first inspiration, took their first lessons in progressive thought, in the lodge rooms of the Knights of Labor.

The following are the recognized principles of knighthood:

I. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

II. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create; sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreations and pleasures of association; in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.

In order to secure these results, we demand at the hands of the law-making power of municipalities, states and nations:

III. The establishment of direct legislation, the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and proportional representation.

IV. The establishment of bureaus of labor statistics and their operation in such manner as to impart a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial conditions of the laboring masses, and the establishment of free state labor bureaus.

V. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use should be the only title to the possession of land. The taxes upon land should be levied upon its full value for use, exclusive of improvements, and should be sufficient to take for the community all unearned increment.

VI. That the buying and selling of options, the gambling in farm produce or other necessities of life be made a felony by law, with adequate punishment for such offense.

VII. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capitalists and laborers, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

VIII. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

IX. The recognition, by incorporation, of orders and other associations organized by the workers to improve their condition and to protect their rights.

X. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employees weekly, in lawful money, for the labor of the preceding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the extent of their full wages.

XI. The abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal works.

XII. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

XIII. The prohibition by law of the employment of children under fifteen years of age; the compulsory attendance at school for at least ten months in the year of all children between the ages of seven and fifteen years; and the furnishing at the expense of the state of free text books.

XIV. That a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances be levied.

XV. To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor.

XVI. The establishment of a national monetary system in which a circulating medium in necessary quantity shall issue directly to the people without the intervention of banks; that all the national issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the government shall not guarantee or recognize any private banks or create any banking corporations.

XVII. That interest-bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes shall never be issued by the government; but that, when need arises, the emergency shall be met by issue of legal-tender, non-interest-bearing money. And that gold and silver, when thus issued, shall be by free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any other nation.

XVIII. That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

XIX. That, in connection with the postoffice, the government shall provide facilities for deposits of savings of the people in small sums. And that all banks, other than postal savings banks, receiving deposits, shall be required to give good and approved bonds as security in twice the sum of all deposits received.

XX. That the government shall obtain possession, under the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones and railroads; and that

hereafter no charter or license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers or freight.

And while making the foregoing demand upon state and national governments, we will endeavor to associate our own labors:

XXI. To establish co-operative institutions such as will tend to supersede the wage system by the introduction of the co-operative industrial system.

XXII. To secure for both sexes equal rights.

XXIII. To gain some of the benefits of labor-saving machinery by a gradual reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day.

XXIV. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

"When bad men combine the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpittied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

For many years the order exercised a powerful influence in securing desired legislation. It also maintained a strong legislative committee at Washington. Its members were elected to state legislatures by the score and several were elected to congress.

The chief officers became imbued with a spirit of envy, bitterness and jealousy toward each other. Rings and cliques sprang up in the general assembly. Charges and counter charges of the most serious nature were made by the chief officers against each other. The rank and file became disgusted with the continual quarreling between the chief officers and the litigation growing out of it, and assemblies were allowed to lapse by the thousand. The decline of a once grand and splendid organization is the result.

### DISTRICT UNION OF COAL MINERS.

October 29, 1900, delegates from unions of coal miners located in Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah, met in convention at Pueblo, Colo., and organized District Union No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America. The convention was in session for three days and a thorough affiliation of organized unions was effected. A line of policy looking to the perfect organization of the coal miners in the states and territory mentioned was formulated. It was agreed that organizers should at once be sent out, a union of mine workers should be organized in each coal camp and every coal



miner in the district should be brought within the fold of organization.

In the rapid formation of craftsmen into unions which has taken place in Colorado within the last two years, the coal miners have lagged behind. They had but little organization in the northern, western and central part of the state, while in the southern district there was not even the semblance of unionism among them. Up to quite recently there was not a single union in the state affiliated with the United Mine Workers.

Early last summer it was the intention of President Mitchell and the executive board of the United Mine Workers to send organizers into the Colorado coal fields and effect a thorough organization. The vast amount of work in the East and the unsettled conditions there, culminating in the great strike in the anthracite regions, made the postponement of this work necessary. Late in the season the work of organizing the coal miners of Colorado was commenced, an organizer being put in the field for that purpose. The effort thus far has been attended with a fair degree of success. This work will be supported in every way possible by all the unions in the state and will undoubtedly continue until the territory embraced in District No. 15 is as thoroughly organized as is any other coal producing section of the country.

As the new organization has met with much determined opposition upon the part of many operators, its officers do not desire that the names of secretaries or the location of local unions be published at the present time. They are therefore omitted and do not appear in the table.

John L. Gehr, of Rockvale, is president, and George E. Stock, of Chandler, Colo., is secretary-treasurer of the new District Union.

Below will be found some of the objects for which the United Mine Workers stand:

"First—To secure an earning fully compatible with the dangers of our calling and the labor performed.

"Second—To establish as speedily as possible, and forever, our right to receive pay, for labor performed, in lawful money, and to rid ourselves of the iniquitous system of spending our money wherever our employers see fit to designate.

"Third—To secure the introduction of any and all well defined and established appliances for the preservation of life, health and limbs of all mine employes.

"Fourth—To reduce to the lowest possible minimum the awful catastrophes which have been sweeping our fellow craftsmen to untimely graves by the thousands; by securing legislation looking to the most perfect system of ventilation, drainage, etc.

"Fifth—To enforce existing laws; and where none exist, enact and enforce them; calling for plentiful supply of suitable timber for supporting the roof, pillars, etc., and to have all working places rendered as free from water and impure air and poisonous gases as possible.

"Sixth—To uncompromisingly demand that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and that no more than eight hours shall be worked in any one day by any mine-worker. The very nature of our employment, shut out from the sunlight and pure air, working by the aid of artificial light (in no instance to exceed one candle power), would in itself strongly indicate that, of all men, a coal miner has the most righteous claim to an eight-hour day.

"Seventh—To provide for the education of our children by lawfully prohibiting their employment until they have attained a reasonably satisfactory education, and in every case until they have attained fourteen years of age.

"Eighth—To abrogate all laws which enable coal operators to cheat the miners, and to substitute laws which enable the miner, under the protection and majesty of the state, to have his coal properly weighed or measured, as the case may be.

"Ninth—To secure, by legislation, weekly payments in lawful money.

"Tenth—To render it impossible, by legislative enactment in every state (as is now the case in the State of Ohio), for coal operators or corporations to employ Pinkerton detectives or guards, or other forces (except the ordinary forces of the state) to take armed possession of the mines in case of strike or lockouts.

"Eleventh—To use all honorable means to maintain peace between ourselves and employers; adjusting all differences, so far as possible, by arbitration and conciliation, that strikes may become unnecessary."

## CONVICT LABOR.

### THE COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY.

The hurtful, injurious effect upon nominally free labor by allowing the product of convict labor to be sold in the open market in competition with it has been quite clearly recognized by the workingman of average intelligence. More especially have the members of organized labor been keenly sensible of the injury imposed upon so-called free labor by working convicts in direct competition with them.

Particularly does this become apparent to the craftsman when he finds himself thrown out of employment and into enforced idleness by reason of the fact that the convict product supplies a given market upon which he was dependent to secure employment. The bricklayers, stonecutters, stonemasons and brick manufacturers of Fremont county have, upon different occasions, been brought face to face with convict labor in a manner that threatened their interests very seriously. Nor is the average workman unmindful of the truth that if labor outside of prison walls was really and truly free, the number of convicts inside of such institutions would be very few and the manner of their employment inside of state reformatory and penal institutions would be one of little importance. At present, however, the working classes fully realize that any labor done by convicts deprives them of the privilege of performing such labor themselves. As there does not seem to be work enough to go around, if the product of convict labor can but be kept out of the market, it thus lessens competition to that extent and makes a little more labor to be divided among the workers who are competing with each other for the privilege of earning a living.

Frequent investigations upon the subject of convict labor have been made by boards and commissions appointed for that purpose by many of the states and by the general government since 1870. The reports published as the result of these investigations have been voluminous and exhaustive,

but have evidently never been entirely satisfactory even to the persons making them.

As far back as 1837, and again in 1840, a petition, numerously signed, was presented to the legislature of New York praying that all labor in prisons be abolished. The petition also set forth at length the ruinous effect of convict labor upon free labor. The report of the committee appointed to investigate substantially sustained the contention of the petitioners as to the oppressive and hurtful effect upon free labor of allowing the product of convict labor to be sold in competition with it. The same argument heard sixty years later was advanced in support of the practice, namely, that it was necessary in the interest of the taxpayer.

With the ever increasing monopolization of natural opportunities, and the ever increasing inability of the wage worker to become his own employer, the necessity of finding an employer to whom he can sell his labor increases, and he becomes more and more interested in reducing the number of competitors in the labor market, and consequently an ever increasing hostility to convict labor, to the immigration of foreigners, to the introduction of labor-saving methods, to anything and everything in fact that takes work away from him.

The best and clearest thinkers in the labor movement during all these years have wrestled with this knotty question of convict labor and been utterly unable to arrive at any solution that was satisfying aside from the abolition of private ownership in land, the collective ownership of land values, the opening up of natural opportunities that will enable labor to be really free, thus emptying every penitentiary in the land.

Most of the Southern states have adopted the policy of farming out their convicts to contractors for a small consideration, and allowing them to be worked in direct competition with free labor. Tennessee has for years worked her convicts in the coal mines of that state. This practice upon the part of the authorities is mainly responsible for the riots and other acts of lawlessness that have been so frequent throughout the coal mining districts in Tennessee of late years. Georgia, and more especially Florida, have contracted the labor of their convicts to the operators of the phosphate mines for many years. There they are worked under conditions of brutality and degradation that would put to shame

the most oppressive tyranny to which Siberian exiles were ever subjected. With insufficient food, clothing and shelter, and no attention whatever to sanitary conditions, a five-year sentence is almost equivalent to the death penalty. The convict sent to the phosphate mines leaves hope behind. Considerable profit accrues to the state, but it is at the expense of its citizenship and lowers its standard. The crimes perpetrated by the authorities of these states against their convicts directly, and against their honest laborers indirectly, are a disgrace to our common country.

There is in the public mind a realization of the truth that under the present social system it is quite impossible to employ convicts in any manner that will not to some extent hurtfully affect free labor. If they did not manufacture the clothing which they wear, and produce the food which they consume, the state would be compelled to go into the open market and purchase these things.

Convicts are certainly inevitable products of our present social system. If they are moral degenerates, which they frequently are, and their presence a menace to society, society can not avoid the responsibility, for it has been their enemy and has made them what they are. All crime, all wrong doing is the result of disease. Disease, either hereditary or acquired, or both. Disease can not be cured by flogging or hanging, but by environment, influence and by educating thought and action away from erroneous and into correct channels. Criminals are simply what social conditions have made them. The state must accept the responsibility of their presence. That it is adding insult to injury to employ convicts in a way that will ever so slightly be detrimental to free labor is self-evident. That to employ them in a way that will entirely remove them from the realm of competition with outside labor, if it were possible to do so, would but slightly inure to the advantage of honest workmen is also self-evident. The only real solution of the problem of convict labor will come through a reorganization of our social system in a way that will render wage slavery outside and convict labor inside of prison walls alike impossible.

Any attempt to settle the question of convict labor and at the same time maintain the existing order, must result in failure in the future, as it always has in the past. No question is ever settled until it is settled right, nor will this one be.

The sentiment among the workers of Colorado as expressed in making reply to the several questions relating to the subject of convict labor, and included in the schedule referred to elsewhere, is one of almost unanimous opposition to the employment of such labor in any competitive way.

That the labor of convicts should be utilized in the construction and improvement of state roads, in the development of mines upon state lands, and in producing as much of the food that they consume as possible, in manufacturing their own clothing and other articles of necessity used inside the prison walls, or in other state institutions, represents in brief the general opinion as to the way that this labor can be best employed to the least injury of free labor.

The law fixing an indeterminate sentence for convicts, enacted by the Twelfth General Assembly and becoming operative August, 1899, marks a very distinct advance in public thought touching upon the proper treatment of convicts. Its enactment demonstrates a realization of the truth that reformation and cure and not vindictive revenge is the object sought to be attained by the compulsory detention of law breakers in penal institutions. Many of the prisoners doing time at Canon City are young men, scarcely more than boys, and can not be hardened in crime. Others are serving sentences for crimes committed under conditions that do not involve great moral turpitude. A short period of time spent at the state prison may, and frequently does, cause an awakening to the fact that they are drifting down the steep declivity that levels to ruin. The presence of hardened criminals will be a warning to be shunned before it becomes an example to be patterned after. Some inmates of the state prison can, with safety, soon be returned to society and ever afterward make valuable and useful citizens. The indeterminate sentence or parole system of releasing convicts has been tried with good results in other states and will undoubtedly prove satisfactory in Colorado.

Since the penitentiary was first opened to receive prisoners, June 13, 1871, up to February 24, 1900, 4,902 convicts have been imprisoned there. This includes both federal and state control. The entire expense of supporting the penitentiary from 1876 to 1900, inclusive, according to statements contained in the biennial reports issued by the respective wardens, is \$2,296,899.74. The figures for the present ad-

ministration are estimated, as the report has not been issued at the present writing. The earnings of the prison during the same period, and compiled in the same manner, are \$516,-333.90.

From 1876 to 1898, inclusive, convicts to the number of fifty-three escaped, 153 attempts to escape were made, and five were killed while attempting to escape. The biennial periods 1877-78 and 1889-90 are the only ones in which no escapes are recorded. During this period of twenty-five years 3,013 prisoners were discharged, 402 were pardoned, forty-six were transferred to the insane asylum, and sixty-one deaths are recorded. During this period seventy-four women were imprisoned at the penitentiary. In point of representation, Arapahoe County, by reason of its large population, is far in the lead, having contributed 1,597 persons to the prison management, almost one-third of the entire prison population. Pueblo and El Paso Counties come forward with 488 and 483, respectively, while Lake is fourth, having furnished 285 guests to be boarded at state expense in Canon City.

An analysis of the crimes committed and for which prisoners have served sentences from the time that the first one was placed behind the bars, will fully substantiate the statement that poverty, the fear of poverty, the moral depravity induced by poverty, is the primary cause of the crime of dishonesty which converts so many citizens into convicts. One thousand three hundred and seventy-nine convicts were sentenced to servitude for larceny, 758 for burglary, and 329 for burglary and larceny. Three hundred and eighteen convictions were secured for forgery, 269 for grand larceny, 272 for robbery, ninety-four for false pretenses, ninety-nine for larceny as bailee from person and of live stock, sixty-one for forgery and uttering forgery, forty-nine for embezzlement, sixty-three for assault to rob, and many others for crimes prompted by a dishonest attempt to get money.

Murder, a crime which is not usually caused by the money motive, has 353 convictions charged up to it.

## OCCUPATIONS OF CONVICTS CLASSIFIED.

OCCUPATIONS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED AT THE COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY FROM DECEMBER 1, 1891, UNTIL NOVEMBER 30, 1898, INCLUSIVE. ONLY THOSE ARE ENUMERATED WHO GAVE VOCATIONS OR TRADES.

OCCUPATION	Number	OCCUPATION	Number
Actors.....	5	Chemists.....	4
Actresses.....	2	Cabinet Makers.....	5
Advertising Agents.....	2	Coopers.....	7
Artists.....	3	Collar Makers.....	2
Assayers.....	4	Confectioners.....	3
Agents.....	2	Conductor, R. R.....	1
Attorneys.....	4	Coachmen.....	2
Bankers.....	3	Carpet Layer.....	1
Bakers.....	22	Druggists.....	8
Barbers.....	58	Diver.....	1
Bartenders.....	17	Dishwashers.....	2
Brakemen.....	5	Dressmakers.....	2
Boilermakers.....	8	Dining-room Girls.....	2
Bookbinder.....	1	Electricians.....	7
Bricklayers.....	14	Engineers.....	51
Brick Moulders.....	8	Editors.....	2
Brickmakers.....	2	Engineers.....	2
Bookkeepers.....	65	Expressmen.....	3
Blacksmiths.....	43	Farmers.....	153
Butchers.....	32	Firemen.....	15
Brushmakers.....	2	Florists.....	2
Broommakers.....	3	Gardners.....	11
Boxmakers.....	2	Glassblowers.....	5
Blacksmith Helpers.....	4	Gas and Steam-fitters.....	2
Cowboys.....	45	Glaziers.....	2
Carpenters.....	54	Gamblers.....	3
Civil Engineers.....	6	Gymnasium Instructor.....	1
Clerks.....	49	Glovmakers.....	2
Cooks.....	119	Grocer.....	1
Commercial Travelers.....	2	Granite Polisher.....	1
Coal Miners.....	9	Harnessmakers.....	6
Cigarmakers.....	11	Hairworker.....	1
Contractors.....	4	Horsemen.....	22



## OCCUPATIONS OF CONVICTS CLASSIFIED—Continued.

OCCUPATION	Number	OCCUPATION	Number
Housekeepers .....	15	Photographers .....	7
Hotel Men .....	7	Physicians .....	8
Hotel Boys .....	5	Paper Maker .....	1
Hatters .....	15	Planing-Mill Men .....	3
Hod Carriers .....	4	Piano Makers .....	2
Horse Trainer .....	1	Polisher .....	1
House Maids .....	2	Nurses .....	7
Hotel Clerks .....	1	News Agents .....	4
Horseshoers .....	2	Nail Maker .....	1
Iron Moulders .....	10	Newsboys .....	2
Insurance Agent .....	1	Restaurant Man .....	1
Janitors .....	4	Ranchmen .....	29
Junkmen .....	3	Railroad Men .....	26
Laborers .....	467	Real Estate Agents .....	3
Laundrymen .....	5	Railroad Clerks .....	4
Liverymen .....	7	Stockmen .....	2
Lithographers .....	2	Salesmen .....	11
Locksmiths .....	2	Switchmen .....	15
Locomotive Engineers .....	4	Stonecutters .....	18
Lathers .....	5	Soldiers .....	2
Masons .....	5	Steward .....	1
Machinists .....	14	Stenographers .....	4
Miners .....	139	Saloon Keepers .....	5
Meat Cutters .....	3	Solicitors .....	3
Millers .....	2	Servants .....	3
Minister .....	1	Sailors .....	3
Musicians .....	4	Students .....	2
Merchants .....	4	Steelworkers .....	2
Millman .....	1	Shoemakers .....	29
Painters .....	54	Smeltermen .....	2
Peddlers .....	4	Steamfitters .....	
Plasterers .....	10	Sheepherders .....	3
Printers .....	16	Storekeepers .....	2
Plumbers .....	15	Teamsters .....	74
Pressmen .....	3	Tailors .....	29
Porters .....	9	Telegraph Operators .....	16

## OCCUPATIONS OF CONVICTS CLASSIFIED—Concluded.

OCCUPATION	Number	OCCUPATION	Number
Typewriters.....	2	Upholsterers.....	5
Tailoresses.....	2	Waiters.....	96
Tinners.....	6	Wagon Makers.....	2
Teachers.....	2	Waitresses.....	2
Tobacconist.....	1	Wood Engravers.....	2
Theatrical Managers.....	3	Watchmakers.....	4
Telegraph Lineman.....	2	Window Decorators.....	2
Tadners.....	2	Total.....	2,249

## LIST OF CRIMES.

LIST OF CRIMES CLASSIFIED AND NUMBER OF CONVICTS THAT WERE IMPRISONED THEREFOR FROM THE TIME THE PENITENTIARY AT CANON CITY WAS OPENED, JUNE 13, 1871, UNTIL FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

CRIME	Number	CRIME	Number
Assault.....	10	False imprisonment and larceny....	1
Assault to rob.....	63	Felonious assault.....	2
Assault to commit larceny.....	4	False pretenses.....	94
Abortion.....	2	Forgery and false pretenses.....	5
Attempt to commit abortion.....	4	False pretenses and assault.....	2
Against nature.....	8	Forgery and uttering forgery.....	61
Assault and mayhem.....	1	Forgery.....	318
Arson.....	15	Feloniously branding stock.....	1
Attempting rape.....	54	Grand larceny.....	269
Assault to murder.....	171	Having burglar's tools.....	9
Abduction.....	1	High misdemeanor.....	2
Assault to kill.....	22	Killing and stealing cattle.....	11
Burglary, larceny and assault.....	2	Kidnapping.....	4
Bigamy.....	18	Involuntary murder.....	2
Bigamy and larceny.....	4	Incest.....	9
Bigamy and perjury.....	2	Illegal voting.....	3
Burglary and assault to kill.....	2	Larceny and assault to kill.....	2
Buggery.....	1	Larceny and felonious assault.....	5
Burglary and forgery.....	1	Libel.....	2
Burglary and larceny.....	329	Larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	30
Burglary.....	758	Larceny, burglary and receiving stolen goods.....	5
Burglary and having burglar's tools..	5	Larceny.....	1,379
Burglary and robbery.....	10	Larceny and forgery.....	5
Conspiracy to murder.....	2	Larceny as bailee.....	34
Confidence game.....	8	Larceny from person.....	38
Confidence game and larceny.....	2	Larceny of live stock.....	27
Cheat.....	5	Murder.....	363
Counterfeiting.....	14	Manslaughter.....	40
Conspiracy.....	21	Misusing postoffice.....	2
Embezzlement and forgery.....	1	Malicious mischief.....	15
Embezzlement.....	49	Maliciously killing horse.....	1
Embezzlement from mails.....	4	Miscellaneous.....	98
Embezzlement and larceny.....	5	Mayhem.....	8

## LIST OF CRIMES—Concluded.

CRIME	Number	CRIME	Number
Misusing mails.....	3	Stealing and killing cattle.....	2
Obstructing railroad track.....	5	Salting ore.....	1
Perjury.....	14	Sodomy.....	7
Passing forged checks.....	2	Seduction.....	3
Passing forgery.....	2	Uttering forgery.....	9
Robbery and assault to kill.....	5	Voluntary murder.....	2
Robbery.....	272	Vagrancy.....	2
Resisting an officer.....	2	Voluntary manslaughter.....	19
Rape.....	60	Total.....	4,902
Receiving stolen goods.....	61		
Robbery and assault to rob.....	6		

## LABOR ASSIGNMENT OF CONVICTS AT PENITENTIARY.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CONVICTS WERE EMPLOYED DURING THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION. IT IS NOT REPRESENTED AS BEING ABSOLUTELY CORRECT, BUT IS APPROXIMATED.

ASSIGNMENT	Number	ASSIGNMENT	Number
State garden .....	1	Stables .....	26
Sandstone quarry .....	34	Ranches .....	28
Limestone quarry .....	20	South gate .....	2
Carpenter shop .....	8	West gate .....	3
Upper lime kilns .....	33	Store room .....	3
Stone shed .....	19	Dispensary .....	3
Blacksmith shop .....	15	Chapel .....	1
State road .....	20	Library .....	2
Tailor shop .....	22	Warden's office .....	3
Tobacco shop .....	5	Sidewalk .....	1
Shoe shop .....	4	Deputy's office .....	2
Paint shop .....	7	Deputy warden, laundry .....	1
Harness shop .....	1	Photo gallery .....	2
Wash house .....	29	Pump house .....	1
Soap house .....	2	Barber shop .....	3
Boiler house .....	15	Yard .....	15
Dynamo .....	7	Warden's house .....	3
Cell house No. 1 .....	10	Hog pen .....	2
Cell house No. 2 .....	12	Cow pen .....	2
Cell house No. 3 .....	5	Night cook .....	2
Guards' kitchen .....	9	Hose house .....	2
Convicts' dining room .....	15	Marble room .....	2
Convicts' kitchen .....	10	Road men .....	9
Vegetable room .....	8	Hot beds .....	1
Extra gangs .....	35	Coal men .....	6
Bakery .....	13	Root house .....	1
Bakery kitchen .....	2	Night men .....	5
Guards' laundry .....	3	Total number of men at work .....	495
Sick .....	10		
Crazy .....			
Lying-in .....	7		
Female prisoners .....	7		

## STATE PENITENTIARY.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES, EARNINGS, COST OF MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS, ETC., AS COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS  
FROM 1876 TO 1900.

TERM	WARDEN	Total Expenses During Term	Expenses of Prison Proper.	Earnings During Term	Average Number of Convicts During Term	Amount of Maintenance per Capita	Amount of Daily Maintenance per Capita
1876.....	Rudd.....	\$ 18,013 00	-----	\$ 1,523 29	79.	-----	\$ 0 7012
1877-78.....	Megrue.....	58,345 26	\$ 47,398 52	8,525 26	112.66	\$ 255 94	5902
1879-80.....	Megrue.....	92,809 19	70,949 85	22,025 05	164.40	222 35	7650
1881-82.....	Felton.....	204,738 04	140,343 34	59,787 14	251	279 12	6920
1883-84.....	Hoyt.....	223,154 89	167,474 23	50,405 83	340.85	252 58	6733
1885-86.....	Cameron.....	226,436 44	75,456 70	70,087 28	366.46	245 76	6559
1887-88.....	Hoyt.....	219,841 48	171,653 41	80,676 17	367.47	289 40	4750
1889-90.....	Lamping.....	216,885 52	166,098 44	53,836 61	477.55	174 10	4075
1891-92.....	Smith.....	228,354 52	163,880 50	59,238 47	568.40	231 02	4097
1893-94.....	McLester.....	219,743 42	179,892 30	36,724 62	601.31	246 42	3668
1895-96.....	Cleghorn.....	196,192 53	169,579 14	25,431 53	635.89	232 31	3735
1897-98.....	Cleghorn.....	192,354 45	165,168 53	27,022 63	605.82	226 29	-----
1899-1900.....	Hoyt.....	* 200,000 00	-----	18,000 00	-----	-----	-----

\* Estimated.

## CONVICTS RECEIVED.

SCHEDULE OF CONVICTS RECEIVED, CONJUGAL RELATIONS, NUMBER OF PARDONS ISSUED, NUMBER TRANSFERRED TO INSANE ASYLUM, DEATHS, ESCAPES, ETC.

YEAR	Number Received During Term	Average During Term	Maximum Number	Minimum Number	Married	Single	Widowers	Females	Discharged	Pardoned	Transferred to Insane Asylum	Deaths	Escapes	Attempted Escapes
1876.....	34	79	84	72	10	20	2	---	17	2	---	---	3	5
1877-78.....	132	146	149	82	30	106	10	1	42	12	3	7	None	14
1879-80.....	199	164	223	139	45	173	8	1	104	6	3	4	5	11
1881-82.....	237	231	322	191	49	285	8	---	166	11	2	3	12	13
1883-84.....	290	340	379	306	86	273	13	5	178	39	7	7	4	4
1885-86.....	307	356	409	284	57	223	7	7	219	39	8	2	10	23
1887-88.....	407	357	419	296	71	317	17	4	246	25	---	6	3	10
1889-90.....	565	477	537	405	110	438	10	8	385	63	4	6	None	13
1891-92.....	709	566	680	508	136	547	12	13	377	57	6	3	4	14
1893-94.....	515	601	662	536	108	402	14	10	383	68	3	8	2	14
1895-96.....	535	636	661	602	126	383	21	13	446	50	6	3	1	12
1897-98.....	490	606	631	573	136	333	21	12	445	30	4	9	9	17

## COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FROM THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE AT THE COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY FROM 1871 UNTIL FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

COUNTY	From 1871 to 1890, inclusive	1891-1892	1893-1894	1895-1896	1897-1898	1899-1900	Total
Arapahoe .....	759	297	162	154	149	76	1,597
Archuleta .....							
Baca .....			1				1
Bent .....	102	3	2	7	4	5	124
Boulder .....	63	13	6	5	14	3	104
Chaffee .....	81	13	12	6	10	5	127
Cheyenne .....		6	4	5			15
Clear Creek .....	37	1	1		1		40
Conejos .....	47	3	5	5	7	1	68
Costilla .....	18			1	5		24
Custer .....	10	1	1	1			13
Delta .....		1	1	1	2		5
Dolores .....	2	4	2	2			10
Douglas .....	13	3		3		1	20
Eagle .....	3	2		2		1	8
Elbert .....	34	4	6	1	1	1	47
El Paso .....	178	54	61	96	81	13	483
Fremont .....	64	11	6	9	18	7	115
Garfield .....	20	6	9	16	9	1	61
Gleeson .....	20	1	3	1	7	2	34
Grand .....				1			1
Gunnison .....	61	5	5	2	3	1	77
Hinsdale .....	6	4	2	1		1	14
Huerfano .....	14	9	1	13	6	4	47
Jefferson .....	59	12	9	7		3	90
Kiowa .....			3				3
Kitt Carson .....	1		2	1			4
Lake .....	180	40	16	27	12	10	285
La Plata .....	17	5	12	7	4	1	46
Larimer .....	62	7	10	8	10	6	103
Las Animas .....	79	28	32	37	28	6	210
Lincoln .....	7	4	3	1	1	1	17





## NATIVITIES OF CONVICTS.

THE FOLLOWING SHOWS THE NATIVITIES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED AT THE COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY AT CANON CITY FROM THE DATE THAT THE FIRST ONE WAS RECEIVED, JUNE 13, 1871, TO FEBRUARY 24, 1900. CONVICTS BORN IN THE STATE OF COLORADO ARE LISTED SEPARATELY; ALL OTHERS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES ARE CLASSIFIED AS AMERICANS. BOTH SEXES AND COLORED PRISONERS ARE INCLUDED.

NATIVITY	Number	NATIVITY	Number
Americans .....	3,643	Italians .....	79
Austrians .....	38	Mexico .....	30
Australians .....	4	Nova Scotia .....	3
Belgium .....	3	Norway .....	11
Bohemia .....	8	Polanders .....	4
Canada .....	116	Prussia .....	34
Chinese .....	4	Russia .....	10
Colorado .....	101	Scotland .....	44
Denmark .....	5	South America .....	4
West Indies .....	6	Sweden .....	44
East Indies .....	1	Switzerland .....	10
Egypt .....	1	Wales .....	11
England .....	195	Isle of Man .....	3
France .....	40	Prince Edward Island .....	2
Finland .....	3	Spain .....	2
Germany .....	172	Hungary .....	3
Holland .....	7	All other countries .....	21
Ireland .....	231	Total number received .....	4,902

## THE PROBLEM OF CONVICT LABOR.

The problem of convict labor is not a new one, and I shall not offer an apology for noticing its local conditions, even though I may not be able to offer a panacea. The theory that a convict in a penitentiary should be given work is one generally accepted. Health, discipline, and the reformatory influence of industry demand that he be given employment and that it be honorable and productive toil. Here there comes in the question of how to provide for and use such labor and practically not come into competition with free labor.

To manufacture goods, to build roads, to make lime, brick, shoes, or cut stone, dig potatoes, make barrels or pick apples is in some degree in competition with free labor. The desideratum is to select such employment as will minimize the competition.

The Canon City penitentiary should have been provided at an early day with a good farm and a coal mine for the use of the institution itself, when both could have been secured without expense. To properly fence such a farm by building a wall around it, and keep it in first-class condition, would give employment to a large number of men for a long period of time and would have been as nearly non-competitive as it is possible to be. At present the system of renting land for garden and farm crops is but a makeshift. The manufacture of lime and cut stone and brick, with the opposition against it, brings a small return and is openly antagonized in the markets.

The grade and tunnel work on the proposed great irrigating ditch, known as State Canal No. 1, furnished healthful employment for the prisoners for a number of years, until it was practically abandoned by the general assembly. The last legislature directed the use of the convicts in certain road work.

Several years ago, under authority of a new statute, the prison management made strenuous efforts to induce Eastern capital to establish some manufacturing shops in the penitentiary, but it seemed as though they were all afraid to attempt it, although offered practically their own terms. The rising tide of public sentiment, now so strong in this country, has caused many states to abandon what seemed to be a profitable system of prison management.

The general public is being educated against prison-made goods, and every device is used to place such goods upon the market without their real character being known.

California had a large plant making chairs by convict labor. A few years ago the state yielded to public sentiment and the manufacture was discontinued. Now California buys its chairs from Chicago, and Joliet penitentiary furnishes the chairs.

The records of the National Prison Association furnish abundant proof of the outline here given. To-day a very large proportion of the chairs in the market are prison-made. Perhaps the same can be said of saddle trees, log chains, and many other articles. Thousands of people who would refuse to buy scab goods are year after year wearing prison-made shoes and clothing. Convict-made goods supply a considerable share of the commerce of to-day. The small profits of the farm drive many families to the towns and cities, and young men are seeking for wage labor in the cities. Here they meet with the competition of prison-made goods.

There are several questions of serious import. Would a permanent relief be effected by holding up the price of prison-made goods? Does the quantity of prison-made goods affect or regulate the price of such articles, or is the price fixed by the use of new machinery and cheaper methods of production? There is a law of economics which says that the selling price of the cheapest goods in the market of a given grade determines the rate of wages paid in the manufacture of all goods of a similar kind in the market. Thus, if five per cent. of the brick or cut stone offered in Colorado markets is convict product, the price for which it is sold will go a long way toward fixing the selling price of the ninety-five per cent. which is not so produced.

Are we approaching a stage in modern civilization when line after line of manufacture will be abandoned to the convict, and prison contractors have a monopoly of these lines? If they can do it cheaper than by free labor, will it be wisdom to yield to this law of commercialism?

As it is at present in Colorado there seems to be no permanent system of prison labor and no prospect that honorable and productive toil can be introduced. To dig a hole in the ground and fill it up again is a class of exercise that degrades and is much worse than a foot race, ball play or the rock pile. A labor that occupies the brain, the inventive tal-

ent, and the cunning of hand and eye, brings with it the satisfaction of labor well done, and is a real good to mankind. The development of this element in the human is a preventive of crime and a restorative to a decaying factor in society.

The only legitimate end to be secured by the employment of convict labor in any way is the physical and moral benefits which will inure to the prisoner, making him a better man and a better citizen by reason of such labor, and not the element of gain which incidentally reduces the taxation of the citizen.

The farm seems to be the first natural necessity for the Canon City prison. The convict labor there could be properly and safely used in the further construction of the state canal and the proposed reservoirs. It could be utilized in improving the roads. But when the work is too far from the prison the state can not well afford the expense of extra guards and new buildings. They could be of great value in improving the land along the river and straightening its channel, but the farm and mother earth appear to be the natural provision to sustain and restore man.

Under the present one-sided system of competition, and the industrial struggle going on between the warring forces in society, born of the spirit of commercialism, the wealth of the state must support the prison. The absorption of wealth leaves the other fellow poor. Poverty and squalor upon the one hand and inordinate wealth and greed upon the other are the chief parents of crime, and the wealth holders at present must support their criminal offspring.

### THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT GOLDEN.

The third session of the Colorado legislature established the Industrial School for Boys at Golden. It was formally opened for pupils July 17, 1881. Between that date and the present writing, April 13, 1900, 1,510 pupils have been received for care and instruction. The entire expense of maintaining the State Industrial School, from its establishment up to 1898, inclusive, has been \$556,044.75. The pupils committed to this school must not be less than ten nor are they supposed to be more than sixteen years of age. There is a state farm of fifty-eight acres in connection with the school. Upon this farm is produced a very large portion of the vegetables consumed by the inmates. The boys who are sent

here have been raised and not reared, never having had the benefit of good home training. In a large majority of cases they are orphans, either wholly or in part, and have been rendered unmanageable through vicious influences, evil associations, brutal treatment, or by all three combined. The offenses for which the inmates of this school are received are usually incorrigibility, larceny, malicious mischief, burglary, vagrancy and various other misdemeanors. The pupils here are not looked upon as criminals. The object sought to be attained is not punishment, but reformation, education, and the inculcation of good habits and correct moral principles that will help them to build up a better manhood. The aim is to surround the boy with good, pure influences, and thus develop the best that he is capable of unfolding. The discipline at this school, while not harsh or severe, is strict, and is well calculated to convince the boy that his highest good can be best promoted by cheerful compliance with it. There is an excellent school taught by competent teachers, and the best instruction is given. Every boy attends school three days in each week. There is a department devoted to manual training, and the pupils frequently become quite proficient with tools, and develop considerable skill of a mechanical kind.

Manual training, in the opinion of all who have had experience qualifying them to pass judgment, is best calculated to make of the youth an honest, capable, self-respecting citizen. A shoe shop, carpenter shop, tailor shop, blacksmith shop, laundry department and a printing office are conducted in connection with the school. A small paper, which is a model of neatness, so far as typographical appearance is concerned, is issued semi-monthly. The pupils take much pride in this publication, and it is a credit to the boys who perform the labor in connection with it. All the labor done around the buildings or upon the farm, such as cultivating the garden, taking care of the stock, making the hay, and such other work as may be required, is all performed by the pupils. The institution is strictly what the name implies—a school—and in no sense a prison. No locks, bolts, bars or cells are to be found upon the premises. Great benefit has already been derived by the people of Colorado by reason of the fact that hundreds of boys have by its influence been brought back to lives of usefulness. Prevention is better than cure. The State Industrial School takes high rank as being one of the

very best and most useful institutions established by the commonwealth of Colorado.

In accordance with the system of grading that has been adopted by the authorities in charge, it is possible for the pupil, by exemplary conduct, to win his way out in thirteen months from the time of his being committed.

Number of inmates in school November 30, 1898.....118

Number of inmates in school April 13, 1900.....160

The following table gives the number of boys received at the Industrial School at Golden, from the time it was first opened in 1881 to 1898, inclusive, from the different counties in the state. In accordance with arrangements made with the Board of Control at the school, fifty-nine boarders were received and taken care of from Wyoming, New Mexico, Montana, Washington, and from North and South Dakota.

## COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

COUNTY	Number	COUNTY	Number
Arapahoe .....	458	Lincoln .....	1
Archuleta .....	1	Logan .....	5
Boulder .....	62	Mineral .....	1
Bent .....	8	Mesa .....	12
Chaffee .....	22	Montezuma .....	7
Cheyenne .....	1	Montrose .....	9
Clear Creek .....	22	Morgan .....	4
Conejos .....	12	Otero .....	19
Costilla .....	2	Ouray .....	5
Custer .....	14	Park .....	7
Delta .....	3	Pitkin .....	18
Douglas .....	3	Prowers .....	4
Eagle .....	1	Pueblo .....	143
El Paso .....	68	Rio Blanco .....	1
Fremont .....	46	Rio Grande .....	4
Garfield .....	17	Saguache .....	2
Gilpin .....	15	San Juan .....	3
Grand .....	1	San Miguel .....	3
Gunnison .....	10	Summit .....	8
Huerfano .....	11	Sedgwick .....	1
Jefferson .....	48	Weld .....	44
Kiowa .....	2	Washington .....	1
Lake .....	98	Yuma .....	2
La Plata .....	21	Boarders .....	59
Larimer .....	19		
Las Animas .....	23	Total .....	1,351



## NATIVITIES OF BOYS RECEIVED.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SCHEDULE OF THE NATIVITIES OF BOYS RECEIVED AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT GOLDEN, FROM THE DATE IT WAS OPENED TO NOVEMBER 30, 1898, INCLUSIVE.

STATE	Number	STATE	Number
Alabama .....	1	Nevada .....	1
Arkansas .....	9	Nebraska .....	41
Arizona .....	2	New Mexico .....	6
Colorado .....	325	New Jersey .....	14
California .....	16	North Dakota .....	2
Connecticut .....	5	Ohio .....	26
Florida .....	1	Pennsylvania .....	59
Iowa .....	57	Oregon .....	3
Indiana .....	22	South Carolina .....	2
Indian Territory .....	1	South Dakota .....	1
Illinois .....	114	Texas .....	16
Kansas .....	109	Tennessee .....	18
Kentucky .....	18	Utah .....	18
Louisiana .....	8	Vermont .....	2
Missouri .....	91	Virginia .....	3
Maine .....	2	Wisconsin .....	49
Michigan .....	28	Wyoming .....	12
Massachusetts .....	24	Washington .....	2
Minnesota .....	13		
Maryland .....	9	Native born .....	1,189
Mississippi .....	7	Foreign born .....	162
New York .....	52	Total .....	1,351

## THE COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY.

The Colorado State Reformatory was created by an act of the Seventh General Assembly, approved April 9, 1889. By the terms of the act one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, supplying them with the proper equipment, and getting the institution into working order for the care of future inmates. The appropriation proved to be unavailable, and only \$4,477.19 of it was ever used for the purpose intended. The work of establishing the institution was delayed considerably, and it was not until the summer of 1891 that it was formally opened. According to the records, the first candidate for reformation was received on June 8 of that year.

The reformatory farm, consisting of 480 acres of land, together with the water rights necessary for its irrigation, was donated to the state by the citizens of Buena Vista.

The central idea of the law is that prisoners sent here for education and treatment are supposed to be not less than sixteen nor more than thirty years of age. It is contemplated by the statute to confine here only such convicts as are not hardened in crime, who are first offenders, and who will yield readily to the influences of a reformatory character with which they are surrounded.

Convicts whose conduct is such as to merit clemency are sometimes transferred here from the State Penitentiary at Canon City. The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners also have general supervision here.

The parole system has been operative from the first, and the excellent results which followed its practice undoubtedly had much to do with bringing about the present system of paroling convicts from the State Penitentiary. According to the reports issued by the several wardens, the great majority of those who serve time here become good and useful citizens after their release.

There is an excellent school in connection, where the inmates receive instruction in such branches as will be most likely to prove useful to them in future years. There is a

large library for the use of the inmates. Both school and library is in charge of the chaplain.

The cultivation of the reformatory farm proper, together with 160 acres leased by the state, furnishes the principal employment for the prisoners. A very large part of the supplies necessary for the maintenance of the institution is produced by the labor of the inmates, who do all the work in connection with the farm.

The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, in connection with the warden, may at any time terminate the sentence of any prisoner if, in their judgment, his prison record proves him worthy of such clemency.

The names of the several wardens who have served since the institution was opened are: W. A. Smith, I. G. Berry, Mrs. J. M. Berry, J. A. McDonald, Fred J. Radford, C. P. Hoyt, and the present incumbent, A. C. Dutcher.

The entire expense incurred by the state in connection with the reformatory, to November 30, 1898, is \$218,587.95. This is independent of the earnings of the prisoners.

The estimated expense for the present biennial report is \$70,000.

The total number of prisoners received here to the present time is 851.

Of the 851 inmates who have been confined in this institution to date, 705 use tobacco, while 146 do not.

The Commissioner of Labor has visited the reformatory several times within the last two years upon business pertaining to the collection of the statistics which appear in this connection. He found the plant in most excellent condition in every respect. The sanitary arrangements are perfect; the cell house, the dining room and all other places scrupulously clean and well kept. The prisoners were humanely and kindly treated, no cruel punishments being permitted. Every reasonable consideration contributing to the comfort of the inmates was granted. The food was good, well cooked and furnished in sufficient quantities. It was all accompanied by that rigid, but not harsh, discipline which is so necessary for the successful management of this kind of an institution.

The administration of Warden A. C. Dutcher has been characterized as one of the most successful in the history of the reformatory.

## COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED AT THE COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY  
FROM THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE.

COUNTY	Number	COUNTY	Number
Arapahoe .....	374	Las Animas .....	38
Archuleta .....	1	Lincoln .....	2
Bent .....	5	Logan .....	8
Boulder .....	17	Mesa .....	16
Chaffee .....	15	Mineral .....	---
Cheyenne .....	2	Montezuma .....	1
Clear Creek .....	4	Montrose .....	4
Conejos .....	3	Morgan .....	8
Costillo .....	---	Otero .....	22
Custer .....	1	Ouray .....	6
Delta .....	---	Park .....	1
Dolores .....	2	Phillips .....	1
Douglas .....	3	Pitkin .....	11
Eagle .....	2	Prowers .....	2
Elbert .....	3	Pueblo .....	62
El Paso .....	64	Rio Blanco .....	3
Fremont .....	4	Rio Grande .....	3
Garfield .....	16	Routt .....	5
Gilpin .....	4	Saguache .....	2
Grand .....	---	San Juan .....	3
Gunnison .....	7	San Miguel .....	7
Hinsdale .....	---	Sedgwick .....	3
Huerfano .....	3	Summit .....	---
Jefferson .....	14	Teller .....	4
Kiowa .....	3	Washington .....	5
Kit Carson .....	3	Weld .....	29
Lake .....	23	Yuma .....	1
La Plata .....	8		
Larimer .....	20	Total .....	851

## LIST OF CRIMES.

LIST OF CRIMES CLASSIFIED, AND THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS THAT WERE CONFINED AT THE COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY FOR EACH, FROM JUNE 8, 1891, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CRIME	Number	CRIME	Number
Larceny.....	166	Miscellaneous.....	22
Burglary.....	134	Forgery and uttering forgery.....	15
Burglary and larceny.....	173	Assault to murder.....	18
Forgery.....	71	Embezzlement.....	7
Assault to rob.....	15	Manslaughter.....	4
Robbery.....	36	Murder.....	2
Forgery and larceny.....	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	13
Crime against nature.....	1	Arson.....	2
False pretenses.....	5	Rape.....	18
Larceny and burglary.....	9	Grand larceny and embezzlement...	1
Forgery and false pretenses.....	1	Bigamy.....	1
Grand larceny.....	131	Pelony.....	1
Burglary and grand larceny.....	3	Total.....	851

## BIRTH PLACES OF PRISONERS

CONFINED IN THE COLORADO STATE REFORMATORY, AT BUENA VISTA, SINCE  
ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

PLACE OF BIRTH	Number	PLACE OF BIRTH	Number
Alabama .....	1	Missouri .....	78
Arizona .....	1	Mississippi .....	5
Arkansas .....	5	Nebraska .....	27
Australia .....	2	New Jersey .....	8
Austria .....	8	New Mexico .....	4
Belgium .....	1	Nevada .....	3
California .....	13	New York .....	64
Canada .....	14	North Carolina .....	44
China .....	1	Ohio .....	45
Colorado .....	70	Oklahoma .....	1
District of Columbia .....	1	Oregon .....	2
England .....	21	Pennsylvania .....	38
France .....	1	Rhode Island .....	3
Georgia .....	2	Russia .....	2
Germany .....	13	Scandinavia .....	16
Illinois .....	80	Scotland .....	6
Idaho .....	1	Spain .....	1
Indiana .....	26	South Carolina .....	1
Iowa .....	54	South Dakota .....	2
Ireland .....	18	Tennessee .....	5
Italy .....	1	Texas .....	16
Kansas .....	50	Utah .....	4
Kentucky .....	14	Virginia .....	5
Louisiana .....	5	Vermont .....	3
Maryland .....	10	Wales .....	2
Massachusetts .....	16	Washington .....	
Maine .....	1	Wisconsin .....	17
Michigan .....	23	Wyoming .....	3
Mexico .....	1	Miscellaneous .....	21
Minnesota .....	10		

The reformatory population is very largely made up of the remnants of broken families, and many of them are the creatures of misfortune, not essentially depraved or wicked,

but weak. They are for the most part young men reared in idleness, one or both of whose parents died when they were very young, without habits of industry, the result of bad association and where poverty is a leading element.

Here an effort is made to develop the moral and intellectual faculties, and to inculcate habits of regular hours and industry. The atmosphere of social independence connected with farm life is an incentive to correct habits and moral development, and is in strong contrast to the rigid confinement and discipline which usually go with prison life.

## WAGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

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The average wages paid to labor in Colorado in the various industries requiring the service of skilled and unskilled manual labor is much higher than that paid for similar service in most other states of the Union. In this connection it is not necessary to go into a statement of causes, other than that the organization of labor has much to do with prevailing wage rates, but to call attention to the facts. The scale of wages paid in the same occupation in different sections of the state differs more widely than in the Eastern states. The rate of wages paid to metalliferous miners will average nearly \$3.00 per day. This scale applied to the large class of workers employed in mines helps materially not only to increase the general wage average, but to pull the price of all labor in the state up toward its level.

In the building trades there has been an upward tendency of late and the wages of carpenters, hod carriers, bricklayers, plumbers, gas fitters, plasterers, stonecutters, painters, etc., will compare favorably with that paid to workmen engaged at these occupations in other places. There is a tendency in these trades to diminish the hours of labor, and much progress has been made in the direction of an eight-hour work day. In many sections, however, and in numerous occupations, the number of hours constituting a day's labor is still ten. In the smelters the twelve-hour day obtains with reference to several classes of workmen employed there. Railroad labor of all kinds is among the more highly paid classes of work, and has been very constantly employed.

Bookkeepers, accountants, copyists, clerks and labor of this class are frequently very poorly paid for their services in Denver and in the valley towns. In many instances the salary paid is niggardly in the extreme. The fame of Colorado as a sanitarium is world wide, particularly does this apply to those affected with consumption, asthma and kindred diseases. Denver is the Mecca to which they make pil-



grimage in large numbers. Once here, and being without means, they seek employment of a kind that will not require physical strength and which will enable them to pay expenses. Bookkeeping, clerking and similar kinds of labor are the occupations in which they usually find employment. Denver has several thousand of this class of residents—"lungers," as they are called. The willingness of these people to work for what they can get in the belief that if they remain in Denver its fine climate will restore them to health, is a potent influence in reducing the rate of wages paid in these occupations.

In female labor during the last year there has been a strong demand for competent domestics, and capable girls command from \$15 to \$25 per month. A few servant girls receive \$30 per month. This is the best paid class of feminine labor, as the wages paid includes board and room.

In the printing offices of Colorado the Typographical Union has established the eight-hour day as nearly as local conditions will enable them to do so. In the Allied Printing Trades in Denver the printers, stereotypers, mailers, photo-engravers and pressmen, who work upon daily newspapers, work eight hours per day. In computing the wage scale of the Allied Printing Trades the computation is based upon a six-day week. In the printing trades aside from those employed upon daily newspapers the nine-hour day is still in vogue.

Reporters upon daily newspapers in Denver get one day off each week without reduction of salary.

The cigarmakers have fully established the eight-hour day and all the shops in Denver are conducted in accordance with this rule.

The wages of conductors and motormen employed in the street car service in Denver ranges from 18.5 to 23.5 cents per hour, according to the length of time they have been in the service.

The average monthly wages of school teachers in Colorado for the year 1899, according to figures compiled from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, was \$82.30 for men and \$58.21 for lady teachers in graded schools. In rural schools the average monthly wages paid was \$48.46 for men and \$39.15 for lady teachers.

## - SCHEDULE OF WAGES PAID IN COLORADO.

OCCUPATION	Rate	Time
Awning makers .....	\$ 2 50 .....	..... per day
Bakers .....	10 00 to \$ 25 00 .....	..... per week
Bindery girls .....	7 00 to 10 00 .....	..... per week
Blacksmiths .....	2 00 to 3 25 .....	..... per day
Blacksmith helpers .....	1 50 to 2 25 .....	..... per day
Boiler makers .....	2 50 to 4 00 .....	..... per day
Boot and shoe makers .....	2 50 to 3 50 .....	..... per day
Bookbinders .....	18 00 to 25 00 .....	..... per week
Brewery workmen .....	2 50 to 3 25 .....	..... per day
Bricklayers .....	4 50 to 5 00 .....	..... per day
Brick moulders .....	3 00 to 4 00 .....	..... per day
Brickyard laborers .....	1 50 to 3 00 .....	..... per day
Broom makers .....	1 50 to 2 50 .....	..... per day
Butchers .....	10 00 to 20 00 .....	..... per week
Bartenders .....	12 00 to 35 00 .....	..... per week
Brakemen .....	65 00 to 100 00 .....	..... per month
Carpenters .....	2 50 to 3 50 .....	..... per day
Cabinet makers .....	2 50 to 4 00 .....	..... per day
Coal miners .....	See coal mining .....	.....
Carriage makers .....	2 50 to 3 00 .....	..... per day
Carriage trimmers .....	2 50 to 3 00 .....	..... per day
Cigar makers .....	12 00 to 21 00 .....	..... per week
Carriage painters .....	2 25 to 4 00 .....	..... per day
Cooks, with board .....	10 00 to 25 00 .....	..... per week
Coopers .....	2 50 to 3 00 .....	..... per day
Cornice makers .....	2 50 to 3 00 .....	..... per day
Cowboys, with board .....	20 00 to 30 00 .....	..... per month
Civil engineers .....	6 00 to 15 00 .....	..... per day
Drug clerks .....	10 00 to 22 50 .....	..... per week
Dentists .....	7 00 to 20 00 .....	..... per week
Gas and steam fitters .....	3 50 to 4 00 .....	..... per day
Grainers .....	4 00 to 5 00 .....	..... per day
Granite cutters .....	4 00 .....	..... per day
Electricians .....	65 00 to 85 00 .....	..... per month
Electrical workers .....	3 00 .....	..... per day
Farm hands, with board .....	15 00 to 25 00 .....	..... per month
Gardeners, with board .....	20 00 to 30 00 .....	..... per month
Glassblowers .....	6 00 to 10 00 .....	..... per day

## SCHEDULE OF WAGES PAID IN COLORADO—Continued.

OCCUPATION	Rate	Time
Glaziers.....	\$ 2 25.....	.....per day
Harness makers.....	2 00 to \$ 3 00.....	.....per day
Hatters.....	2 50 to 3 00.....	.....per day
Hod carriers.....	2 25 to 3 50.....	.....per day
Horseshoers.....	2 50 to 3 25.....	.....per day
House painters.....	2 50 to 3 50.....	.....per day
Iron moulders.....	3 25 to 4 00.....	.....per day
Job pressmen.....	13 00 to 18 00.....	.....per week
Janitors.....	30 00 to 60 00.....	.....per month
Jewelers.....	2 50 to 5 00.....	.....per day
Linemen.....	2 85 to 3 00.....	.....per day
Laundry girls.....	4 00 to 10 00.....	.....per week
Laundrymen.....	7 00 to 13 00.....	.....per week
Linotypers.....	21 00 to 30 00.....	.....per week
Lithographers.....	15 00 to 21 00.....	.....per week
Locksmiths.....	2 50 to 3 25.....	.....per day
Locomotive engineers.....	100 00 to 160 00.....	.....per month
Lathers.....	2 50 to 3 25.....	.....per day
Laborers.....	1 00 to 2 50.....	.....per day
Marble cutters and polishers.....	4 00.....	.....per day
Millers.....	12 00.....	.....per week
Flour mill employes.....	1 50.....	.....per day
Machine woodworkers.....	2 50 to 3 25.....	.....per day
Machinists.....	2 50 to 4 00.....	.....per day
Miners, metalliferous—see mining and mining labor.....	.....	.....
Millers.....	12 00 to 20 00.....	.....per week
Meat cutters.....	15 00 to 20 00.....	.....per week
Musicians.....	3 00 to 10 00.....	.....per night
Nurses.....	2 50 to 4 00.....	.....per day
Plasterers.....	3 00 to 4 25.....	.....per day
Printers.....	15 00 to 30 00.....	.....per week
Plumbers.....	3 50 to 4 50.....	.....per day
Printing pressmen.....	21 00 to 25 00.....	.....per week
Press assistants.....	12 00 to 17 75.....	.....per week
Photo-engravers.....	18 00 to 25 00.....	.....per week
Porters.....	5 00 to 10 00.....	.....per week
House painters.....	3 00 to 3 25.....	.....per day
Paper hangers.....	3 00 to 3 20.....	.....per day

## SCHEDULE OF WAGES PAID IN COLORADO—Concluded.

OCCUPATION	Rate	Time
Pattern makers.....	\$ 3 25 to \$ 3 50	....per day
Reporters on daily newspapers.....	15 00.....	....per week
Sign painters.....	2 50 to 4 00	....per day
Soap makers.....	1 50 to 3 00	....per day
Soap makers' helpers.....	1 00.....	....per day
Saw mill men.....	1 50 to 4 00	....per day
Section men.....	1 15 to 2 00	....per day
Stage employes.....	10 00 to 20 00	....per week
Stonecutters.....	3 60 to 4 00	....per day
Stonemasons.....	2 75 to 3 25	....per day
Stationary engineers.....	40 00 to 150 00	....per month
Stereotypers.....	21 00 to 30 00	....per week
Stenographers.....	35 00 to 100 00	....per month
Switchmen.....	65 00 to 75 00	....per month
Smeltermen.....	1 25 to 3 50	....per day
Tailors.....	13 00 to 21 00	....per week
Tile layers.....	4 00.....	....per day
Tinsmiths.....	2 50 to 4 00	....per day
Teamsters.....	1 25 to 3 50	....per day
Typewriters.....	30 00 to 75 00	....per month
Telegraph operators.....	50 00 to 80 00	....per month
Upholsterers.....	2 00 to 3 50	....per day
Waiters, with meals.....	4 00 to 17 50	....per week
Waitresses, with meals.....	4 00 to 15 00	....per week
Woodworkers.....	.....	.....

## THE UNEMPLOYED IN COLORADO.

The biennial period covered by this report has undoubtedly been one of greater prosperity for those engaged in farming, in mining, and in mercantile pursuits, as well as for the men and women who work for wages, than any similar period since 1890. Wages, upon the whole, have been better, work has been more easy to secure than at any time during the past ten years. During the summer months there existed a strong demand for men to work upon farms and ranches in the outlying districts, and from \$20 to \$25 per month, with board, was paid to strong, vigorous men with some experience at this kind of labor.

The Commissioner visited nearly all the mining camps and industrial centers of the state for the purpose of gathering all the information possible concerning the condition of the wage working classes, opportunities for employment, rate of wages paid, continuity of employment, and all other questions that would assist to a better understanding of the employed and the unemployed in this state.

Notwithstanding the improved conditions which obtained everywhere as compared with years immediately preceding, I found considerable numbers of men out of employment.

I have no means of determining the exact proportion of the wage workers of Colorado who have been out of employment, but would say, after close observation upon my own part, and securing the opinion of intelligent men in many parts of the state, that about eighty per cent. of the wage workers of Colorado have been constantly employed during the past two years, estimating 280 days in the year as the basis of steady employment. That is to say that the average proportion of the unemployed of Colorado during this period was equal to twenty per cent. of the entire number.

In the metalliferous mining camps throughout the state, Leadville, Breckenridge, Silverton, Ouray, Creede, Black Hawk, Central City, Telluride, Rico, and the Cripple Creek district, there were at all times large numbers of miners and other workmen seeking for employment. In Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Trinidad, Durango and other cities outside of the mining districts mechanics of every description

and ordinary laborers were many of them involuntarily in the ranks of the unemployed.

Throughout the coal mining districts in most of the camps there was a very great dearth of labor during the summer months. The mines were worked one or two days in the week, sometimes less. Many of the coal miners sought work elsewhere. A miner in one of the camps in Fremont County stated that he earned \$5.50 in the month of June, 1900.

"You have a family to support, I suppose?"

"Yes, a wife and three children."

"How in the world do you and your family manage to live?"

"Well," he replied, with a shrug of the shoulders, "I have often asked myself the same question. You see, we don't live, merely exist. We only stay during a portion of the year. We sometimes cultivate a small garden patch, our wives do a little washing or something of the kind, and earn small sums. We occasionally get a day's work outside of the coal mine. We occasionally have a little money saved from the winter season, and we pull through, I hardly know how, until work again becomes more plentiful. I sometimes wonder," said the coal miner, grimly, "why the soul will be satisfied to stay with a body that is treated so shabbily as is that of the average working man. We feel ourselves compelled to put our children to work when work is to be had for them as soon as they are old enough to earn a dollar."

I became convinced, after acquainting myself as fully as possible with the lives of large numbers of wage workers, especially in the poorer paid branches of labor, that the earnings of men with families are less than the cost of living and that the balance has to be eked out by the earnings of wives and children of school age. Thus do parents feel themselves compelled to evade the law prohibiting the employment of children by misrepresenting their ages.

Colorado is one of the richest, also among the newest states of the Union. Yet even here the problem of the unemployed confronts us, though not to the extent that it exists in the more densely populated Eastern states.

The tables of wages compiled from returns received from individual workers, and published in another chapter, are for the most part representative of intelligent workmen who are members of organized labor, and make the most of their

opportunities, and does not reach the submerged tenth, that realm of destitution whose only statistics are pauperism, epidemics and crime.

Thus it would seem that we are compelled to ask ourselves, why are willing hands associated with hungry stomachs? Under what social system can labor always be employed, and, being thus engaged, receive the full product of its earnings? For this and nothing short of it constitutes the natural recompense of toil.

In a social state based upon justice, the exchange of commodities for that which gives value to all things, namely, labor, would be the most easy and safe of all exchanges, and competition would be upon the part of employers to obtain workmen and not upon the part of employes to secure work. It is only, however, by reason of access to land that labor is able to fashion and recombine that which previously existed into forms which minister to its wants and desires. Thus conditions which seem difficult to understand when we are forgetful of our dependence upon land, becomes easy when we recognize our entire dependence upon it. From this we may readily reach the conclusion that the class who own natural opportunities become employers and those who have not such title are forced into the role of employes. Thus the price of labor is not governed as it should be by its product, but is forced to the lowest point by the unequal terms upon which the two classes approach each other. How could capital oppress labor or force it to work for less than its full earnings were the field always open to labor to become its own employers? With society thus formed, it is quite certain that there would still be inequalities because of differences in skill, energy and industry. But there could be no very rich and no miserably poor. In land monopoly we may see the reason why labor-saving machines, while they increase the efficiency of labor, do not improve the condition of laborers. The effect of such improvements is to enable land owners to demand and compel land users to pay more for the use of land. Land becomes more valuable, but wages tend to decrease, because an increasing number of men are being thrown out of work by reason of the improved methods and become competitors for employment. What the final effect will be if present conditions are not arrested we may get an idea of by trying to imagine what the old world would have been had there been no America to drain off the surplus

population. Have the evil effects of land monopoly proven sufficiently hurtful to demand and make probable a reaction? Positively so. Looking at the matter superficially, nothing seems more permanently fixed than our present system of land ownership, but it should be borne in mind that the feudal tenures of the middle ages were quite as irresistibly fixed. It is equally certain that there are no such elements of solidity in the present order as in the God established order which preceded it. All progress involves instability. The greater the progress the greater the placticity and adaptability. Permanence is neither possible nor desirable. The higher conception of the common interest was a conceivable idea before the individual was of importance. This was a conception upon which we find based the first glimpses of civilization. Production and distribution in common. It was intended to realize the formula of Louis Blanc, "from each according to his abilities and to each according to his needs." The ancient village commune of Europe held all things in common, none could be wealthy, yet none could be poor. The ideal system of the present is to hold in common only those things that are national and public in their character. The common privilege of the ballot is simply a reserve of power to turn a large amount of individualized privilege into common possession whenever the people realize such a course to be necessary for the common weal. The tendency of thought in this age is to increase the common fund and to decrease the privileges of monopoly that have been grasped by the individual. We are having a backward swing from extreme individualism. How much further in this direction ought we to go? We shall undoubtedly go so far as to own in common the great inventions that convey commerce and intelligence, railroads, telegraphs, telephones and whatever of the kind is to follow. And last to mention, but first in importance, not land which can not be reduced to ownership, but land values. All land value arises from the pressure of population. A piece of land where there is no population, no matter how rich it is, has no selling price. A small piece of land, no matter how poor it is in natural fertility, in the heart of a large city, has a large selling price. The pressure of population creates the value of land. It therefore belongs to the community that creates the value. Let ground rent and payment for the use of public opportunities, franchises, etc., be paid into the public treasury. This is the single tax, as fair and just a system as can be



devised by the mind of man. Anyone capable of understanding what creates ground rent and the value of franchises can understand what the single tax is. The single tax would not be a tax on land at all, but the appropriation by the state of that value which all of the people have created. Land, like building, mining and in the heart of large cities and other franchises of very great value would pay considerable. Land of low value, like farm land, would pay but little, while land that there was not a demand for, for actual use, would pay nothing at all. The value taken would be the equivalent that is paid for the exclusive use and enjoyment of a value created and therefore owned by the entire people. That is economic rent, and in this very fact that economic rent will apply solely to land of value and according to value, lies one of the chief merits of the single tax. For, it being then unprofitable to hold land, now of more or less value, except for its best use, in every community large quantities of land held now solely for speculation would be abandoned and thrown open to use without either rent or tax. It is on this absolutely free land that labor would ever have a haven of refuge against enforced idleness or unfair wages.

Herein lies the truth that must revolutionize society. The old cry, the slave must be free, rang through the land until the slave was free. The cry that the land must be free and wage servitude must be abolished is ringing through the land to-day, and very soon the hour on the clock of time will strike, the land will be free and there will be no unemployed in Colorado or elsewhere.

### THE COLORADO HOME AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF OUR CITIZENSHIP, PAUPERISM, ETC.

The home is the unit of society. The basis upon which every civilization rests is the fireside. The loyalty with which the home is maintained is the gauge of respect, esteem and confidence in which the citizen is held by his fellows. The homes of a people are the reflex of their social condition, and the social condition is an outgrowth of the economic organization of the production and distribution of wealth. The social condition of the mass of the wage earners and others in Colorado is much better than that of their fellows in most of the other states of the Union. They live better, dress better, provide more liberally for their families, receive better wages and enjoy more of everything that makes life desirable

than in other parts of the country. Especially in the mining camps of Colorado one very seldom meets that dire destitution which is seen so frequently in other localities. While, in this connection, a detailed examination of causes is unnecessary, it is quite proper to call attention to the fact that the undoubted reason of our better social condition is that the vast mineral and other natural resources of our state have not yet been fully appropriated. These public mineral and agricultural lands have enabled workmen to either become their own employers, by reducing such lands to private ownership, or to compel those who did so to pay them fairly decent wages. To this fact and the fairly effective organization of labor may be traced whatever degree of prosperity the industrial classes enjoy.

The search for the precious metals has ever acted as a magnet to draw out the best and strongest qualities of energy and endurance that the yeomanry of the world was capable of unfolding. It was the best, the most energetic, the most ambitious men from farm, factory and workshop that broke the trammels of conventional restriction, traveled westward, and built up the empire known to the world as the mining camps of Colorado. It has long been a matter of common remark among business men in the mountain districts that the average consumption of each family is greater than in any state where they ever did business. This is as it should be. The toilers, to whose unflagging industry Colorado is so much indebted, are entitled to the very best that is produced. The social condition of the masses has improved materially during the last twenty years. It is especially noticeable of late years that an era of economy and intelligent, reflective thought is making its presence known to large numbers of workingmen. The drunken debauch, the midnight revel, the free and easy shooting, cutting and stabbing affrays of earlier days are growing less and less frequent each year. It is unfortunately true that the saloon and the dance hall still do a fairly lucrative business, but it is growing less with each succeeding year.

Gambling halls still continue to exist and their maintenance is largely contributed to by workmen. Many a hard-earned dollar, that ought to be used in the support of home and family, finds its way into the bank roll of the faro dealer. It is not, however, carried on to nearly the extent of former years.

The trend of thought in Colorado is favorable to high wages and not to the opposite. The fundamental law underlying the wages of labor must always be borne in mind. The compensation of labor comes out of its earnings, and from no pre-existing fund. Under the wretched wage system, as now understood, wages must always be somewhat below its real earnings to furnish a margin for the employer. If conditions are of such a character that a given amount of labor will produce less wealth than under other circumstances, then wages will be reduced to conform to the change.

Undoubtedly some of the most pitiable wrecks in the form of paupers to be found anywhere will be met in the mining camps of this state. The average pauper in most places is an elderly person, who is broken down and penniless, after a lifetime of service in the industrial army. Not so the pauper of the class to which we refer. He or she is broken down, but from an entirely different cause. A miner's whole financial and social condition in life is frequently changed by the development of a prospect. Not all men are capable of using wealth suddenly acquired in a manner that is conducive to their happiness and prosperity in future life. The change in the mode of living is so great that they plunge to the other extreme. A career of debauchery, drunkenness and all-around dissipation is entered upon. Business is neglected, and the wealth so suddenly acquired fades away like a morning dew before the noonday sun. Fortune is jealous of her gifts and seldom confers them the second time, when not appreciated in the first instance. With fortune gone, the man finds himself with broken health and habits contracted which prevent future success. The downfall from this time forward is rapid and consists of but few steps. He becomes discouraged and gives up; he has lost his grip, as the saying is. He becomes an habitual frequenter of the dance hall, a patron of the free lunch table. He sleeps in chairs or under the tables in saloons. His face assumes a sallow, haggard, wretched, emaciated expression. The element of hope, which is said to spring eternal in the human breast, has departed. The attention of the police is directed to him and a series of sentences upon the chain gang follow. After a time he is not desired even there, and to the poorhouse he is sent straightway. In a few weeks, a few months, or a few years at the very most, the last harbor is reached in life's stormy sea.

The social gulf which separates the workman from the capitalist, while it exists, is neither as wide or as deep as in the Eastern states. Class distinctions are not so rigidly drawn. The elegant mansion is not so far removed from the cottage. The matron who presides over the richly furnished residence upon Capitol hill receives her friend from the cottage with a cordiality uninfluenced by any affectation of superiority.

The home of the metalliferous miner is usually an unpretentious dwelling, of which he is sometimes the owner, and sometimes not. It is usually neatly but inexpensively furnished. A carpet is on the floor, a piano or organ in one corner, a book case stands near the wall, a cheerful coal fire is burning in the grate. He usually earns from \$50 to \$75 per month when employed.

The larder is well stocked and he lives well when his earnings will permit. He frequently has small accumulations in the shape of a bank account, or an investment of some kind. He usually belongs to two or three societies. His wife is a member of one, at least, of the women societies which have come to be so much in evidence of late years. She attends the theatre occasionally in the company of her husband or a lady friend. Occasionally she makes a visit to the old homestead in an Eastern state and spends a few months among the scenes of her girlhood days. His children attend the public school. Here class distinctions are forgotten, and they are as well dressed and as proficient in study as is the child of the capitalist, the magnate or the mine manager. He has not been entirely cured of the habit of frequenting the saloon and the gaming resort, but less time and money are used in that way than formerly. His home life contains much that is healthful and uplifting, that tones downward, softens, modifies and sweetens the uncouthness that frequently goes with manual toil.

The miner goes down hundreds of feet toward the interior of the earth, and there surrounded with foul, poisonous air, powder smoke, falling rock and caving timbers, earns that wage used for supplying home and family with the necessities and comforts of life.

When he kisses the baby good-bye in the morning, and with dinner bucket in hand climbs the hill and goes down the shaft, he is never quite sure that he will be brought to the surface in the same condition as when he went down in the

morning. He may have said his last good-bye to Mary or Maggie or Tommy or Joe. He may have opened up an ore shoot with the discharge of a single shot that makes an Independence, a Gold Coin, or a Jonny.

Not everybody goes to the watering places and the health resorts in the summer season, or enjoys the pleasures to be had in the capital city. The women whose husbands have been killed in mine accidents or met with other untimely deaths manage, by economy and prudence, to keep their families intact and to rear their children to lives of respectability and usefulness. This class takes high rank among the world's greater heroes.

In the city of Denver our observation convinces us that there are large numbers of families dangerously close to the brink of starvation. So close, in fact, that they are in grave danger of falling in at any time. The tales of squalor, wretchedness, hardship and suffering related by these people are heartrending. Their lives appear to be one continued struggle to provide themselves with the merest necessities of life. Their wages are ridiculously small and work irregular. Many of them show evidences of better days, while others appear to have been born and spent their entire lives in an atmosphere of vice, ignorance, brutality and poverty, conditions which usually accompany each other. Their home lives, if, indeed, the places where they eat and sleep may be called home, contain nothing calculated to elevate character, but everything in the way of destroying it. Mere animalism alone is left. A fierce struggle for existence in which all the finer and better qualities that enrich and beautify character are killed and the baser ones given unrestricted action.

Among the most poorly paid class of workers are shop girls who are employed at various kinds of work in stores and other places of business. Their wages run from \$2.50 to \$7.00 per week. Out of this they must pay room rent, pay for their meals and dress respectably. How they manage to do so is an unsolved problem. Not long since, while eating dinner in a restaurant, two girls, whom I was afterwards informed by the proprietor were clerks in a store, came in and ordered dinner. The price of the dinners ordered was 15 and 25 cents. Said one to the other: "Mary, you can't afford such a high-priced meal as that." "It's too bad," replied the one addressed, "if I can't eat a decent meal once a week."

In contradistinction to the neat, well kept, comfortably cared for cottage homes of the miner, the mechanic, the middle class workman generally, the dire destitution of the submerged tenth, the pinching economies of the underpaid women workers in Denver, you are ushered into one of the typical homes in that part of the city which is given up to the residence of wealth and affluence. The air is laden with the fragrance of luxury. The magnificence of the grounds and all the appointments outrival the palaces of Oriental splendor. You sink to the ankles in the soft and yielding texture of the carpet. A mahogany book case, grained and polished in the highest style of art, stands at one side of the room. Your glance runs rapidly across the rows of books, and you feel yourself in the presence of the distilled wisdom of the best authors who have advanced thought and enriched literature from Plato's time to the present. The paintings, with which the walls are decorated, are rich, bright, beautiful and expensive. The furnishings are in every part indicative of wealth, ease, luxury and comfort. You do not wish to detract from the happiness of this home, but you would bring the other toward its level. You can not help but think if all the homes in Colorado could be built and furnished along these lines, the gambling house would not need judicial interference. Nor would the saloon or the social evil require a police force for its regulation. For so many better things would be enjoyed at home that these coarse and vulgar forms of amusement would simply die for want of patronage. Your lady host treats you courteously and in an entertaining manner makes you feel perfectly at home. The mistresses of these homes of wealth are ladies of intelligence, refinement and kindly qualities, one and all. They are charitable and usually most hospitable, and the thoughtful study given by these women of leisure and wealth to the social problems of our day is one of the best signs of better conditions in the future. A club woman soon asks for work to do. A theory mastered, she puts into practice as soon and as far as possible. Why should they not be? They have lived in an environment of elegance and intelligence and have drunk in its refining, elevating influence with every breath.

The only thing that must detract from perfect happiness here is the knowledge of the fact that it is indirectly secured through a system which impoverishes others.

It becomes the especial duty of this class, situated as they are upon the social mountain peaks, to use their every endeavor to bring about a social and an economic revolution. An ethical reformation that will awaken the moral energies of our civilization and lead to a higher and truer order of life. A system of justice that will include the teachings of Jesus, Plato, Socrates, Marcus Aurelius and Henry George, the exalted ethics of the Golden Rule, the moral fervor which characterized the pioneers in the field of social equality.

When the new era of duty and justice is realized it will morally energize the people. It will exalt life, giving it a dignity and a divinity which is not as yet dreamed of. The advent of the new time is not so far distant as many suppose. From every side signs of a change may be seen, as one sees in Nature when spring breaks the spell of winter. And when it comes it will establish the best social system that Colorado and the world has ever seen.

### LABOR DAY.

Labor Day, as a distinct state and national holiday, consecrated to the wage earners, and given up to be celebrated in honor of the labor cause and that for which it stands, is one of the latter part of the nineteenth century achievements of organized labor in the United States. The Sixth General Assembly of this state passed a law, approved March 15, 1887, designating the first Monday in September as Labor Day. Since this holiday has been established by law the day has been very generally observed in Colorado through the cessation of most work of a public character.

The Trades Assembly of Denver has each year celebrated the day by a picnic and a parade, both of which have invariably proved to be a very marked success. At the last recurrence of this holiday celebrations were held under the auspices of the Trades Assemblies and the local unions at Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Florence, Ouray, Leadville, Silverton, Telluride, Cripple Creek, Victor and many other places in the state.

These demonstrations were accompanied with a large labor parade in which all the local and visiting unions took part, as well as others in sympathy. A band of music, a picnic and an address upon economic questions and indus-

trial conditions delivered by some laboring man added very materially to the pleasures and benefits derived through the observance of the day.

The address delivered by Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, at Cripple Creek, upon last Labor Day was a masterpiece of clear, convincing logic and was appreciated very highly by those who were present.

The legal recognition of Labor Day is one of the results of the evolution of the working classes from a condition of serfdom to higher industrial life. In each state where this holiday has been legally recognized organized workmen have been active in promulgating sentiment to influence legislation to this end.

Agitation favorable to the holiday began in New York in 1882. In September of that year the Knights of Labor held its general assembly in New York city. The labor unions of that city, who were largely affiliated with the Knights of Labor, selected Monday, September 5, as the date for the annual parade, and invited the general assembly, then in session, to review the procession. As the procession was a very large one, and as it passed the reviewing stand, some one remarked to R. F. Trevelleck, the General Worthy Foreman of the Knights: "This is Labor Day in earnest, Uncle Dick."

From this time forward agitation in behalf of the first Monday in September as a legal holiday became active.

Labor organizations everywhere began to adopt the first Monday in September as their annual fete day, and it became generally known as Labor Day. In 1885 the general assembly of the Knights of Labor passed a resolution urging the membership everywhere to work for the legal recognition of Labor Day as a general holiday. New York was the first state to introduce the law, but the third to enact it. Oregon was the first state to enact the law and Colorado the second.

Labor Day is now recognized as a legal holiday in thirty-six states of the Union and in the District of Columbia. This very general observance makes it practically a national holiday.

The statement following gives the states in which Labor Day is a legal holiday, and the dates when the acts were approved making it such:



## LABOR DAY.

STATE	Date	STATE	Date
FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER		FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER	
Alabama .....	Dec. 12, 1892	New Jersey .....	April 8, 1887
California (a) .....	Feb. 23, 1897	New York .....	May 6, 1887
Colorado .....	Mar. 15, 1887	Ohio .....	April 28, 1890
Connecticut .....	Mar. 20, 1889	Oregon (c) .....	Feb. 21, 1893
Delaware .....	Feb. 14, 1893	Rhode Island .....	May 26, 1893
District of Columbia .....	June 28, 1894	South Carolina .....	Dec. 22, 1891
Florida .....	April 29, 1893	Tennessee .....	Mar. 11, 1891
Georgia .....	Oct. 16, 1891	Texas .....	Feb. 11, 1893
Illinois .....	June 17, 1891	Utah .....	Feb. 23, 1892
Indiana .....	Mar. 9, 1891	Vermont .....	Nov. 26, 1893
Iowa .....	April 5, 1890	Virginia .....	Feb. 5, 1892
Kansas .....	Mar. 4, 1891	Washington .....	Feb. 24, 1891
Maine .....	Feb. 10, 1891	West Virginia .....	Feb. 21, 1899
Massachusetts .....	May 11, 1887	Wisconsin .....	April 19, 1893
Michigan .....	May 12, 1893	TWENTY-FIFTH OF NOV.	
Minnesota .....	April 18, 1893	Louisiana (Parish of Orleans) .....	July 7, 1892
Missouri .....	April 9, 1895	FIRST THURSDAY IN SEPT.	
Montana .....	Feb. 19, 1896	North Carolina .....	Mar. 6, 1899
Nebraska .....	Mar. 29, 1899	FIRST SATURDAY IN SEPT.	
New Hampshire .....	Mar. 31, 1891	Pennsylvania (d) .....	May 31, 1893

a Present law. Under the original law, approved February 21, 1887, the first Saturday in June was observed.

b Present law. Under the original law, approved April 25, 1889, the first Monday in September was observed.

c Present law. Under the original law, approved May 23, 1893, the first Monday in October was observed.

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

### THE STATE LAW REGULATING EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

The following is the state law, approved April 6, 1891, regulating employment offices in Colorado (reproduced by general request):

An act to regulate the business of employment or intelligence agents, and repealing other acts.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to open or establish in any city or town, whether incorporated under special charter or general law, or elsewhere within the limits of the State of Colorado, any intelligence or employment office, for the purpose of procuring or obtaining, for money or other valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, any work, employment, or occupation for persons seeking the same, or to otherwise engage in the business, or in any way to act as a broker between employers and persons seeking work, without first having obtained a license so to do from the city or town where such intelligence or employment office is to be opened or such business is to be carried on. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, for each and every offense, be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred (\$100) dollars.

Sec. 2. Every city or town in this state shall, by ordinance, provide for the issuing of licenses as contemplated by this act, and shall establish such rules and regulations as are not herein provided for the carrying on of the business or occupation for which such license may be issued.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons applying for a license under the provisions of this act, shall make application to the city council, or board of trustees, through the city or town clerk for the same, and shall deposit with the city or town treasurer, in advance, the annual fee for such a license, to be evidenced by the receipt of the city or town treasurer endorsed on the said application. If the city council or board of trustees refuses to order the issuance of such license to the party or parties applying for the same, the sum so deposited with the city or town treasurer shall be refunded to him, her, or them, without any further action of the city council or board of trustees.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons licensed under the provisions of this act shall pay an annual license fee of not more than one hundred (\$100) dollars in advance, and before such license shall be issued, shall deposit with the city or town treasurer a bond in the penal sum of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the officers designated by ordinance; such bond shall be made payable to the city or town where such business is to be carried on, and shall be conditioned that the person or persons, company or corporation applying for the license will comply with this act, and shall pay all damages occasioned to any person by reason of any misstatement or misrepresentation or fraud or deceit of any person or persons, their agents, or employees, in carrying on the business for which they were licensed. If at any time, in the opinion of the mayor and city or town treasurer, the sureties, or any of them, should become irresponsible, the person or persons holding such license shall, upon notice from the city or town treasurer, give a new bond, to be approved as hereinbefore provided. Failure to give a new bond within ten days after such notice shall operate as a revocation of such license, and the license shall be immediately returned to the city or town treasurer, who shall destroy the same. Licenses granted under this act may be transferred by order of the city council or board of trustees, but before such transfer shall be authorized, the applicant for the same shall deposit with the city or town treasurer the sum of five (\$5) dollars, which shall be endorsed upon the application, and the person to whom such license is transferred shall also deposit such a bond as is required of an applicant for an original license, as hereinbefore described, and to be approved in the same manner.

Sec. 5. Upon the granting of a license by the city council or board of trustees, under this act, the city or town treasurer shall, within one week after payment of the license fee, issue to the party or parties entitled to the same, a certificate setting forth the fact that such a license has been granted, and it shall be the duty of all persons, who may obtain such certificate, to keep the same publicly exposed to view in a conspicuous place in their office or place of business. Every person paying a fee for employment shall receive a receipt for the same, which receipt shall state in plain terms the agreement between the intelligence or employment agent or broker, and the person paying such fee, and if the terms of the said agreement are not fulfilled, the said fee shall be forthwith returned to the person who paid the same.

Sec. 6. It shall be lawful for any person or persons, or his or their agent, runner or employe, whether acting with or without compensation, engaged in the business of an employment or intelligence agent or broker, to charge any person applying for work a fee for his services equal, in the case of males, to five (5) per cent., and no more, on one month's wages and board, and in the case of females, three (3) per cent., and no more, on one month's wages and board.

Sec. 7. Any person or persons, as aforesaid, keeping an intelligence or employment office, who shall send out any female help to any place of bad repute, house of ill fame or assignation house, or to any house or

place of amusement kept for immoral purposes, shall be liable to arrest, and to pay a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars, and to imprisonment until such fine is paid; and on conviction thereof, in any court, shall have his or their license rescinded.

Sec. 8. Any person or persons who shall send out any help, male or female, without having previously obtained a written *bona fide* order, with proper references of two responsible persons, shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in Section 7 of this act.

Sec. 9. Any person or persons, as aforesaid, keeping an intelligence or employment office, sending out help to contractors or other employers of help, and dividing the office fees with sub-contractors and employers of help, or their foreman or any one in their employ, shall, on conviction thereof in any court, have their license at once forfeited, and be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars.

Sec. 10. Every person, company, or corporation (duly) licensed under this act, shall enter upon a register to be kept for that purpose, every order received from any corporation, company, or individual desiring the service of any persons seeking work or employment, the name and address of the corporation, company, or individual, from whom such order was received, the number of persons wanted, the nature of the work or employment, the town or city, street and number, if any, where such work or employment is to be furnished, the wages to be paid, and a correct record of the names of all persons who have been sent and the time of sending such persons to procure work or employment on such order. No order for help shall be considered a *bona fide* order unless the same be entered on the register, as herein provided. There shall also be entered upon said register the names of all applicants depositing a fee for the purpose of registering their names with the view of obtaining work or employment, and the nature of the work or employment wanted. The said register shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of any peace official of any municipality in this state.

Sec. 11. If any person or persons, or his or their agent or employee engaged in the business of employment or intelligence agent or broker, duly licensed, as provided in this act, shall give any false information or shall make any misstatement or shall make any false promises concerning any work or employment or occupation, or shall fail to keep such a register as is described in the preceding section in this act, or shall wilfully make any false entries in such register, or shall violate any other provisions of this act, for which violation penalties are not hereinbefore provided, shall, upon conviction thereof, for each and every offense, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and the license under which such person or persons have been permitted to conduct the business of any employment or intelligence office, shall forthwith be forfeited.

Sec. 12. All claims or suits brought in any court against any employment or intelligence agent, may be brought in the name of the party injured upon the bond deposited with the city or town treasurer by said employment or intelligence agent, as provided in Section 4, and may be

transferred, as other claims, for damages in civil suits; the amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff, not the penalty named in the bond, shall be the test of the jurisdiction of the court in which the action is brought.

Sec. 13. Nothing herein shall be construed so as to require any religious or charitable association which may assist in procuring situations or employment for persons seeking the same, to obtain a license so to do under the provisions of this act, provided it receives no payment whatever for its services in the way of fees.

Sec. 14. All acts, whether the same be general or special acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. That in the opinion of this general assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The enactment of this law worked a very marked improvement in the conditions under which employment had been obtained by those seeking it through the medium of these offices before that time. So numerous and flagrant were the outrages that were perpetrated upon honest and unsuspecting applicants for work that employment agents came into such thorough disrepute that a deep-seated prejudice was engendered against them, which exists up to the present time. When the eighth general assembly enacted the present statute, and the city governments of all large cities in the state passed ordinances upon the subject, the unprincipled agents were driven out of business, and a change for the better was effected through a general observance of the present law.

There are at the present writing twenty-four employment offices in the State of Colorado, eighteen of which are located in the city of Denver. During the last two years a very large number of complaints have been filed in the office of this bureau against many of the employment agents doing business in the city of Denver.

The parties complaining in a number of instances stated that the employment office had sent them out of the city with the promise of work, and upon arriving at the point to which they were shipped no work was to be had. All these complaints were carefully investigated, and in cases where statements made were found to be true the agent was compelled to refund the office fee paid, together with such traveling expenses as were incurred by the person sent out.

Not always, however, was the fault found to be with the employment office. In one instance the grievance appeared to be, upon the statement of the man who filed the complaint, a very aggravated case. It was found, upon investigation, that he had obtained employment as promised and worked for nearly two months. Upon his return to Denver he imposed upon this office a statement, setting forth the shameful manner that he had been treated by the agent, that was found, upon investigation, to be absolutely false. Upon another occasion two men had been shipped from Kansas City to work for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. They complained that a valise containing goods to the value of \$100 had been entrusted to the employment agent in Denver, and had been lost in transit. They were told that, if the property could not be recovered, the agent was under a legal obligation to make good to them its value. After some delay the mislaid property was recovered and fully identified, but found to contain nothing of any value whatever. The owners were notified, but never appeared to claim their property.

There is a habit prevalent among those who desire to secure help, of leaving their order at several different offices, then hiring the first person sent by any of them, whose appearance strikes the employer favorably. Applicants for work subsequently sent by the others are returned unengaged. When this occurs in the city of Denver it is not so serious. When the applicant for work is sent out of the city, carrying a receipt for the office fee paid, only to find upon his arrival that the situation has been filled yesterday or this morning, it works a very great injustice, and the responsible party ought to be held to a strict accountability, however thoughtlessly it might have been done. As the employment agent is the only one that can be reached, at present, he is compelled to reimburse the aggrieved person for office fee paid and expenses incurred.

Owing to the migratory character of our population and the very large number of wage workers who are attracted to Colorado, by reason of the higher rates of wages paid here than are to be obtained elsewhere, the employment offices of Denver have always done a much larger business than in other cities farther East, with the same or even with a greater population.

For the purpose of ascertaining the volume of business done by the several employment offices located in Denver dur-

ing the year 1899, the Commissioner requested and received a statement from each as to the number of situations secured for working men and women from January 1 to December 31 of that year.

According to the reports thus received from the sixteen licensed offices in the city of Denver, 48,561 situations were secured. Almost three-fourths of this large volume of business was done by three offices, and almost one-half of it was turned in by one employment agent, who had several offices located in different parts of the city. The business done by the three offices mentioned consisted very largely in supplying men for the different railroad companies operating in the state, also to the contractors who were engaged at railroad construction work in Colorado and Wyoming. It will not be understood that the number given above represented that many distinct individuals, as in many instances situations were secured several times during the year for the same person. Nearly all the help engaged by these three offices doing the largest business were males, the one doing the largest business not handling female help at all. It was found impossible to ascertain the exact number of males who obtained employment through these offices. Some of them kept their accounts in a way that would enable them to give this information, while others did not. It is, however, safe to say that nearly, if not quite, two-thirds the situations secured, leaving out the three offices referred to, were engaged by women.

One lady agent reported 3,467 situations secured, of which number 967 were men and 2,500 were women. This lady further reported having secured 1,267 situations for which she received no office fee. This office, like most of the others, leaving out the three large ones, furnished no help to railroads or large contractors, but was engaged principally in supplying domestic help, ranch hands, etc.

Throughout the year 1899 there were two free employment offices conducted in the city of Denver and supported by private contributions. One by Mrs. M. A. Sharp, at 1604 Curtis street; the other by Parson Uzzell, and known as the "Helping Hand," located in the basement of the tabernacle building at 1923 Blake street.

These two offices secured situations for 3,106 persons, of whom more than 80 per cent. were women and girls.

## FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

COLORADO'S NEED OF THEM—THE LAW IN OTHER STATES SATISFACTORY—MANNER OF ITS OPERATION.

The first and highest duty of the state is to throw the largest possible measure of protection and the most numerous safeguards around those least able to protect themselves. To make it easy for the citizen to do right and difficult to do wrong. The man or woman who applies at an employment office for a situation and pays the required fee, ranging from 50 cents to \$2, the average about \$1, usually needs employment and needs it badly.

The fee paid is sometimes the last cent that the applicant for work has, and frequently, when sent out of the city, it uses up all his or her resources to reach their destination. The Commissioner has been brought into frequent contact with the proprietors of these private employment offices during the last two years, and can truthfully say that they will compare favorably, considered as a class, with men and women engaged in other lines of business enterprise. The employment agents doing business in Denver are not the soulless sharks that they have been represented, but are usually fair-minded men and women, who do not aim to defraud their customers or to receive money without procuring employment.

The fact remains, nevertheless, that their revenues are derived from a class of men and women who can but ill afford to pay the money which make up their incomes. Like most other kinds of business under the present industrial system, these offices are conducted for private profit and not for the public good. The hardship which these agencies impose upon the unfortunate poor, who find it necessary to employ their services in securing work, is not due, as many seem to imagine, to any special depravity or rascality upon the part of the agent, but to the system which makes him a commission merchant in the noblest attributes of man—human labor. The employment agent is an average citizen, neither more nor less.

\* \* \* \* \*

But little is known here in Colorado concerning the system of free public employment offices, that have been established in other states of the Union, in some of the countries of



the old world, and the helpful and beneficial effect of such agencies in delivering the working classes from this form of oppression.

The growing wants of parties who wish to employ labor should also be taken into consideration in establishing such state institutions, maintained at state expense here in Colorado. The advantages which would accrue to employers by being able to secure reliable help from state agencies would be very great, and furnishes a strong argument in favor of the state taking such action.

In sending out the schedule of questions to wage workers, referred to in another part of this report, to the question, "Are you in favor of free public employment offices?" 706 replies were received. Of this number, 662 were in the affirmative and 44 in the negative. It is quite evident from this expression of opinion that the value of such offices is quite fully appreciated by the laboring classes.

So much interest has been taken in the subject, not only by wage workers, but by students and thinkers upon social questions, and so many letters have been received at this office from citizens of other states making inquiry about the operation of the system of state offices here, evidently not aware of the fact that we had none in Colorado, that I thought best to give the laws upon the subject in some of the states, and the practical operation of the system in the states and countries where such offices are being successfully conducted.

The feasibility and practicability of free public employment offices is no longer in the experimental stage. It has been tried with most satisfactory results by Ohio, Missouri, New York, Illinois, Montana and Washington. The expense to the state will be slight when compared to the benefits received, and the system can be easily inaugurated when the necessary legislation has been secured.

The following extract is taken from a most excellent address upon the subject, delivered by David Ross, commissioner of the Illinois bureau of labor statistics, at the opening of the free public employment offices in Chicago, August 1, 1899:

As showing the extent of the field for such legislative effort in our own borders, it is shown that in the city of Boston, with less than half the population of Chicago, 119 private employment agencies received over 600,000 applications for work during one year; also that in St. Louis, six

private agencies received over 100,000 applications in the same period, and that in Kansas City 88,000 applications were made in a year to twelve private agencies; moreover, that all these figures are notorious understatements, having been obtained from the private agents themselves, all whose interests lie in minimizing the real number. But, assuming the substantial completeness of the figures given for the city of Boston, which are doubtless the most trustworthy we have, and applying them to the 196 private agencies which were licensed in the city of Chicago in 1896, we are confronted with the startling probability that during periods of depression approximately 1,000,000 applications for work must be made in the course of a year to the tribute gathering offices in this city.

#### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN EUROPE.

As an evidence of the efficiency of the free service rendered at public cost by the various home and foreign governments, we find that partial returns from the various municipal offices in the city of Paris show that in the year 1897 employment was secured, without cost to the applicant, for 47,979 persons, and that in the first ten months of 1898 work was found for 26,270 others, and this, notwithstanding the fact that free agencies are also maintained in that city by 421 different trade unions, by seventy-six convents, and by fifty-nine friendly societies.

The five so-called "labor bureaus" in London, and five in other cities of England, together with the agencies of the Salvation Army and of the Association for Befriending Young Servants, secured situations, free of charge, in 1898, for 14,994 persons out of 16,382 who made application; in addition to these, fifteen temporary registries were established for various periods, and special permanent offices have long been maintained in London for securing, without charge, employment for seamen, for discharged soldiers, for reserve corps soldiers, for army and navy pensioners, and for discharged prisoners. The free employment agencies in Germany secured, during the year ended July, 1898, occupation for 222,595 idle persons out of 387,991 who sought occupation.

The result of the operation of the law creating offices of this kind in the State of Ohio is found to be a total of 103,112 situations secured in the five cities, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo. In St. Louis an office imperfectly equipped obtained situations in 1898 for 4,661 men and women out of work. The California office, in 1896, had 18,920 applications, and found places for 7,983 unemployed poor.

Attention is drawn to the further fact of significance that it is not alone those who patronize the private agencies who need the sort of relief afforded by a free public service. There is a class who have no last dollar to lose—who have already lost it in the intelligence office or in the purchase of bread, and who cannot even command the equivocal services of the private agency. One man conducting such an office in St. Louis says that only about one-half of those applying to him for work are able to pay the fee necessary for registration. What shall be said of these? The man who needs employment most of all is the man who really has nothing at all. These are the submerged, the helpless, the hopeless, a constant menace to society, for whom there is no relief except in such state help

as will enable them to recover their footing and again become self-helping contributors to the common weal.

England, France, Germany, Bavaria, New Zealand, Australia, and even Russia, representatives alike of the oldest and the youngest civilizations, as well as numerous cities in this country, have all reached the common conviction, by a common experience, that the needs of the unemployed are of legitimate concern to the state.

The following is the Illinois statute, creating free public employment offices in that state:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That free employment offices are hereby created as follows: One in each city of not less than fifty thousand population, and three in each city containing a population of one million or over, for the purpose of receiving applications of persons seeking employment, and applications of persons seeking to employ labor. Such offices shall be designated and known as Illinois Free Employment Offices.

Sec. 2. Within sixty days after this act shall have been in force, the State Board of Commissioners of Labor shall recommend, and the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a superintendent and assistant superintendent and a clerk for each of the offices created by section 1 of this act, and who shall devote their entire time to the duties of their respective offices. The assistant superintendent or the clerk shall in each case be a woman. The tenure of such appointment shall be two years, unless sooner removed for cause. The salary of each superintendent shall be \$1,200 per annum, the salary of such assistant superintendent shall be \$900 per annum. The salary of such clerks shall be \$800 per annum, which sums, together with the proper amounts for defraying the necessary costs of equipping and maintaining the respective offices, shall be paid out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. The superintendent of each such free employment office shall, within sixty days after appointment, open an office in such locality as shall have been agreed upon between such superintendent and the secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as being most appropriate for the purpose intended; such office to be provided with a sufficient number of rooms or apartments to enable him to provide, and he shall so provide, a separate room or apartment for the use of women registering for situations or help. Upon the outside of each such office, in the position and manner to secure the fullest public attention, shall be placed a sign which shall read in the English language, Illinois Free Employment Office, and the same shall appear either upon the outside windows or upon signs in such other languages as the location of each such office shall render advisable. The superintendent of each such free employment office shall receive and record in books kept for that purpose names of all persons applying for employment or help, designating opposite the name and address of each

applicant the character of employment or help desired. Separate registers for applicants for employment shall be kept, showing the age, sex, nativity, trade or occupation of each applicant, the cause and duration of non-employment, whether married or single, the number of dependent children, together with such other facts as may be required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to be used by said bureau: *Provided*, that no such special registers shall be open to public inspection at any time, and that such statistical and sociological data as the Bureau of Labor may require shall be held in confidence by said bureau, and so published as not to reveal the identity of any one: *And, provided*, further, that any applicant who shall decline to furnish answers to the questions contained in special registers shall not thereby forfeit any rights to any employment the office might secure.

Sec. 4. Each such superintendent shall report on Thursday of each week to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics the number of applications for positions and for help received during the preceding week, also those unfilled applications remaining on the books at the beginning of the week. Such lists shall not contain the names or addresses of any applicant, but shall show the number of situations desired and the number of persons wanted at each specified trade or occupation. It shall also show the number and character of the positions secured during the preceding week. Upon receipt of these lists, and not later than Saturday of each week, the secretary of the said Bureau of Labor Statistics shall cause to be printed a sheet showing separately and in combination the lists received from all such free employment offices; and he shall cause a sufficient number of such sheets to be printed to enable him to mail, and he shall so mail, on Saturday of each week, two of said sheets to each superintendent of a free employment office, one to be filed by said superintendent, and one to be conspicuously posted in each such office. A copy of such sheet shall also be mailed on each Saturday by the secretary of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics to each state inspector of factories and each state inspector of mines. And it is hereby made the duty of said factory inspectors and coal mine inspectors to do all they reasonably can to assist in securing situations for such applicants for work, and describe the character of work and cause of the scarcity of workmen, and to secure for the free employment offices the co-operation of the employers of labor in factories and mines. It shall be the duty of such factory inspectors and coal mine inspectors to immediately notify the superintendent of free employment offices of any and all vacancies or opportunities for employment that shall come to their notice.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of each such superintendent of a free employment office to immediately put himself in communication with the principal manufacturers, merchants, and other employers of labor, and to use all diligence in securing the co-operation of the said employers of labor, with the purposes and objects of said employment offices. To this end it shall be competent for such superintendents to advertise in the columns of daily newspapers for such situations as he has applicants to fill, and he may advertise in a general way for the co-operation of large contractors and employers in such trade journals or special publications as reach such employers, whether such trade or special journals are published within the

State of Illinois or not: *Provided*, that not more than four hundred dollars, or as much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be expended by the superintendent of any one such office for advertising any one year.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of each such superintendent to make report to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics annually, not later than December first of each year, concerning the work of his office for the year ending October first of same year, together with a statement of the expenses of the same, including the charges of an interpreter when necessary, and such reports shall be published by the said Bureau of Labor Statistics annually with its coal report. Each such superintendent shall also perform such other duties in the collection of statistics of labor as the secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics may require.

Sec. 7. No fee or compensation shall be charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment or help through said free employment offices; and any superintendent, assistant superintendent or clerk who shall accept, directly or indirectly, any fee or compensation from any applicant, or from his or her representative, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days.

Sec. 8. In no case shall the superintendent of any free employment office created by this act furnish, or cause to be furnished, workmen or other employees to any applicant for help whose employees are at that time on strike, or locked out; nor shall any list of names and addresses of applicants for employment be shown to any employer whose employees are on strike or locked out; nor shall such list be exposed where it can be copied or used by an employer whose employees are on strike or locked out.

Sec. 9. The term "applicant for employment" as used in this act shall be construed to mean any person seeking work of any lawful character, and "applicant for help" shall mean any person or persons seeking help in any legitimate enterprise; and nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the meaning of the term work to manual occupation, but it shall include professional service, and any and all other legitimate services.

Sec. 11. Whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Commissioners of Labor, the superintendent of any free employment office is not duly diligent or energetic in the performance of his duties, they may summon such superintendent to appear before them and show cause why he should not be recommended to the Governor for removal, and unless such cause is clearly shown the said board may so recommend. In the consideration of such case an unexplained low percentage of positions secured to applicants for situations and help registered, lack of intelligent interest and application to the work, or a general inaptitude or inefficiency, shall be considered by said board a sufficient ground upon which to recommend a removal. And if, in the opinion of the Governor, such lack of efficiency cannot be remedied by reproof and discipline, he shall remove as recommended by said board.

Sec. 12. All such printing, blanks, blank books, stationery and postage as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the offices herein created shall be furnished by the Secretary of State upon

requisition for the same made by the secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Approved April 1, 1899. In force July 1, 1899.

It was found to be impossible to complete all arrangements for opening the offices, July 1, as the statute directs. They were formally opened a month later.

Weekly reports, setting forth in detail the results attained by the three free public employment offices, established in the city of Chicago, were compiled by Secretary David Ross, of the Illinois bureau. These reports, covering the business transacted by each office in Chicago, were received at the office of the Colorado bureau, weekly. The aggregate results of the period of eight months is given in the following summary:

### SUMMARY OF THE THREE OFFICES.

AUGUST 2, 1899, TO MARCH 31, 1900.

OFFICES	Applications for Employment			Applications for Help	
	Number Filed	Number of Positions Secured	Number Unfiled	Number Filed	Number Unfiled
North Side Office—Males .....	6,416	3,880	2,736	5,363	1,683
North Side Office—Females .....	5,453	3,429	24	3,810	381
Totals .....	9,869	7,109	2,760	9,173	2,064
South Side Office—Males .....	10,676	5,519	5,157	7,071	1,552
South Side Office—Females .....	5,472	5,412	60	6,975	1,563
Totals .....	16,148	10,931	5,217	14,046	3,115
West Side Office—Males .....	5,018	2,317	2,701	2,317	.....
West Side Office—Females .....	2,273	2,113	160	2,113	.....
Totals .....	7,291	4,430	2,861	4,430	.....
Totals, 35 weeks—Males .....	22,110	11,516	10,594	14,751	3,235
Totals, 35 weeks—Females .....	11,198	10,954	244	12,898	1,944
Grand totals .....	33,308	22,470	10,858	27,649	5,179

It will be seen from the foregoing that during the thirty-five weeks covered by this showing, 33,308 applications were made at these offices for employment. The number of situations secured for applicants, from August 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900, is 22,470, or 67.46 per cent. of all those making application were successful in securing situations. Separated as to sex, it may be seen that the applicants for work consisted of 22,110 men and 11,198 women and girls.

The percentage of positions secured for women and girls is much larger than is the case as applied to men and boys. The percentage of males who are furnished with employment is 52 per cent., while of the 11,198 women and girls who applied to these agencies for the purpose of securing work, 10,954, or 97.8 per cent. of those applying, were furnished with work.

All of these facts go to prove the very great benefit which these agencies have been to the members of both sexes who were looking for employment. Great as it is, however, it does not represent the entire advantage of the system, for it will be further seen that 27,649 applications were made at these offices for help, of which 12,898 were for female help. It will be seen that 1,700 more persons applied at these offices for the purpose of securing female help, than females applied for the purpose of securing employment. That 244 females applied for work who did not secure it, is probably explained by the fact that the kind of work that the agency could supply to the applicant was not the kind that the person looking for help wished to employ.

The record made by these employment offices under state management, in Chicago, during the first eight months of their operation is a very high tribute to the efficiency, the fidelity and the business ability that has thus far marked their history.

## FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN OHIO.

To Ohio belongs the honor of being the first state in the Union to create free public employment offices. One of the latest reports issued by the bureau of labor statistics of that state makes the following statement concerning the operation of these offices:

The Municipal Labor Congress of Cincinnati, an organization composed of all the trades and labor unions in that city, started the agitation

in favor of something of this kind in all the large cities of the state. The law creating them was, undoubtedly, an experimental departure in legislation. The result of that act has been a success. I am glad to say that these offices stand well in favor with employers of labor, and workmen and women consider it a great privilege to have a place of this kind in their city where they can go for information or to secure employment without being charged a fee or being imposed upon in any way. If the kind of work they desire can be had they get it freely. The army of idle men seeking situations has been alarmingly great in cities at times and few of our people are cognizant of the expense to which the laboring people are often subject in seeking employment through private employment offices.

Before the inauguration of the free public employment offices by the state, these pay offices were springing up on every corner, and were getting fat by their methods of doing business. There are now but a few of them left, and where they still exist they are not working in that high-handed manner as was the case a few years ago.

The law creating these offices in Ohio is a very good one in most respects. It does not, however, provide that the state offices shall not supply help to an employer whose employes may be out upon a strike. In this respect and in some others it is not up to the Illinois statute upon the same subject. The Ohio law, creating free public employment offices, was passed by the legislature of that state, March 24, 1891.

We have been enabled to secure statistics concerning the free public employment offices established in Ohio and located in the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton and Columbus from the time that they were opened in 1890 to 1899, and the tables herein given for each year, together with the aggregate, will, it is to be hoped, convince the members of the Thirteenth General Assembly of Colorado of the successful operation of the system elsewhere and induce them to give it a trial in our own state.



TABLES OF CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, COLUMBUS, AND  
DAYTON EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

FOR THE YEAR 1890.

	Situations Wanted		Help Wanted		Positions Secured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cincinnati .....	4,768	1,118	2,808	2,787	1,880	1 126
Cleveland .....	2,523	1,277	3,189	1,231	1,333	847
Columbus .....	1,965	710	1,192	722	684	525
Toledo .....	2,334	719	2,885	1,083	1,329	497
Dayton .....	2,944	1,083	1,384	878	369	418
Totals .....	14,529	4,907	11,453	6,701	5,575	3,413

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

	Situations Wanted		Help Wanted		Positions Secured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cincinnati .....	4,811	3,428	3,369	3,291	2,312	2,129
Cleveland .....	6,306	3,830	925	3,471	886	2,508
Columbus .....	3,128	1,739	1,534	2,268	915	1,481
Toledo .....	3,859	1,799	2,481	2,479	2,064	1,391
Dayton .....	3,351	2,118	1,386	2,004	790	1,119
Totals .....	21,457	12,914	9,695	13,513	6,967	8,628

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

	Situations Wanted		Help Wanted		Positions Secured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cincinnati .....	3,139	2,789	1,980	2,782	1,497	1,613
Cleveland .....	3,655	3,539	1,162	4,587	1,000	2,664
Columbus .....	2,908	1,658	2,013	2,162	1,244	1,152
Toledo .....	3,160	1,964	1,810	2,654	1,361	1,442
Dayton .....	2,671	1,474	1,282	1,770	883	989
Totals .....	15,533	11,424	8,247	13,955	5,966	7,860

## BIENNIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

	Situations Wanted		Help Wanted		Positions Secured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cincinnati .....	2,740	2,536	1,344	2,531	933	1,541
Cleveland .....	2,964	4,157	935	2,671	768	2,825
Columbus .....	3,219	2,000	1,142	1,879	1,165	1,165
Toledo .....	2,194	2,099	792	2,032	579	1,477
Dayton .....	3,052	1,833	1,613	2,290	1,121	1,627
Totals .....	14,169	12,685	5,826	11,403	4,566	8,635

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

	Situations Wanted		Help Wanted		Positions Secured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cincinnati .....	2,778	3,162	297	1,383	267	1,144
Cleveland .....	2,942	3,517	283	2,065	273	1,846
Columbus .....	2,672	2,228	605	1,852	456	1,343
Toledo .....	2,472	1,950	441	1,693	367	1,359
Dayton .....	3,657	3,761	800	2,447	777	1,934
Totals .....	14,521	14,616	2,426	9,440	2,140	7,626

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

	Situations Wanted		Help Wanted		Positions Secured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cincinnati .....	2,442	2,774	326	1,995	319	1,592
Cleveland .....	1,960	2,732	450	2,963	444	2,009
Columbus .....	2,887	2,187	725	2,368	499	1,590
Toledo .....	3,167	1,649	645	1,659	547	1,236
Dayton .....	3,689	4,451	905	3,197	868	2,621
Totals .....	14,165	13,793	3,051	12,172	2,677	9,048

## FOR THE YEAR 1886.

	Situations Wanted		Help Wanted		Positions Secured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cincinnati .....	1,821	2,181	282	1,568	237	1,233
Cleveland .....	1,290	3,479	323	3,720	323	2,891
Columbus .....	3,422	2,476	700	2,350	585	1,928
Toledo .....	2,557	1,937	909	1,885	836	1,616
Dayton .....	3,578	4,957	884	3,109	800	2,896
Totals .....	12,668	15,030	3,078	12,632	2,781	10,164

## FOR THE YEAR 1897.

	Situations Wanted		Help Wanted		Positions Secured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cincinnati .....	1,399	1,606	163	905	160	764
Cleveland .....	2,684	3,244	919	3,320	855	2,606
Columbus .....	3,725	2,792	798	2,635	610	2,424
Toledo .....	2,481	4,780	1,650	5,233	1,481	4,324
Dayton .....	2,570	3,729	759	2,731	806	3,015
Totals .....	13,159	16,151	4,289	14,824	3,912	13,135

## FOR THE YEAR 1898.

	Situations Wanted		Help Wanted		Positions Secured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cincinnati .....	1,620	1,760	178	1,081	173	871
Cleveland .....	3,725	3,870	1,269	3,361	1,064	2,562
Columbus .....	3,872	3,152	746	3,135	1,493	2,889
Toledo .....	2,426	4,772	1,378	5,532	1,249	4,407
Dayton .....	2,475	3,138	927	3,038	930	2,937
Totals .....	14,118	16,692	4,498	16,147	4,929	13,666

It may be seen by an analysis of the figures given in the preceding tables that during the first five years that free public employment offices were conducted in the principal cities of Ohio, 80,217 applications for employment were made by males. Of this number 25,233, or 31.4 per cent., were furnished with situations. During the same period 57,246 females applied at these offices for work, while of this number situations were secured for 36,160, or for 63 per cent. of those making application. Work was secured through these agencies, including both sexes, for 44.7 per cent. of those seeking it. From 1895 to 1898, inclusive, 54,110 applications for employment were filed at these offices by males and 61,666 by females; while of the former 14,289, or 26.4 per cent., and of the latter 46,013, or 74.6 per cent., were successful in obtaining it.

The following table shows the entire volume of business done and included in the preceding tabulation, from 1890 to 1898, inclusive, and presents valuable information respecting the specific results attained and the benefits derived both by employers and employes from the establishment of free public employment offices in the state of Ohio.

Grand totals to January 1, 1899, of all business transactions in the free public employment offices of the state since such offices were opened in 1890:

	MALES			FEMALES			
	Situations Wanted	Help Wanted	Positions Secured	Situations Wanted	Help Wanted	Positions Secured	Total Business Transacted
Cincinnati .....	25,513	10,722	7,728	22,064	18,323	12,013	96,353
Cleveland .....	28,071	9,455	6,906	29,645	27,389	20,560	122,086
Columbus .....	27,798	9,455	7,651	19,000	19,361	14,497	97,762
Toledo .....	24,650	12,991	9,813	21,669	24,250	17,749	111,122
Dayton .....	28,287	9,940	7,374	26,544	21,464	17,356	110,965
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>134,319</b>	<b>52,563</b>	<b>39,532</b>	<b>118,912</b>	<b>110,787</b>	<b>82,175</b>	<b>538,288</b>

The preceding tabulation shows the entire volume of business transacted by the free public employment offices of the state of Ohio for the nine years covered by the compilation. It will be noticed that the total number of entries made

upon the books of the several offices reaches above the half million mark. The total number of applicants for work, including both sexes, was 253,251, of which 121,707, or 48 per cent. of those applying, were furnished with situations. Divided with reference to sex, it is found that 29.4 per cent. of males and 69 per cent. of females were furnished with employment. During these years employers made application for male help to the number of 52,563 and for female help to the number of 110,787. The very large number of employers who make use of these offices to secure help proves quite clearly that employers appreciate the fact quite fully that the results are much more apt to be satisfactory than when help is secured through the private agency. The public employment agent has no pecuniary motive in placing a workman where he will not give satisfaction to the employer. Nor has the agent any motive in sending the applicant for work to a place that he does not think will prove satisfactory. Thus the service is usually fairly satisfactory to all parties concerned. It will be remembered that the figures given in the tables do not represent the number of individuals affected, but the number of situations wanted, the number of employes wanted, the number of situations secured, etc.

## THE LAW IN NEW YORK.

### FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

As a result of the agitation carried forward for many years by the labor organizations of New York state, the legislature of that state, in 1896, enacted a law establishing such offices in cities of the first class. The following is the New York law:

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall organize and establish in all cities of the first class a free public employment bureau, for the purpose of receiving applications of persons seeking employment, and applications of persons seeking to employ labor. No compensation or fee shall be charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment or help through any such bureau. Such commissioner shall appoint for each bureau so organized, and may remove for good and sufficient cause, a superintendent and such clerical assistants as, in his judgment, may be necessary for the proper administration of the affairs thereof. The salaries of such superintendent and clerks shall be fixed by the commissioner. Such salaries and the expenses of such bureaus shall be paid in the same manner as other expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sec. 41. Duties of superintendent.—The superintendent of each free public employment bureau shall receive and record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the names of all persons applying for employment or for help, designating opposite the name and address of each applicant, the character of employment or help desired.

Each such superintendent shall report, on Thursday of each week, to the commissioner of labor statistics, the names and addresses of all persons applying for employment or help, during the preceding week, the the commissioner of labor statistics, the names and addresses of all persons receiving employment through his bureau. Such superintendent shall also perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics, and in the keeping of books and accounts of his bureau, as the commissioner may require, and shall report semi-annually to the commissioner of labor statistics the expense of maintaining his bureau.

Sec. 42. Applications; list of applicants.—Every application for employment or help made to a free public employment bureau shall be void after thirty days from its receipt, unless renewed by the applicant.

The commissioner of labor statistics shall cause two copies of a list of all applicants for employment or help, and the character of the employment or help desired, received by him from each free public employment bureau, to be mailed on Monday of each week to the superintendent of each bureau, one of which copies shall be posted by the superintendent, immediately on receipt thereof, in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment or help, and the other shall be filed in his office for reference.

Sec. 43. Applicants for help; when to notify superintendent.—If an applicant for help has secured the same, he shall, within ten days thereafter, notify the superintendent of the bureau, to which application therefor was made. Such notice shall contain the name and last preceding address of the employes received through such bureau. If any such applicant neglects to so notify such superintendent, he shall be barred from all future rights and privileges of such employment bureau, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to whom the superintendent shall report such neglect.

The following is taken from a recent report, issued by John J. Bealin, superintendent of the New York free public employment bureau, included in the report of the bureau of labor statistics of that state, and covers in a brief but complete manner the workings and operation of the system there:

The general public is gradually beginning to understand the character and work of this bureau. At first we suffered from the belief among many that we were in some way connected with the charitable and correctional institutions of this state, and were engaged principally in securing employment for the discharged inmates of such institutions. Every day new patrons ask us, "Who is it that controls this office, and

how is it that there are no fees or charges? What class of servants do you get?" A careful and intelligent answer is given to all such inquiries, and in order that the bureau may be placed in its proper light before the public we prepared the following circular, which was mailed to employers and handed to our patrons in the office:

We take the liberty to call your attention to the free employment bureau, feeling that we can be of service to you as you are in the habit of employing help. This bureau is conducted by the state of New York and is free to employer and employe. There is no need of being in want of help or paying to procure such when you can have your orders filled here promptly. All classes of male and female help are on hand. Domestic servants are in waiting from nine until two o'clock. The office hours are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except on Saturdays, when the office is closed at noon. Out of town orders should state precisely the class of help desired, giving us notice in advance of visit to the office. A personal call at the office gives better satisfaction to employers. All references are investigated.

Copies of this circular were mailed during the spring and summer months to the numerous summer hotels and boarding houses, where we secured employment for many people.

Each day attention was given to the advertisements for help in the various daily papers, and notice of the work of the bureau was sent to those employers whose orders we believed we could fill. We also sent the following letter to many servants who advertised for employment, when we had vacancies in their particular line of work:

New York State Free Employment Bureau,  
30 West 29th Street.

Seeing your advertisement in to-day's paper, we desire to call your attention to the New York State free employment bureau. There are no charges made at this office, and servants with good references can always secure situations. The hours for waiting are from nine until two o'clock. If you would like to register your name and address here, call in the morning and bring your references.

Employers who visit us now understand that we are able to give them better satisfaction than they can get elsewhere, as we have no desire to place a person unless that person is qualified for the position.

On the other hand, applicants for employment find that in making use of this bureau for the placing of their labor that they are not lowering their dignity nor losing character, but are simply making use of a state labor exchange. From the inception of this bureau the equality of the employer and employe has been maintained. The employer desires to purchase labor, the employe has labor to sell, and both contribute equally through the public tax for the maintenance of this office, consequently their equality is a matter of right.

The fears of some people that this bureau would be taken advantage of by unworthy parties is not borne out by our experience, as the investigation of the applicant's reference and the record made with present employes demonstrates beyond a doubt.

While every effort is made to get employment for applicants, yet care is taken not to create an opinion that employes should be discharged because their places can be filled with ease. In this matter we observe a position of strict neutrality, having no desire to make a record at the expense of the employer or employe.

While giving attention to women who seek an outlet for their work, we also, to the best of our ability, and as far as our small accommodations permitted, kept in view the claims of men who filed their application for labor with us.

From time to time we sent out circulars to employers, calling their attention to the fact that we had on our registry all classes of male help, such as hall boys, elevator men, engineers, firemen, farm laborers, factory employes, store and office employes, etc.

So far as manual labor on public improvements in New York city is concerned, we find that the market is not free, and that to get a day's work as a common laborer one has to have a "pull" of some kind. A letter from an alderman will place a man as an every day laborer, while it would take a letter from a state senator to get a position as a watchman."

During the year ending December 31, 1898, 5,100 persons registered for employment. Of these 2,487 were men and 2,613 were women.

Following the custom of the bureau, as each person filed his or her application, a circular letter was sent to the last employer, making inquiry as to the character and ability of such person, and asking for information that would give us a knowledge of the applicant's fitness to fill the position desired. This we do in order that we may have as full a knowledge as possible of our applicants for employment before we introduce them to employers. The replies received from former employers were, with few exceptions, such as warranted us in recommending our applicants to those needing their services.

Of the 2,487 men, 1,526 were foreigners, and 961 were Americans; 786 men were married, 275 of which number reported having 691 children, 520 of them dependent for support.

Of the 2,613 women registered, 1,941 were foreigners and 672 were Americans; 142 women reported having 235 children, of which 164 were dependent on them for support.

While 3,467 are registered as foreigners, yet their residence in the United States is of such duration as to warrant us in saying the greater number of them are Americans in all things save accident of birth.

Of the 2,487 men who registered for employment, 2,475 could read and write, while only 12 were illiterate. Of the 2,613 women, 2,364 could read and write and 249 were illiterate. The total number who could read and write is 4,839, and the illiterates 261.

Of the 261 illiterates who were tabulated, but a very small percentage of them were under 40 years of age, making it evident that the young people, so far as education is considered, have but little to complain of, whether foreigners or Americans. And although the 261 are tabulated as illiterates, we find that they possess average intelligence, and in their various avocations meet all that is required of them.



Our table of the duration of idleness shows a falling off in the percentage when compared to that of 1897. This condition can be attributed to the revival of business, yet there is room and need for improvement in this particular, as very many worthy people are still unemployed.

There is a change gradually taking place in the readjustment of domestic servants to meet present conditions. This change, for the present, at least, is not very agreeable to women who have accustomed themselves to any one particular branch of such service. Owing to the large numbers of families desiring to reside in flats and apartment houses, demands for women who do general housework is on the increase, while calls for waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, etc., correspondingly decrease. We find it impossible to get girls to fill all our calls for general housework, as women who heretofore were employed at other branches of domestic service are very reluctant to make the change. For as cooks, chambermaids and waitresses, they say that they have regular hours, while as general houseworkers they contend that their labor is hardly ever at an end, and many of the women are physically unable to perform the more laborious tasks of general housework.

Reports received from employers whom we have supplied with help are of a most pleasing character, going to show that their employes give satisfaction. While on the other hand, but few complaints have been received from employes, and in each case a communication from this office adjusted the difficulty.

During the year 1898 there were 302 applications for men and 2,344 for women, an increase of 594 over the year ending December 31, 1897.

For the year 1898 we placed 39.6 per cent. of our applicants for employment, as against 20 per cent. for 1897, and 5.5 for the five months of 1896.

The following is a statement by the New York free public employment bureau of the business done, the number of applicants for work, the number of applicants for help and the number of situations secured for the three months ending June 30, 1898, and 1899:

	Applicants for Work	Applicants for Help	Situations Secured
Quarter ending June 30, 1898.....	1,330	644	493
Quarter ending June 30, 1899.....	1,381	984	746

Per cent. of increase of situations secured, .51.

## THE LAW OF MISSOURI.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

Section 1. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics shall organize and establish in all the cities of Missouri containing one hundred thousand inhabitants or more a free public employment bureau for the purpose of receiving applications of persons seeking employment, and the applications of persons seeking to employ labor. No compensation or fee shall be charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment or help through any such bureau. Such Commissioner shall appoint for each bureau one superintendent, and may appoint for each one clerk, and may remove the same for good and sufficient cause. The salary of the superintendent shall not exceed \$100 per month, and the salary of the clerk shall not exceed \$75 per month. Such salaries and expenses of such bureaus shall be paid in the same manner as the other expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sec. 2. The superintendent of each free employment bureau shall receive and record, in a book kept for that purpose, the names of all persons applying for employment or for help, designating opposite the name and address of each applicant the character of employment or help desired. Such superintendent shall perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics and in keeping of books and accounts of his bureau as the Commissioner may require, and shall report monthly to the Labor Commissioner the expense of maintaining his bureau.

Sec. 3. Every application for employment or help made to a free public employment bureau shall be void after thirty days from its receipt unless renewed by the applicant. If an applicant for help has secured the same, he shall, within ten days thereafter, notify the superintendent of the bureau to which application was therefor made. Such notice shall contain the name and last preceding address of the employe received through such bureau. If any such applicant neglects to notify such superintendent he shall be barred from all future rights and privileges of such employment bureau, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to whom the superintendents shall report such neglect.

The following extract is taken from the report of the labor commissioner of the state of Missouri, and bears correct and truthful tribute to the excellent results which have followed the establishment of these offices in that state:

The Missouri free employment department was inaugurated in connection with the Bureau of Labor, October 1, 1897. While the idea of employment offices supported and controlled by the state is comparatively new, it has been tried in several states, notably New York, Ohio, Nebraska and Montana, and generally proven worthy of public confidence and legislative support.

To the State of Ohio is due the credit of having established the first free employment office. Such offices have long been in successful operation in several of the European countries, but, so far as we can ascertain, the "Ohio idea" was without precedent in the United States.

As heretofore stated, the free employment office in this state was opened in 1897 in connection with the office of the State Factory Inspector, 915-916 Chemical building, St. Louis, Mo.

Owing to the failure of the St. Louis authorities to appoint a factory inspector, as provided by law, it was felt that the state inspector was not justified in giving all of his time to St. Louis, to the exclusion of other cities, hence the necessity of turning the office to practical account suggested the free employment agency in connection with the other work of the department, without extra expense to the state. Practically the same force employed in the inspector's office has conducted the work in the free employment department.

With a slight increase in the office force much better results would have been obtained. At no time were more than three persons employed, and much of the time only two, including the superintendent.

While no legislative authority was sought prior to the inauguration of the system, the matter was communicated to the Governor, who endorsed the plan, since which being put in operation has been warmly espoused by the press and public. It is gratifying indeed that not one single protest has been made anywhere throughout the state against the operation of this department, but, on the contrary, words of commendation and praise come from every quarter, from the employers and employes alike.

The bringing together of the employer in need of help and the worthy unemployed seeking work, free of expense to both and at a minimum cost, is the chief function of the state employment office. The state itself cannot furnish employment, and the class who patronize this department so understand.

In establishing the free employment system in Missouri, without a special appropriation for that purpose, it was necessary to exercise the closest economy, and to that end the most simple and effective business methods were adopted.

All applicants, whether for help or employment, are required to use a blank furnished by the department, which, after being properly filled out, is returned to the office by mail or in person, and the name, address, etc., of the applicant is there registered for thirty days. All applications are canceled after the expiration of thirty days, but those not finding employment may renew their applications every thirty days until employment is secured.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

State of Missouri,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
Thomas P. Rixey, Com'r.

Registration hours: 8 a. m. to 12 m.

Classification.....

Free Employment Department,  
835 Century Building,  
St. Louis.

## Application for Employment.

App. No. .... Date.....  
Name..... Address.....  
Nationality..... Married or single..... Age.....  
No. of dependent children.....  
Occupation..... Kind of work desired.....  
Name and address of last employer.....  
How long idle..... How long employed in last place.....  
How long a resident of this state..... Cause of idleness.....  
Wages desired.....  
Can you read and write.....  
Remarks .....  
.....  
.....  
References..... Signature.....  
P. O. .... Mo. ....  
Street No.....

## HEADING IN REGISTER FOR EMPLOYEES.

STATE OF MISSOURI, BUREAU OF LABOR, FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.  
ESTABLISHED 1897.

## EMPLOYEE'S REGISTER.

Number	Date	Name	Address	Nationality	Married or Single	Age	Sex	No. Children Dependent	Position Desired	Last Employer	Length Time Employed	Cause of Idleness	Wages Desired	References	Disposal
..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..
..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..
..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..
..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	..

## HEADING IN REGISTER FOR EMPLOYERS.

STATE OF MISSOURI, BUREAU OF LABOR, FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.  
ESTABLISHED 1897.  
EMPLOYER'S REGISTER.

Number	Date	Name	Address	Help Desired	Married or Single	Sex	Remarks	Disposal
----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---
----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---
----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---
----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---

Applications for help and employment are classified and recorded under different headings, representing the various kinds of labor in such a manner that it requires only a moment to ascertain the name, qualification, or standing of an applicant.

It will be observed that the method of registration and communication between the two classes is as convenient and simple as it is possible to devise.

The work is carried on without the slightest friction, and very few mistakes have been made in placing applications for positions, considering the large number registered. Not all those who apply for work can be provided for, but no favoritism is shown. The one who is best qualified for certain positions and produces the most satisfactory recommendations or reference, as a rule, is the one chosen to fill the position. In most cases the employer makes his own selection from several applicants.

For the year ending October 1, 1899, the state free public employment office at St. Louis, Missouri, received and placed on file 3,933 applications for employment from males. Employment was procured for 1,647, or for about 42 per cent. of those applying. During this year 916 females applied for situations, and work was secured for 671, or for 73 per cent. of those applying.

Free public employment agencies have been endorsed everywhere by labor organizations, and the system has received the warmest approval of the best and most thoughtful citizens. The problem of the unemployed is one that ever presses forward for solution. It is not claimed that the system of free agencies, as a medium to enable the working classes to find employers and employers to secure employes,

will prove a panacea. But it is an eminently practical way of helping men and women to help themselves. Under the present industrial system employment offices are necessary, and enable employer and employe to become acquainted with the wants of each other much more easily than they otherwise would.

It has been our purpose, in reviewing the work done and the law upon the subject in other states, to demonstrate the helpfulness of the system wherever tried.

We would recommend to the Thirteenth General Assembly of Colorado the establishment of such offices in all the cities of the state having more than 10,000 inhabitants. The benefits derived will be substantial and valuable; the necessary expense will be small. Such offices can be conducted in connection with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and can be made a useful adjunct to it in the way of securing statistical information upon various subjects. Being brought into immediate contact, as the officials necessarily will be, with wage workers, much useful and interesting data can be obtained that will give a better understanding of industrial and social conditions.

In the Ninth General Assembly such a bill, establishing such offices in the cities of the first and second class, was introduced, but failed of final passage. It is highly probable that a somewhat similar measure will be favorably considered by the Thirteenth General Assembly.

A free public employment office has been established in the city of Seattle for several years. Concerning its success the superintendent in charge says:

During the time that the public employment office has been in existence it has been of incalculable value in bringing together employers and employes to the number of many thousands, and has saved in cash to the laboring classes fully \$25,000.

I would also recommend that free reading rooms be authorized and required in connection with these offices wherever established.

### MINES AND METALLIFEROUS MINING.

Colorado reached high water mark in 1899, when reference is made to the aggregate value of gold, silver, lead and copper mined within her borders. Each year in the history

of the state, from territorial days, showed an increase in the value of metals produced until 1893, when the product fell nearly three millions of dollars below that of the preceding year. In 1897 it again rose above the result of 1892, since which time it has been steadily increasing. When the figures for 1900 are finally made they will undoubtedly show an increased production, as compared with 1899.

During the past two years all the old mines and mining camps have more than sustained the reputation acquired in former days, while many new mines have been added to the lists as shippers. The total value of the mineral product of the state for 1899 was \$48,320,341.98. This result is unexampled in the history of the state, and was attained notwithstanding a partial cessation of production during two months of the year. Colorado is the foremost state in the Union in the quantity of both gold and silver produced.

The occupation of mining is among the more highly paid classes of labor in the state, the work being considered extra hazardous. The wages of miners varies according to locality and circumstance, but will run from \$2.50 to \$4 per day, \$3 being considered miner's wages in most mining camps. There are probably more miners in the state working for less than \$3 per day than are receiving more than that amount. It is quite certain that the average wages paid, if all the miners in the state be considered, is slightly less than \$3 per day. The number of hours worked for a shift is from eight to ten, by far the larger number working ten. Engineers, firemen, pumpmen, and sometimes others, frequently work twelve-hour shifts.

The wages of trammers are from \$2.50 to \$2.75; eagers, from \$2.50 to \$3.25; nippers, from \$1 to \$2; timbermen, from \$3 to \$4; topmen, from \$2 to \$3; laborers, from \$2 to \$2.50; engineers, from \$3 to \$4.50; pumpmen, from \$3.50 to \$4.50; ore sorters, from \$2 to \$3; blacksmiths, from \$3 to \$5 per day.

In many mines there is a system of compulsory insurance, which is very objectionable to the men. Under this system men working in and around mines are insured upon such terms and under such conditions as the management may make with the insurance company assuming the risk. The consent of the workman is neither requested nor required. He becomes insured by reason of his becoming an employe of the company, the premium of which is usually

very excessive, being deducted from his wages. I would recommend to the Thirteenth General Assembly the passage of a law prohibiting this form of insurance, with severe penalties for its violation.

The mineral output of the state for the year 1899 is divided among the four metals, as follows: gold, \$26,508,675.57; silver, \$13,771,731.10; lead, \$6,170,765.53; copper, \$1,869,169.78.

The statistics relating to production and the value of output in Colorado for 1899 are taken from figures furnished by H. A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, and show an increase for every metal over the returns for 1898. The increase in silver is very slight, being but \$81,465.95; the value of the gold produced was \$2,974,144.29 in excess of the value of that mined the former years, and the value of copper produced was increased by \$564,665.50. The largest proportionate advance was in lead produced, which increased in value by \$2,053,722.29.

It is worthy of note that, as compared with 1889, the value of silver mined has suffered a decrease from \$19,665,245 to \$13,771,731.10, or a loss of \$5,893,513.90. During the same period the value of gold produced has increased from \$4,150,000 to \$26,508,675.57, an increase of \$22,358,675.57.

Almost exactly one-third of the state mineral production is credited to Teller County, which includes the Cripple Creek district, while more than one-half of the totals is mined in Teller and Lake counties.

During the year 1899, 3,391,196 ounces of gold were produced in the United States, with a valuation, computed at \$20.67 per ounce, of \$70,096,021.32. This is an increase of \$5,013,591.10 over the production of 1898. The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1899 was \$34,036,168, as compared with \$33,065,482, the former year, an increase of \$970,686. More than one-third of all the gold and silver produced in the United States is mined in the State of Colorado.

The world's production of gold in 1899 amounted to 15,108,804 ounces, with a valuation of \$312,307,819, as against 13,874,322 ounces, or \$286,803,462 in 1898, representing an increase of \$25,504,357. More than one-fifth of the world's production of gold in 1899 was mined in the United States.



The total production of silver in the world for 1899 was 174,723,363 ounces, with a commercial value of \$104,100,163. The production in Colorado represents more than one-eighth of the entire silver production of the world.

The production of copper in the United States for 1899 was 581,319,091 pounds. The famous Calumet and Hecla mine surpassed the record of any preceding year, with an output of 98,002,137 pounds. Montana leads all the copper-producing states in the quantity produced.

The total amount of lead produced in the United States for the year 1899 was 217,085 tons. Of this amount Colorado contributed 69,024 tons, or almost one-third of the total. Lake County produced 24,299 tons and Pitkin County 12,729 tons.

The statistics herewith given, referring to production and valuation of metals produced, aside from those relating to Colorado, have been taken from volume VIII, Mineral Industry, a recognized standard authority on all subjects pertaining to metals or mining statistics.

The State School of Mines, located at Golden, is one of the most widely known institutions in the state. It was established by an act of the territorial legislature in 1874. There are more than 200 students in attendance at present. The instruction given is the very best, and includes everything pertaining to metallurgy, scientific, expert and practical mining; engineering, etc. The graduate, who has taken the full course of instruction and received a diploma, is very proficient and is qualified to fill any position in his line in a creditable manner. A majority of those in attendance and who have graduated from this school are from Colorado, though students may be found here from many other states and even from foreign countries. Graduates from this school are filling important positions not only throughout Colorado, but in all the mining states and territories.

The appended table gives the precious metal production for Colorado during 1899, as compiled by Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines for Colorado:

## PRECIOUS METAL PRODUCTION IN COLORADO DURING 1899.

COUNTY	Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Total
Arapahoe .....	\$ 268 71	\$ 1 19	-----	-----	\$ 269 90
Archuleta .....	108 35	25 62	-----	-----	128 97
Boulder .....	547,858 35	45,501 84	\$ 1,253 52	\$ 13,879 50	608,493 21
Chaffee .....	216,662 94	87,784 58	53,330 41	122,665 21	480,473 14
Clear Creek .....	546,824 85	895,427 82	322,566 82	51,591 31	1,816,410 80
Conejos .....	6,263 01	13,695 65	-----	-----	19,958 66
Costilla .....	806 13	75 07	-----	-----	881 20
Custer .....	1,054 17	3,577 18	37,409 16	162 54	42,203 05
Delta .....	206 70	5 96	-----	-----	212 66
Dolores .....	66,846 78	153,151 59	91,466 57	7,838 03	319,302 97
Douglas .....	82 68	14 30	-----	-----	96 98
Eagle .....	46,094 10	26,449 35	53,100 47	1,084 76	126,678 68
Huerfano .....	124 02	2 98	-----	-----	127 00
Fremont .....	9,404 85	2,367 70	511 50	1,179 52	13,463 57
Gilpin .....	1,996,090 56	202,960 46	58,660 35	182,689 84	2,440,371 21
Grand .....	124 02	7 75	-----	-----	131 77
Garfield .....	723 45	10 13	-----	-----	733 58
Gunnison .....	70,112 64	79,231 27	62,550 32	8,133 35	220,027 58
Hinsdale .....	38,842 85	92,886 41	472,584 18	8,747 94	612,561 38
Jefferson .....	1,364 22	209 13	34 42	44 73	1,652 50
Lake .....	2,196,497 55	4,307,704 30	2,172,362 78	1,137,576 94	9,814,141 57
La Plata .....	25,672 14	1,883 92	141 97	37 16	27,736 19
Larimer .....	2,087 00	80 43	-----	435 67	2,583 10
Las Animas .....	206 70	1 79	-----	-----	208 49
Mineral .....	91,671 45	2,262,192 42	253,769 14	3,561 27	2,611,194 28
Montrose .....	723 45	27,477 70	-----	13,208 56	41,409 71
Mesa .....	124 02	2,454 70	-----	818 87	3,397 59
Montezuma .....	15,419 82	135 25	-----	-----	15,555 07
Ouray .....	1,694,940 00	1,397,862 39	337,770 45	53,741 67	3,484,314 51
Park .....	153,040 68	42,979 22	24,175 95	1,391 72	221,587 57
Pitkin .....	52,233 00	2,477,778 23	1,137,989 59	3,407 71	3,671,388 62
Rio Grande .....	19,202 43	1,619 38	73 08	59 17	20,954 06
Routt .....	11,554 53	757 26	152 20	-----	12,463 99
Saguache .....	3,885 96	8,523 51	19,716 95	6,219 68	38,346 10
San Juan .....	996,273 33	710,108 40	715,721 96	210,908 10	2,633,011 79
San Miguel .....	1,376,704 68	719,961 74	175,174 07	28,218 09	2,300,058 58
Summit .....	280,566 02	157,810 74	180,249 67	11,540 01	610,166 44
Teller .....	16,058,564 34	49,033 74	-----	48 43	16,107,646 51
Total .....	\$ 26,508,675 57	\$ 13,771,731 10	\$6,170,765 53	\$1,869,169 78	\$ 48,320,341 96

The foregoing table was carefully compiled, care being taken to avoid duplications. It is as nearly correct as can be.

### METALLIFEROUS MINES, SMELTERS, ETC.

Statistics showing number of miners, ore haulers and smeltermen employed exclusively in and around metalliferous mines and smelters, in the several counties of Colorado, during the years 1899 and 1900, according to figures compiled by H. A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines. These figures are based upon 300 days' labor for a year's work.

NAME OF COUNTY.	1899	1900	NAME OF COUNTY.	1899	1900
Arapahoe .....	2,082	2,092	La Plata .....	360	307
Archuleta .....	10	6	Larimer .....	110	86
Boulder .....	1,539	1,597	Las Animas .....	12	10
Chaffee .....	938	944	Mineral .....	1,040	992
Clear Creek .....	1,981	2,012	Montrose .....	162	115
Conejos .....	35	15	Mesa .....	55	28
Costilla .....	62	44	Montezuma .....	125	109
Custer .....	340	419	Ouray .....	1,878	1,897
Delta .....			Pueblo .....	2,054	2,084
Dolores .....	485	497	Park .....	448	374
Douglas .....	43	5	Pitkin .....	1,635	1,590
Eagle .....	316	302	Rio Blanco .....	5	6
El Paso .....		115	Rio Grande .....	186	75
Fremont .....	410	495	Routt .....	191	115
Garfield .....	10	6	Saguache .....	315	378
Gilpin .....	3,017	3,124	San Juan .....	1,347	1,405
Grand .....	24	35	San Miguel .....	1,612	1,723
Gunnison .....	560	585	Summit .....	568	574
Hinsdale .....	576	538	Teller .....	7,928	7,920
Huerfano .....	8	7	Total .....	39,210	40,111
Jefferson .....	57	45			
Lake .....	6,736	7,470			

Figures for 1900 subject to slight change.

## PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATE OR TERRITORY	1896 Value	1897 Value	1898 Value	1899 Value
Alaska .....	\$ 2,055,700 00	\$ 2,700,000 00	\$ 2,820,000 00	\$ 5,125,000 00
Arizona .....	2,579,000 00	2,700,000 00	2,400,000 00	2,575,000 00
California .....	15,235,900 00	15,000,000 00	15,300,000 00	14,800,000 00
Colorado .....	14,867,971 00	19,579,637 00	23,534,531 00	26,508,675 00
Idaho .....	2,155,300 00	2,000,000 00	2,050,000 00	1,750,000 00
Michigan .....	37,200 00	-----	-----	-----
Montana .....	4,324,700 00	4,496,431 00	5,274,913 00	4,819,157 00
Nevada .....	2,410,538 00	3,000,000 00	3,000,000 00	2,371,882 00
New Mexico .....	475,800 00	470,000 00	480,000 00	500,000 00
Oregon .....	1,226,000 00	1,354,568 00	1,216 889 00	1,275,000 00
South Dakota .....	4,919,000 00	5,300,000 00	5,720 00 00	5,800,000 00
Southern States .....	264,300 00	249,737 00	263,153 00	500,000 00
Utah .....	1,899,900 00	1,845,958 00	2,372,442 00	3,506,582 00
Washington .....	405,700 00	449,664 00	600,000 00	750,000 00
Other States .....	29,200 00	64 795 00	77 722 00	44,725 00
Total domestic .....	\$ 52,886 209 00	\$ 59,210,795 00	\$ 65,082,430 00	\$ 70,096,021 00
Foreign .....	8 461,023 00	12,091,599 00	22,024,690 00	29,422,691 00

## GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES	1897 Value	1898 Value	1899 Value
<b>North America:</b>			
United States .....	\$ 59,210,786 00	\$ 65,062,430 00	\$ 70,096,021 00
Canada .....	6,027,016 00	13,700,000 00	21,049,730 00
Newfoundland .....	62,010 00	62,010 00	62,010 00
Mexico .....	7,121,179 00	8,236,720 00	9,277,361 00
Central America .....	525,000 00	505,096 00	485,158 00
<b>South America:</b>			
Argentina .....	137,700 00	137,700 00	137,700 00
Bolivia .....	343,500 00	343,500 00	343,500 00
Brazil .....	1,462,120 00	1,583,700 00	1,583,700 00
Chile .....	1,407,623 00	1,240,000 00	1,129,820 00
Columbia .....	3,900,000 00	3,700,000 00	3,400,000 00
Ecuador .....	132,900 00	39,500 00	39,500 00
Guiana (British) .....	2,098,098 00	2,048,297 00	2,238,040 00
Guiana (Dutch) .....	681,784 00	568,898 00	557,532 00
Guiana (French) .....	1,237,310 00	1,644,260 00	1,605,088 00
Peru .....	465,220 00	652,593 00	657,905 00
Uruguay .....	38,506 00	38,506 00	• 38,506 00
Venezuela .....	1,057,379 00	996,900 00	963,670 00
<b>Europe:</b>			
Austria .....	44,927 00	47,520 00	47,520 00
Hungary .....	2,038,998 00	1,839,506 00	1,839,506 00
France .....	183,430 00	177,448 00	177,448 00
Germany .....	240,890 00	73,771 00	73,771 00
Italy .....	213,014 00	124,878 00	124,878 00
Norway .....	665 00	665 00	665 00
Portugal .....	11,098 00	11,098 00	11,098 00
Russia .....	21,538,490 00	24,734,418 00	23,963,017 00
Spain .....	37,888 00	39,873 00	39,873 00
Sweden .....	75,299 00	83,672 00	83,672 00
Turkey .....	7,975 00	7,751 00	7,751 00
United Kingdom .....	34,962 00	36,321 00	10,000 00
<b>Africa:</b>			
South African Republic .....	56,718,679 00	78,070,761 00	72,961 501 00
Rhodesia .....	Nil.	433,682 00	1,121,170 00
Soudan .....	55,830 00	55,830 00	55,830 00
West Coast .....	999,653 00	720,248 00	700,000 00
Madagascar .....	400 000 00	65,110 00	65,110 00

## GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD—Concluded.

COUNTRIES	1897 Value	1898 Value	1899 Value
Asia:			
Borneo .....	\$ 110,977 00	\$ 110,977 00	\$ 110,977 00
China .....	6,641,190 00	6,641,190 00	6,645,612 00
India (British) .....	7,299,554 00	7,765,807 00	8,385,467 00
Japan .....	713,300 00	790,826 00	1,200,000 00
Korea .....	1,094,000 00	1,145,769 00	1,145,769 00
Malay Peninsula .....	516,750 00	516,750 00	524,997 00
Australasia, 7 cols .....	52,491,279 00	62,294,481 00	79,206,130 00
Other countries .....	450,000 00	450,000 00	500,000 00
Totals .....	\$ 237,833,984 00	\$ 296,803,462 00	\$ 312,307,819 00

## SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES	1898 Commercial Value	1899 Commercial Value
<b>America, North :</b>		
United States.....	\$ 33,085,482	\$ 34,086,168
Canada.....	2,616,110	1,834,371
Mexico.....	33,546,885	32,788,565
Central America.....	957,909	862,001
<b>America, South :</b>		
Argentina.....	226,301	228,526
Bolivia.....	6,155,064	6,215,784
Chile.....	3,439,430	3,439,430
Columbia.....	971,217	960,764
Ecuador.....	4,779	4,826
Peru.....	3,411,116	3,411,116
<b>Europe :</b>		
Austria.....	764,347	772,063
Hungary.....	256,600	360,106
France.....	272,017	274,690
Germany.....	3,287,893	3,320,215
Greece.....	768,850	771,512
Italy.....	823,968	832,068
Norway.....	101,784	102,784
Portugal.....	2,267	3,481
Russia.....	164,324	155,390
Servia.....	10,812	10,919
Spain.....	4,348,922	3,245,980
Sweden.....		
Turkey.....	38,563	38,943
United Kingdom.....	132,916	134,223
Asia.....	124,722	125,947
Dutch East Indies.....	759	766
Japan.....	979,326	969,154
Australasia.....	8,742,499	9,131,688
Other countries.....	28,453	28,733
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$ 105,364,505</b>	<b>\$ 104,100,168</b>

**DIVIDEND PAYERS.**

Following is a tabulated statement of the amount of dividends paid by incorporated mining companies operating in the Cripple Creek district. The total disbursed for dividends since the opening of the camp reaches the sum of \$12,053,157.57. The rapid growth and present wonderful prosperity of the district is shown by the fact that \$4,626,256.86, or more than one-third of the total amount, was paid during the last year, while many of the leading companies hold large sums, in the aggregate approximating \$5,000,000, of undivided profits. The first work of any importance done on the camp was in 1893:



## DIVIDENDS PAID BY MINING COMPANIES IN CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

COMPANIES	Capitalization	Par Value	Dividends in 1899	Amount Last Dividend	Date Last Dividend	Total Dividends
Alliance.....	\$ 500,000 00	\$1 00	\$ 32,500 00	\$ 32,500 00	Dec., 1899	\$ 32,500 00
Anasconda.....	1,000,000 00	5 00	-----	10,000 00	Jan., 1898	10,000 00
Amazon G. and M. Co. ....	600,000 00	1 00	-----	12,000 00	Jan., 1900	32,000 00
Anchoria-Leland.....	600,000 00	1 00	36,000 00	18,000 00	April, 1899	198,000 00
Associated G. M. Co. ....	1,250,000 00	1 00	2,500 00	12,500 00	----- 1899	62,500 00
Apple Ellen.....	600,000 00	1 00	-----	25,000 00	Nov., 1898	25,000 00
Black Bella.....	1,250,000 00	1 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	July, 1899	9,000 00
Black Diamond.....	1,250,000 00	1 00	-----	381,000 00	April, 1898	381,000 00
C. O. D. ....	500,000 00	1 00	-----	240,000 00	-----	240,000 00
Consolidated G. M. ....	1,000,000 00	1 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	Feb., 1900	430,000 00
Crestone Leasing.....	180,000 00	5 00	472,741 80	7,543 42	Dec., 1899	512,471 80
Hikton.....	1,250,000 00	1 00	68,750 00	33,750 00	Dec., 1899	720,716 57
El Paso ..	900,000 00	1 00	-----	10,805 00	-----	10,805 00
Kuterprise.....	800,000 00	1 00	-----	3,600 00	Dec., 1894	3 600 00
Garfield Cons.....	1,200,000 00	1 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	May, 1899	34,000 00
Gold and Globe.....	750,000 00	1 00	-----	41,000 00	April, 1898	41,000 00
Gold Coin.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	210,000 00	20,000 00	Feb., 1900	400,000 00
Golden Cycle.....	1,000,000 00	5 00	120,000 00	10,000 00	Dec., 1899	320,000 00
Gold King.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	93,685 00	23,105 50	Dec., 1899	93,685 00
Grafton.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	Oct., 1899	10,000 00
Jack Pot.....	1,250,000 00	1 00	150,000 00	75,000 00	Dec., 1899	150,000 00

## DIVIDENDS PAID BY MINING COMPANIES IN CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT—Continued.

COMPANIES	Capitalization	Par Value	Dividends in 1899	Amount Last Dividend	Date Last Dividend	Total Dividends
Jersey Leasing.....	50,000 00	1 00	-----	-----	-----	27,770 84
Lawrence.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	Dec., 1899	10,000 00
Keystone.....	1,500,000 00	1 00	-----	25,000 00	May, 1894	25,000 00
Last Dollar.....	1,500,000 00	1 00	30,000 00	30,000 00	Jan., 1900	60,000 00
Isabella.....	2,250,000 00	1 00	270,000 00	67,500 00	Dec., 1899	540,000 00
Lillie.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	138,406 16	11,367 00	Dec., 1899	291,700 16
Lottie Gibson.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	-----	30,000 00	May, 1895	30,000 00
Matos.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	-----	25,000 00	Dec., 1898	25,000 00
Modoc.....	50,000 00	1 00	45,000 00	15,000 00	Dec., 1899	145,000 00
Moon Anchor.....	600,000 00	1 00	-----	45,000 00	Nov., 1898	261,000 00
Moose.....	1,200,000 00	1 00	-----	-----	-----	183,000 00
Monument.....	300,000 00	1 00	6,000 00	3,000 00	Nov., 1899	15,500 00
More.....	1,250,000 00	1 00	213,150 00	160,002 40	May, 1899	215,652 00
Mt. Rosa.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	Dec., 1899	96,000 00
Mary McKinney.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	60,000 00	30,000 00	Dec., 1899	60,000 00
Nugget.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	-----	15,000 00	Nov., 1894	15,000 00
Montreal.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	-----	7,500 00	Nov., 1898	7,500 00
Orphan Belle.....	1,980,000 00	1 00	82,899 00	82,899 00	Dec., 1899	198,024 00
Pharmacist.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	-----	10,000 00	Sept., 1893	84,000 00
Princess Gold.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	-----	45,000 00	Feb., 1896	45,000 00
Portland.....	3,000,000 00	1 00	720,000 00	135,000 00	Jan., 1900	2,692,060 00

Raven.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	40,000 00	10,000 00	Feb., 1900	79,500 00
Requa.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	-----	4,940 00	..... 1893	4,940 00
Stratton's Independence.....	1,000,000 00	5 00	973,000 00	438,000 00	Dec., 1899	973,000 00
Strong.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	300,000 00	25,000 00	Dec., 1899	750,000 00
Squaw Mt. Tunnel.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	Nov., 1899	10,000 00
T. F. T.....	50,000 00	1 00	35,000 00	35,000 00	June, 1899	35,000 00
Thompson.....	-----	-----	153,000 00	-----	-----	153,000 00
Union.....	1,250,000 00	1 00	-----	11,689 00	June, 1896	82,744 30
Victor.....	1,000,000 00	5 00	100,000 00	100,000 00	Jan., 1899	1,255,000 00
Victor M. and L.....	435,000 00	1 00	-----	45,000 00	..... 1896	45,000 00
Vindicator.....	1,200,000 00	1 00	177,625 00	50,750 00	Oct., 1899	304,500 00
Zenobia.....	1,000,000 00	1 00	-----	10,500 00	-----	10,500 00
Total.....	-----	-----	\$ 4,625,256 86	-----	-----	\$ 12,053,157 57

The total dividends paid by these companies up to 1897 amounted to but \$4,669,935.87, or only about \$50,000 less than the dividends actually paid during the past year. At this rate the yearly dividends in future promise to make new records equalling the combined earnings for the whole seven years since the camp came into notice.

## TOTAL PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS IN COLORADO.

	Value of Gold	Value of Silver	Value of Lead	Value of Copper	Total Value
Previous } to 1870 } ----	\$ 27,213,081 00	\$ 330,000 00	-----	\$ 40,000 00	\$ 27,583,081 00
1870.....	3,015,000 00	660,000 00	-----	20,000 00	3,695,000 00
1871.....	3,633,951 00	1,029,058 00	-----	30,000 00	4,693,009 00
1872.....	2,646,463 00	2,015,001 00	\$ 5,000 00	45,000 00	4,711,464 00
1873.....	1,836,248 00	2,185,014 00	7,078 40	65,000 00	4,092,340 40
1874.....	2,065,595 00	3,066,926 00	37,502 40	90,197 00	5,280,220 40
1875.....	2,321,055 00	2,873,591 00	95,708 00	90,000 00	5,380,352 00
1876.....	2,726,311 00	2,960,256 00	81,774 20	70,000 00	5,828,341 20
1877.....	3,000,000 00	4,180,138 00	98,490 60	93,796 64	7,372,425 24
1878.....	3,366,404 00	4,807,001 00	481,501 80	89,000 00	8,743,906 80
1879.....	3,225,000 00	10,162,508 00	1,960,207 20	131,000 00	15,478,710 20
1880.....	3,200,000 00	15,055,302 00	3,565,939 20	184,000 00	22,035,241 20
1881.....	3,300,000 00	15,104,092 00	3,900,621 40	161,000 00	22,465,713 40
1882.....	3,360,000 00	14,436,136 00	5,401,000 00	276,390 00	23,473,526 00
1883.....	4,100,080 00	14,912,756 00	6,096,124 80	182,750 50	25,291,631 30
1884.....	4,250,000 00	13,984,066 00	4,724,742 00	278,800 50	23,237,608 50
1885.....	4,200,000 00	13,014,927 00	4,345,000 00	127,435 20	21,687,362 20
1886.....	4,450,000 00	12,313,404 00	5,463,400 00	44,990 00	22,271,794 00
1887.....	4,000,000 00	11,345,608 00	5,670,000 00	226,350 00	21,241,958 00
1888.....	3,758,000 00	13,813,906 00	5,790,200 00	270,058 60	23,632,164 60
1889.....	3,883,859 00	17,199,486 00	5,423,400 00	426,250 00	26,532,995 00
1890.....	4,150,000 00	19,665,245 00	4,883,200 00	945,000 00	29,643,445 00
1891.....	4,600,000 00	20,906,554 00	5,568,000 00	883,400 00	31,957,954 00
1892.....	5,300,000 00	23,082,600 00	5,030,700 00	837,375 00	34,250,675 00
1893.....	7,527,000 00	20,205,785 00	3,147,970 80	765,535 13	31,646,290 93
1894.....	9,549,731 00	14,638,696 00	3,200,000 00	624,097 26	28,012,524 26
1895.....	13,559,954 00	11,683,232 00	2,954,714 00	659,050 00	28,856,950 00
1896.....	15,267,234 00	14,458,536 00	2,321,109 40	820,269 86	32,867,149 26
1897.....	19,579,637 00	12,692,448 00	2,731,032 49	960,917 13	35,964,034 62
1898.....	23,534,531 28	13,660,265 15	4,117,043 24	1,304,504 28	42,646,343 95
Total.....	\$196,618,054 28	\$326,482,532 15	\$ 87,131,457 93	\$ 10,742,167 10	\$ 620,974,211 46

NOTE—In the above table the calculation is on the average market price of the metals for each year.

## COAL MINING.

Coal mining in Colorado has of late years reached such large proportions as to properly take rank as one of the leading industries. The area of Colorado which is coal-producing is about 25,000 square miles, and underlies wholly or in part the surface of twenty-two of the counties in the state. Extensive coal mining operations have, up to the present time, been confined to eight or ten counties. Almost every variety of coal mined anywhere in the world may be found in Colorado. As far as the coal fields are developed the deposits of anthracite coal are confined to Gunnison county, and, while the quality is not up to the standard of the hard coal produced in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, it is eagerly sought for, and commands a good price in the markets of Colorado and adjoining states. It is estimated by competent authorities that, at the present rate of mining coal in this state, it will require 8,500 years to exhaust these coal measures. It will thus be seen that nature has not been at all niggardly in supplying a large and rapidly increasing population with fuel. Under normal conditions, there can never be a coal famine.

Five hundred tons of coal were mined in Colorado in 1864, the first year in which a record was kept of the product, since which time the output has been steadily increased.

There are at the present time about one hundred producing coal mines in Colorado. The output for 1899 was 4,806,879 tons. The estimated output for 1900 is about 5,000,000 tons. Las Animas leads all the other counties, having produced more than two-fifths of the entire product for the year 1899.

A number of new mines, which are as yet small producers, have been opened up during the present year. There were eighty-eight coal mines in operation during the year 1899, employing 7,321 coal miners. These men were, however, not employed regularly throughout the year. The summer months are usually dull ones around most coal mines.

There were 41 fatal accidents; miners employed for each life lost, 178; number of tons of coal mined for each life lost, 117,241. Non-fatal accidents, 97; 75 men employed for each non-fatal accident; 49,555 tons of coal mined for each non-fatal accident.

With 1,124 coke ovens in operation in the state and a product of 455,783 tons, Colorado ranks as the fifth state in the Union in the production of coke. The value of the coke at the ovens is nearly \$1,500,000. Nearly 1,000,000 tons of coal were used in connection with the coke ovens, about one-fifth of the entire amount produced in the state. Coke is used largely around smelters, and its production increases proportionately with the increase in the tonnage of coal mined. The coke ovens are located principally near the coal mines, south of the Arkansas river.

### COAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1880 TO 1900, IN TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS.

YEAR	Anthracite	Bituminous	Total
1880.....	28,649,811	42,831,758	71,481,569
1881.....	31,920,018	53,961,012	85,881,030
1882.....	35,121,256	68,164,533	103,285,789
1883.....	38,456,845	76,755,290	115,212,125
1884.....	37,156,847	82,578,204	119,735,051
1885.....	38,335,974	72,621,548	110,957,522
1886.....	39,035,446	73,707,957	112,743,403
1887.....	42,068,197	87,887,360	129,975,557
1888.....	46,619,564	102,039,838	148,659,402
1889.....	45,544,970	95,684,543	141,229,513
1890.....	46,468,641	111,320,016	157,788,657
1891.....	50,665,451	117,901,237	168,566,688
1892.....	52,472,504	126,856,567	179,328,071
1893.....	53,967,543	128,285,231	182,352,774
1894.....	51,921,121	119,488,372	171,409,493
1895.....	57,999,337	135,991,596	193,990,933
1896.....	54,346,061	138,906,526	193,252,607
1897.....	52,431,763	146,573,226	199,004,989
1898.....	53,217,408	165,275,282	218,492,640
1899.....	.....	.....	258,539,650

## PRODUCTION OF COLORADO COAL MINES FROM 1873 TO 1900.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF STATISTICS UPON COAL MINING IN COLORADO GIVES THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION IN TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS, MINED FROM 1873 TO 1900.

YEAR	Tons	YEAR	Tons
1873.....	69,977	1887.....	1,791,735
1874.....	87,372	1888.....	2,185,477
1875.....	98,838	1889.....	2,400,629
1876.....	117,686	1890.....	3,075,781
1877.....	160,000	1891.....	3,512,632
1878.....	200,630	1892.....	3,771,234
1879.....	322,732	1893.....	3,947,056
1880.....	375,000	1894.....	3,021,023
1881.....	706,744	1895.....	3,339,495
1882.....	1,164,479	1896.....	3,395,733
1883.....	1,220,593	1897.....	3,579,610
1884.....	1,130,024	1898.....	4,184,937
1885.....	1,398,796	1899.....	4,806,879
1886.....	1,436,211		

## COAL PRODUCTION.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE PRODUCTION IN TONNAGE OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1896 TO 1899, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTIES	1896	1897	1898	1899
Arapahoe .....	398	413	514	499
Boulder .....	504,947	807,890	491,503	582,662
El Paso .....	32,016	27,906	48,388	67,729
Fremont .....	282,459	319,641	437,086	629,325
Garfield .....	227,280	237,277	240,981	137,086
Gunnison .....	269,875	319,116	361,113	303,685
Huerfano .....	365,648	361,702	553,196	607,115
Jefferson .....	18,105	7,650	11,925	8,551
Las Animas .....	1,331,115	1,406,435	1,684,183	2,122,945
La Plata .....	99,116	74,805	107,705	116,577
Mesa .....	20,457	27,611	19,167	23,823
Park .....	33,887			
Pitkin .....	162,271	147,461	182,927	176,106
Weld .....	22,159	21,733	22,506	31,436
Other counties, small mines .....	26,000	26,000	22,343	

The counties other than those named above, in which coal is to be found, or in which it is or has been mined, are Delta, Douglas, Larimer, Montezuma, Rio Blanco, Routt and San Miguel. The tonnage in each, being inconsiderable, was not fully reported to the Coal Mine Inspector, and was therefore approximated, but it is very nearly exact.

The following table shows the coke production for the year 1899:

NAME OF PLANT	Tonnage	Average Number of Ovens
Starkville .....	56,177	134
Sopris .....	105,876	221
Cardiff .....	68,458	199
El Moro .....	121,667	239
Crested Butte .....	54,178	153
Gray Creek .....	19,029	78
Hastings .....	30,906	100
Totals .....	455,783	1,124



## BRIEF STATISTICS.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION OF COAL IN COLORADO, NUMBER MINES IN OPERATION, NUMBER MEN EMPLOYED, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

	1897	1898	1899
Number of mines in operation .....	106	107	98
Tons of bituminous coal produced .....	1,752,069	2,075,024	.....
Tons of semi-bituminous coal produced .....	1,077,912	1,462,493	.....
Tons lignite coal produced .....	671,592	577,679	.....
Tons anthracite coal produced .....	64,097	48,831	38,348
Tons coke produced .....	320,738	445,925	455,783
Number of men employed at mines .....	7,018	7,425	7,321
Number of fatal accidents at mines .....	35	24	41
Number of non-fatal accidents at mines .....	54	72	97
Number of men employed for each fatality .....	200	309	178
Tons of coal produced for each life lost .....	101,876	173,918	117,241
Number of men employed for each non-fatal accident .....	130	103	75
Tons of coal mined for each non-fatal accident .....	66,031	57,973	49,555

The coal product of the United States for the year 1899 for the first time exceeded that of Great Britain, and is larger than that of any country in the world. In 1868 the coal production of the United States was 28,258,000 tons. In 1899 it had increased to 258,539,650 tons, or more than nine times the production of 1868. During the same period the coal production of Great Britain has only a little more than doubled. The world's coal production is chiefly in the hands of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. During the last thirty years five-sixths of the world's coal production has been confined to the three countries mentioned.

## SCHEDULE OF WAGES PAID

TO THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF WORKMEN IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRIES  
OF COLORADO.

OCCUPATION	Rate	Time
Miners .....	{ 90c. screened lump } { 60c. run of mine... }	..... Per ton
Pit boss .....	\$3 00 .....	..... Per day
Blacksmiths .....	\$2 50 to \$3 50 .....	..... Per day
Weighmen .....	\$2 25 to \$2 75 .....	..... Per day
Car loaders .....	\$2 00 .....	..... Per day
Inside laborers .....	\$2 50 to \$3 00 .....	..... Per day
Blacksmith helpers .....	\$2 00 to \$2 25 .....	..... Per day
Mule drivers .....	\$2 50 to \$3 00 .....	..... Per day
Trimmers .....	\$2 00 to \$2 50 .....	..... Per day
Dumpers .....	\$2 25 to \$2 50 .....	..... Per day
Firemen .....	\$2 25 .....	..... Per day
Trackmen .....	\$2 50 to \$2 75 .....	..... Per day
Carpenters .....	\$2 50 to \$3 00 .....	..... Per day
Check weighmen, paid by miners .....	About \$2 50 .....	..... Per day
Engineers .....	\$2 50 to \$3 00 .....	..... Per day
Fire boss .....	\$75 00 to \$85 00 .....	..... Per month
Outside laborers .....	\$2 00 to \$2 50 .....	..... Per day
Boys .....	\$1 00 to \$1 25 .....	..... Per day
Timbermen .....	\$2 75 to \$3 00 .....	..... Per day

## THE RISE AND GROWTH OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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The important position now occupied by organized labor in this country makes its history, the varying vicissitudes that have marked its growth and development a subject of no little interest. That the labor organizations of the United States have exercised an ennobling, uplifting educational and in every way beneficial influence upon the industrial classes is evident to the most casual observer. That our entire social system has been lifted to a higher level through the untiring efforts of these organizations no thoughtful person will deny. No one can get even a fairly good conception of these orders as they now are without an understanding of their growth from their first beginnings. Every union of labor, past or present, has contributed something to the stock of knowledge. Organized labor stands to-day, as it ever has, for all that is moral, true and just. It is a protest against every injustice practiced upon the humblest and weakest of the human race. It is always constructive and not destructive. It builds up manhood and womanhood in character.

The first industry to spring up along the Atlantic coast, at a very early period, was that of ship building. The workmen engaged in this industry came mainly from the county of Kent, in England, where labor organizations already existed. A bond of social interest prompted an organization. Several isolated clubs, composed of ship carpenters and calkers, existed before the war of the Revolution, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and perhaps other places along the Atlantic coast. A number of the members of these clubs took a leading part in the events leading up to the war of the Revolution, many of them taking part in the famous Boston tea party and the Boston massacre of 1770.

It is a historical fact that at one of the meetings of the carpenters and calkers the policy of overturning the tea in Boston harbor was determined upon. Thus one of the first blows struck for American liberty was delivered by members

of the earliest labor organization of which we have any account upon this side of the Atlantic. Tories were not found among the craftsmen of that day, but came from the wealthier classes.

Upon July 4, 1790, a labor demonstration took place in Philadelphia, in which a number of unions participated. In 1793 a seamen's union was organized in New York city, and within the next three or four years others were started in Philadelphia and Boston. These unions were locals, and there is no record of any affiliation between them. The only strike of the eighteenth century, of which there is any record, occurred in Boston, July 4, 1796. It was ordered by the seamen's unions, and was against some of the more obnoxious abuses to which the sailors of that day were subjected. While unsuccessful, it called attention in a very convincing way to the hard lot of the sailor, and helped to bring about an improvement in his condition. The first strike of the present century occurred in the city of New York, August, 1803. The crews of several vessels struck for an advance in wages. It was settled, as other strikes have been since that time, by the arrest of a number of those engaged and their imprisonment in jail.

One of the first trades to organize in the present century was that of the tailors, the first union of that craft having been organized in Philadelphia in 1806. It was composed principally of tailors of English birth, who had before that time retained their membership in the tailors' unions of England. During the following sixty years, numerous local unions were organized in nearly all cities of any considerable importance in the country. It was not until September, 1865, that in response to a call issued by the Philadelphia local tailors' union, a national convention was held and the Journeymen Tailors' National Trade Union was organized. This union had a fairly prosperous existence until early in the eighties, when it went to pieces by reason of the defalcation of the treasurer, who disappeared, taking with him all the funds, something over \$3,000.

The present Journeymen Tailors' National Union of America was organized in 1883. It has engaged in several strikes, and has been reasonably successful in resisting reduction of wages. At the present time the tailors have 293 local unions affiliated, of which 15 are in Canada. The total membership is about 11,000. J. B. Lennon, Bloomington, Illinois, is general secretary-treasurer.

One of the earlier classes of craftsmen to appreciate the advantages of organized effort were the hatters, who first organized in 1819. The membership of this union has included nearly all the workmen engaged since the manufacture of hats became a recognized industry in this country. The hatters have always been very active in maintaining the principles of unionism. In 1854 delegates from several local unions met and organized the National Trade Association of Hat Finishers. It went out of existence after meeting twice in national convention. In the month of April, 1869, delegates from a number of locals met at Danville, Connecticut, and organized the National Hatters' Association, an organization that, with some unimportant changes in detail, exists and controls the industry in all its branches up to the present time. The hatters have engaged in several hard-fought strikes during the last thirty years, and in every instance, save one, have these strikes been won. The registered union label to be found under the sweat band of all union-made hats is conclusive that the hat is fair and was made by union labor.

Among the unions of a very early period in this century is mentioned that of the New York Society of Journeymen Shipwrights, which was incorporated April 30, 1803, and a local society of house carpenters, which was organized in New York city in 1806. There is no continued account of these organizations, and they probably soon were dissolved and were reorganized at a later date.

The first organization of printers was effected in New York city in 1806. It was incorporated in 1818. A society of printers was organized in Philadelphia in 1822, one in Boston in 1823, one in Baltimore in 1824, and one in Cincinnati in 1827.

A period of no little interest in the organization of labor is from 1830 to 1850. During these twenty years a very large number of local unions, representing craftsmen engaged in almost every branch of production, were organized. Many of them lived for but a few years and were merged into other organizations, with new names and new methods, as the exigencies of the time seemed to make necessary.

These twenty years may be really designated as the formative period in the organization of labor. While those active in the labor movement of the time were not forgetful of the broader meaning of the labor question, as the literature of

that day will bear ample evidence, a good deal of the hard, practical work of the time was in the direction of securing a reduction in the hours of toil from twelve and fourteen and the establishment of a uniform ten-hour day. Between 1830 and 1850 a number of strikes occurred throughout the New England states to secure a ten-hour day. During these twenty years the shipwrights, calkers, carpenters, cabinet makers, cordwainers, blacksmiths, tailors, hatters, printers, bricklayers, stonecutters, masons, factory operatives and others entered upon strike for the shorter work day. Most of these strikes were in a measure successful, as some concessions were usually secured. The ship carpenters secured a ten-hour day for repair work in 1837 and for new work in 1840.

The trade unionists of the country, together with their friends and sympathizers, to the number of many thousands, memorialized congress to enact a ten-hour law, to apply to those employed upon public works. This memorial was read in congress in March, 1836, and after debate was laid upon the table. Public opinion became so pronounced in favor of the ten-hour day that upon April 10, 1840, President Van Buren issued a proclamation making ten hours a day's work for all employes of the United States government.

The house carpenters in New York city, after a protracted strike, were successful in establishing a ten-hour day, after having engaged in an unsuccessful strike in 1836 and again in 1838.

An address issued to the public by the representatives of 106 firms employing labor, when the strike of 1840 was in progress in New York city, shows quite clearly that the same general arguments were urged against a ten-hour day that in our own time is being urged against an eight-hour day. To quote from the report: "It is unreasonable to suppose that as much wages will be paid for ten as for twelve or fourteen hours' labor. \* \* \* We aim to check the unreasonableness of the attempt to thwart and embarrass those by whom they are employed and their labor so liberally rewarded."

Governor Ford, of New Jersey, was the first executive to recommend to a state legislature the enactment of a ten-hour law. In a message to the legislature in 1841 he said: "Constant and unremitting toil prevents intellectual improvement, and leads to physical and moral debasement." No action was taken by the legislature upon the governor's recommendation.

In 1846 petitions containing several thousand names were presented to the Massachusetts legislature, praying for the establishment of a ten-hour day by statute. The committee to whom the petition was referred expressed themselves substantially as did one of the state supreme courts of fifty-four years later when a similar question was involved, namely, to the effect that it would be interfering with the freedom of contract; that if the individual felt disposed to work twelve, fourteen or sixteen hours per day, that the legislature would not object.

Six years later, in 1852, a ten-hour measure was introduced in the Massachusetts legislature. It passed in the house, but, though vigorously pushed, was defeated in the senate.

In 1847 the legislature of New Hampshire passed a law fixing ten hours as a day's work, where a greater number of hours was not provided for by express contracts. Notwithstanding the very serious defect in the law, it was accepted by the trade unionists of the time as a recognition of the justice of the demand for a shorter work day.

In the years 1848 and 1850 numerous petitions were forwarded to congress from various parts of the country where labor was organized, asking for a ten-hour law for adults and an eight-hour law for children, and otherwise regulating the employment of children.

Until 1834 there is no record of different locals of the same or other trades being affiliated with each other in any way whatever. The active workers in the movement saw the advantages to be secured by a more perfect organization of the trades.

Early in 1834, in response to a circular sent out by the Typographical Union of Boston, and setting forth a plan of organization, sixteen of the local unions of that city and vicinity came together and organized a central body. This may properly be considered the parent trades assembly, and marks the beginning of the unification of labor in the United States.

In 1835, as the result of an unsuccessful strike for the ten-hour day in Philadelphia, a number of unions representing different trades were organized. In July of that year delegates from a number of unions came together and organized the second trades assembly. This organization secured

some concessions regarding hours, among which was a ten-hour day upon Saturdays.

The panic of 1837 drove many organizations out of existence. In 1841-42 unions again began to multiply and gather strength.

The New England Workingmen's Association, an organization partly along political and partly along trade union lines, was organized at Fall River, Mass., in the summer of 1845. It held a second session at Lowell, in October of that year, and took strong ground in favor of the strike then in progress by the factory operatives of New England for a ten-hour day. It also adopted radical resolutions upon the land question and other proposed reforms.

The first industrial congress was organized in 1846, and held its second session in New York city, June 10, 1847. It was the first attempt to federate the many isolated unions of different trades into a national body. One hundred and ten organizations were represented, and delegates were present from seven states. In June, 1850, the industrial congress again convened at Chicago, Ill. The era of national craft organizations had not yet set in. The composition of this industrial congress corresponded in a measure to that of the present Colorado State Federation of Labor and similar bodies in other states. It continued in existence for several years and gave great impetus to the organization of the unorganized trades.

Several local unions of the glass blowers were organized before 1850, but no national organization was effected until many years later. At present the membership of the several organization of glass blowers numbers about twenty-nine thousand.

The first newspaper devoted exclusively to trades unionism, and which was published for any length of time, was the Voice of Industry, at Fitchburg, Mass., in 1845.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The first distinctive trade to organize upon a national basis was that of the printers. They have the oldest national trade organization in this country at the present time. On December 2, 1850, delegates from printers' societies in five states assembled in the city of New York and organized the National Association of Journeymen Printers. This organ-



ization has had an unbroken continuity of life from that day. It has invariably been convened in annual convention, save in 1861, 1895 ad 1897.

At Cincinnati, May 6, 1852, a constitution was fully adopted, and the name was changed to the National Typographical Union.

The oldest local now living is No. 12, at Baltimore, which has had a continued existence since 1831.

At the Albany session, June 11, 1869, the name was changed to the International Typographical Union of North America, which name it still carries. The history of the I. T. U. is a long series of battles with employers over hours and scales of prices, trade privileges, the right to enforce union rules, etc. The number of strikes in which it has engaged is legion.

It is estimated upon competent authority, although there are no exact figures obtainable, that fully seventy-five per cent. of the strikes declared by the I. T. U. have been won, the balance resulting in defeat or compromise.

The I. T. U. has been the pioneer in enforcing trade union rules. It has not only protected its own members and maintained a fair scale of prices, but it has set the pace for other unions, who were slow to appreciate the advantage of compact organization and a large defense fund. No other union controls the labor of its craft so completely as does the I. T. U. No other class of workmen have felt the effect of machine labor taking the place of hand labor to a greater extent than have the printers.

The Childs-Drexel Home, located at Colorado Springs, this state, was built and equipped with funds raised by the membership of the International Typographical Union, with the exception of a gift of \$10,000 made to the order in June, 1886, by the gentlemen after whom the home is named. It is maintained exclusively by the order, with the single exception of the interest upon an endowment of \$1,045, which is used for its support. Mr. Ehrich, of Colorado Springs, donated eighty acres of land for the purposes of a home. For several years after the gift mentioned each union compositor was assessed once each year the amount received by him for one thousand ems. Several special assessments and many individual contributions from members and unions were received. Work upon the construction of the home was commenced in 1891, and it was formally opened May 12, 1892.

The home is supported by a levy of ten cents per month per member. Chas. A. Deacon is the superintendent in charge.

The original cost of building and furnishing was.....\$ 70,114.44

The entire cost of maintenance since opening to June 30, 1900.. 176,939.00

Building and furnishing hospital..... 13,829.72

Total .....\$260,883.16



Any member of the International Typographical Union who has been a member in good standing for the period of five consecutive years is eligible to admission upon being properly endorsed by his local union.

The stereotypers, electrotypers, mailers, photo-engravers, newspaper writers and type founders each have separate and distinct unions, but receive their charters from the International Typographical Union. The last report shows 429 chartered locals in good standing, of which 77 are unions of the various crafts forming, in conjunction with the I. T. U., the allied printing trades. The aggregate membership is about 38,000.

#### ORGANIZATION AMONG THE IRON WORKERS.

The first union of the iron workers was that of the iron moulders, who organized in Cincinnati, in 1849, and carried a strike in that city in the same year to a successful conclusion.

The next was known as the United Sons of Vulcan, and was composed of boiler makers and puddlers. It was organized at Pittsburg, Pa., April, 1858. The name was changed to that of the National Forge in 1862. In a few years it had obtained complete control of the trade. This union engaged in 87 strikes between the date of organization and 1875, of which 28 terminated in favor of the workmen, 22 favorable to employers, 21 were compromised and 16 are doubtful.

The next union of the iron workers to organize was the Associated Brotherhood of Iron and Steel Rail Heaters of the united States. Next the Iron and Steel Roll Hands' Union. Then the United Nailers.

At Pittsburg, Pa., August, 1876, the several organizations of iron workers surrendered their individual organizations, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was organized. The rate of wages is established annually, and is fixed by what is known as the sliding scale.

This union has ever exercised a powerful influence in maintaining a respectable scale of wages. Like its predecessors, it has declared and taken part in many strikes. About sixty-five per cent. of these strikes have been won by the Amalgamated Association. The membership at present is about 12,000.

#### SHOEMAKERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

By far the most important of the organizations belonging to the craft of leather was that of the Knights of St. Crispin. The first lodge of the order was organized at Milwaukee, in 1867. The first grand lodge was held in Rochester, N. Y., in 1868, fifty delegates being present. Within the next five years it grew to a membership of 40,000, with more than four hundred lodges, but became practically extinct by 1876. It was undoubtedly the foremost trade organization that had existed up to that time. It fought, and with almost invariable success, against reductions in wages. It brought many advantages to its membership, it elected many of its members to the legislatures of several states, and was altogether a power to be reckoned with. Discord, jealousy and distrust crept into its councils, and its decline was as rapid as its growth had been phenomenal. Various forms of organization succeeded the dissolution of the Knights of St. Crispin, prominent among which were many local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, some of which still exist.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, an organization with about 7,000 members, is at present the most important organization of labor in the shoe making industry.

#### MUSICIANS' UNIONS.

Several unions of musicians were formed between 1850 and 1860. In 1862 the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union of New York city received a charter from the state. It is the strongest local union of musicians in the world, having about 5,000 members. At present it is not affiliated with the National Federation of Musicians.

The National League of Musicians was organized in 1869. It lived but for a few years.

Delegates from seven states met in New York city in March, 1886, and organized the United League of Musicians of the United States of America. This organization rapidly increased in membership, and gave to its membership much needed protection against swindling theatrical troupes and in other ways benefited them.

May 6, 1897, at the Kansas City convention, the name was changed to and it has since been known as the American Federation of Musicians. This was accomplished after no little trouble, in which the aid of the courts was invoked. This is now the great national body of musicians of the American continent, comprising 115 locals, with a membership of about 12,000. This order has elevated the standard of music. It has bettered the condition of the musician by raising his wages and enabling him to be respected as the interpreter of the grandest and noblest of the arts should be.

#### BARBERS' UNIONS.

In 1878 the Barbers' Protective Union was organized in Philadelphia, Pa. Prior to this local unions had been organized in the large cities. The Protective Union was not a success. Many of the locals were organized as Knights of Labor assemblies in the next few years.

The present Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America was organized at Buffalo, N. Y., December 5, 1887. Its growth has been checkered, and until 1895 it fought for existence. During the last five years the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America has been growing steadily and is now upon a sound financial basis. It has

207 local unions affiliated, located in twenty-four states and in the Dominion of Canada. The membership is 8,700, and new unions are being constantly organized. The order is fraternal and benevolent. Much has been done that is beneficial to the craft. W. E. Klopelsky, of Syracuse, N. Y., is general secretary-treasurer.

#### BICYCLE WORKERS.

The International Union of Bicycle Workers and Allied Mechanics was organized at the national convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati, December 5, 1896. Since this time this union has been gradually growing in membership and at present is in condition to control the different trades coming under its jurisdiction. It has a union label, which is issued jointly by the Polishers, Machinists and Bicycle Workers' International. Every union-made bicycle has the union label. The present membership is about 2,500.

#### BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Before the civil war unions of bricklayers existed and thrived in many cities of the Union. October 16, 1865, the International Bricklayers' Union of America was organized. In 1874 the name was changed to the National Bricklayers' Union. It had grown to sixty-nine unions, with a membership of ten thousand. In 1883 the name was again changed to its present form, that of Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America. The order is protective in a national sense, but all the locals have beneficiary features. It had on its roll at the last report 314 unions and a membership of 23,000. It has gradually increased the wages of its members, and steadily decreased the hours of labor until eight hours is the recognized work day in this craft. This union is well disciplined and powerful. It publishes a monthly journal.

#### BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS.

The International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders was organized in the city of Chicago, Ill., in 1880. It extends all over the United States and Canada. There is one union of this craft in Colorado, located at Pueblo. It has been affiliated with the American Federation of

Labor since 1886. This union is charitable and benevolent in character. It has won all the strikes in which it has engaged, though it has had some very hard ones to manage. There are 221 affiliated lodges, with a membership of about 18,000.

#### ORGANIZATION AMONG THE RETAIL CLERKS.

The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association was organized at Detroit, Mich., in December, 1890. Biennial conventions are held, in which all locals in good standing are entitled to representation. There are at present 420 locals, with an aggregate membership of 37,500. These locals are scattered from Vermont to California, and from the gulf of Mexico to British Columbia. The association is rapidly increasing in membership. It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and has the good will and support of its 1,000,000 members.

The organization is strictly a fraternal one, and all clerks, without reference to sex, are eligible to membership, except those engaged in the liquor traffic.

A death benefit of fifty dollars is paid to the family of each deceased member in good standing.

The organization has been very successful in shortening the hours of labor for retail clerks, and in educating the public to make their purchases in day time.

Max Morris, of Denver, is general secretary-treasurer and editor of the official paper, which is published in this city. Since the election of Mr. Morris, through his zeal and energy, a large number of new locals have been organized and the membership and influence of the association largely increased.

#### CARPENTERS.

Reference has already been made to the early unions of the carpenters. The first attempt at national trade organization was made in 1854, the second in 1867. Neither of these efforts were attended with perfect success. The present United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1881. Its beginning consisted of twelve local unions, with 2,042 members. Its early days were those of trial and adversity.

The order has met and surmounted the difficulties that are usually encountered by trade unions when first organ-

ized. The carpenters' union has grown from this small beginning to 553 branches, with an aggregate membership of about 52,000 members. The brotherhood is a benevolent society as well as a protective trade union. It has advanced the wages of carpenters in almost every city where it has an organization, and in many ways improved the condition of the craft. It has reduced the hours of labor to eight per day in 108 cities, and to nine hours per day in more than 400 cities. The order has been careful to avoid strikes if it were possible to do so, but has contested those in which it has engaged with great persistence, and, as the records show, has won sixty-five per cent. of regularly declared strikes. A member's funeral benefit ranges from \$100 to \$200, also a wife's funeral benefit of from \$25 to \$50. It also provides for sick and strike benefits. About \$650,000 have been paid out from the general fund, and nearly \$800,000 have been paid in the shape of sick and strike benefits by the several locals.

#### AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters is an English trade union organization. It was organized in that country in 1860. In 1869 the first branch in this country was organized in New York city. There is an excellent insurance feature connected with this union. It is composed of first-class workmen, who are for the most part of foreign birth. There is one branch in Colorado and thirty-four in the United States.

#### FACTORY OPERATIVES' UNIONS.

Before 1850 several local unions of factory operatives existed for short periods in the New England states. In 1858 there was a pretty thorough organization of the textile workers, and some concessions were secured from the manufacturers. These unions were almost extinct during the war, as were nearly all the organizations of labor. In 1866 the Spinners' Union was reorganized and wages were advanced.

The Spinners' Union has conducted a number of strikes in a most excellent manner. It is mostly confined to the Middle and New England states. The membership is about 10,000.

#### ORGANIZATIONS AMONG THE COAL MINERS.

The first efforts made by coal miners to organize was in 1857 and 1858. The efforts, however, were confined to dis-

tricts. In 1861 the organization became national, and the American Miners' Association was organized on the Belleville Track, Illinois. The organization grew and prospered apace. In the years following the war it fought and won several strikes and established very good conditions throughout the coal producing districts. Internal dissensions destroyed it, and about 1870 the American Miners' Association passed into history. Some local organizations continued to exist. The next organization was the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, which was absorbed by the National Association of Miners, organized at Youngstown, Ohio, October 14, 1873. In 1874 the order had grown to 224 lodges, with 21,200 members. The year 1875 was a critical one in the history of many labor unions. There were several unsuccessful strikes. The coal miners became very much demoralized.

About this time the miners began to organize into assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and in 1874 they undertook, by way of a strike, to secure an increase of wages, which were very low. After being out for ten weeks the undertaking was attended with success. In 1882 the Ohio Amalgamated Association, a federated body composed of organizations of coal miners, was organized. It was under good management and benefited the miners materially. In 1885 it was merged into the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers. This organization did its utmost to establish the principle of arbitration, but without being able to secure perfect co-operation upon the part of the operators.

No other craft has such a record for strikes as have the coal miners. It is a fact, amply verified by a careful review of the many battles fought by these toilers upon the industrial field, that the merits of each controversy have usually been upon the side of the miner as against the employer. The great Hocking valley strike, in 1884-'85, lasted for nine months and terminated unfavorably for the miners. The syndicate won, but lost more than four millions of dollars, and won nothing but a general recognition of the unjust conditions that they were enabled for the time being to force upon their employes. In 1887-'88 district assemblies Nos. 25 and 135 of the Knights of Labor, national craft unions, embraced a membership of 95,000 coal miners in good standing.

In 1890 the two principal organizations which existed among coal miners was the National Progressive Union and



District Assembly 135, Knights of Labor, with a membership of about 15,000 each. The continuous warfare that was kept up between them was to the decided disadvantage of both. In 1890 the two organizations amalgamated, with a joint membership of 30,000. In 1894 a strike was declared, which, after lasting four months, resulted in a compromise. In 1897 the earnings of miners had been reduced to such an extent, and the conditions had become so unbearable, that upon July 4 of that year another great strike was inaugurated. It continued in effect for three months and a half, when a settlement was reached, which advanced the wages of miners twelve and one-half per cent. From this on the growth of the organization was steady. In January, 1898, there was a paid-up membership of 25,000. Early in January, 1898, at a joint conference of miners and mine owners, held in the city of Chicago, and lasting eleven days, an agreement was reached, which advanced the wages of miners eighteen and one-half per cent. and reduced the hours of labor from ten to eight. In January, 1900, as reported at the Indianapolis convention, the membership had increased to 113,000 in good standing.

At this convention an agreement was entered into between the executive board of the United Mine Workers and representatives of the mine operators, by which the wages of miners were advanced 21 21/100 per cent.

Throughout the year 1900 the growth of the organization has been phenomenal, and at the present writing it has, according to a letter received from the national president, John Mitchell, and dated November 4, 1900, a membership of more than 200,000, being the strongest craft organization in the world. Fully 100,000 members have been initiated into the United Iron Workers during the year 1900. In many of the coal producing states mutual agreements have been made with the mine owners, that none but those carrying paid-up union cards are given employment. The United Mine Workers have a large treasury, and June 1, 1899, commenced the creation of a defense fund by the members each paying twenty-five cents per month for that purpose. M. D. Ratchford, one of President McKinley's appointees upon the industrial commission, was president of the order from January 1, 1897, to September, 1898. John Mitchell, well and favorably known in the labor movement, succeeded him and has since filled that office. To Mr. Mitchell's excellent organizing and exec-

utive ability is due in very large measure the flattering success attained.

In the summer and fall of this year the United Mine Workers conducted a gigantic strike in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania and won out handsomely.

#### THE CIGAR MAKERS.

The history of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America forms an integral part of the general labor movement. The first cigar makers' union was organized May 5, 1851, at Baltimore, Md., at that time one of the leading centers in the cigar trade.

In 1852 the cigar makers of New York city organized a union, and subsequently unions were organized in other cities and towns. On June 21, 1864, the Cigar Makers' National Union was organized in New York city. At Buffalo, N. Y., September 2, 1867, the name was changed to the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, which name has been retained continuously ever since.

In September, 1877, Adolph Strasser was elected president, at a time when the union reached its lowest point since organization, but through his zeal the organization soon revived and began to prosper. Mr. Strasser served the union faithfully and well for fourteen years.

In September, 1892, under the law providing for election of officers by the referendum, George W. Perkins, of Albany, N. Y., was elected international president, which office he has held continuously since.

During Mr. Perkins' administration the International Union has made wonderful progress, and, despite the long industrial depression, the organization not only met all of its financial obligations promptly, paying thousands of dollars by way of out of work benefits, but increased its funds and gained in membership.

The following table presents the total benefits paid for the past twenty years and two months:

## BENEFITS PAID IN TWENTY YEARS AND TWO MONTHS.

YEAR	Strike Benefit	Sick Benefit	Death Benefit	Traveling Benefit	Out of Work Benefit
1879.....	\$ 3 668 23	-----	-----	-----	-----
1880.....	4,950 36	-----	-----	\$ 2,808 15	-----
1881.....	21,797 68	\$ 3,987 73	\$ 75 00	12,747 09	-----
1882.....	44,850 41	17,145 29	1,674 25	20,386 54	-----
1883.....	27,812 13	22,250 56	2,690 00	37,135 20	-----
1884.....	143,547 36	31,551 50	3,920 00	39,632 08	-----
1885.....	61,087 28	29,379 89	4,214 00	26,683 54	-----
1886.....	54,402 61	42,225 59	4,820 00	31,836 71	-----
1887.....	13,871 62	63,900 88	8 850 00	49,281 04	-----
1888.....	43,303 62	58,824 19	21,319 75	42,894 75	-----
1889.....	5 202 52	59,519 94	19,175 50	43,540 44	-----
1890.....	18,414 27	64,660 47	26,043 00	37,914 72	\$ 22,760 50
1891.....	33,531 78	87,472 97	38,068 35	53,535 73	21,223 50
1892.....	37,477 60	89,906 30	44,701 97	47,732 47	17,480 75
1893.....	18,228 15	104,391 83	49,453 33	60,475 11	89,402 75
1894.....	44,966 76	106,758 37	62,158 77	42,154 17	174,517 25
1895.....	44,039 06	112,567 06	66,725 98	41,657 16	166,377 25
1896.....	27,446 46	109,208 62	78,768 09	33 076 22	175,767 25
1897.....	12,175 09	112,774 63	69,186 67	29,067 04	117,471 40
1898.....	25,118 59	111,283 60	94,939 83	25,237 43	70,197 70
1899.....	12,331 63	107,785 07	96,993 83	24,234 33	38 037 00
Total.....	\$ 700,223 21	\$1,335,594 49	\$ 695,783 32	\$ 702,029 02	\$ 893,215 35

Total benefits paid in 1899.....\$ 281,381 80

Grand total of benefits paid.....\$4,326,845 39

It will be seen that in the past twenty years the International Union has expended, all told, in benefits, the munificent sum of \$4,326,845.39. These figures speak for themselves. In looking over the financial report of the Cigar Makers' International Union the wonderful array of instructive figures impresses one with what a practical trade union can do if anchored upon a sound financial basis. The International Union has, by dint of perseverance and self-sacrifice, reached its present standard of 30,000 members and a formidable reserve fund, which is largely responsible for its success.

It is a fact that since this fund has assumed such fairly large proportions, the International Union has succeeded in raising wages in a large number of instances without a strike or any expense to the International Union. Employers hesitate, in face of such formidable weapons, to bring on a contest, and in recent years, as a whole, when the demands of the cigar makers have been tempered with justice they have usually been acceded to.

In addition to raising the wages of its members from twenty to fifty per cent., the International Union also successfully shortened the hours of labor of its members to eight per day. The eight-hour day has been in operation in this trade since May 1, 1886.

The successful achievements of the Cigar Makers' International Union are many and varied, chief among which have been the admirable financial system and the adoption of high dues, the shortening of the hours of labor, the adoption of its chain of benefits, the adoption of the blue label, and the initiative and referendum, which is in full force. The initiation fee is \$3, and the weekly dues are thirty cents.

The International Union pays the following benefits: \$5 per week in case of strike; \$3 per week, out of work benefit; death benefit ranges from \$200 to \$550, according to length of membership; \$50 funeral benefit for wife or widowed mother; \$50 traveling loan benefit.

The blue label, which was adopted by the International Union in September, 1880, is a most powerful factor in perpetuating the best interests of the organization. The label is furnished free to all manufacturers who comply with the laws, rules and regulations of the union. It represents fair wages, good sanitary conditions and clean-made cigars, as against filthy tenement house, sweat shop, Chinese and prison made goods.

The label is protected by laws in force in nearly all the states, and has been sustained and endorsed by many of the highest courts in this country.

#### GRANITE CUTTERS.

The Granite Cutters' National Union has been in existence as a national trade organization since March 10, 1877, and, although transacting its business in a quiet and unostentatious way, ranks as one of the progressive trade organ-

izations of the United States. The membership is about 12,800, and branches exist in every state and territory where granite is found and cut. Its business is transacted upon purely democratic lines, all business of more than local importance being decided by a referendum vote. Prior to the organization of the national union there were many local unions of granite cutters in different parts of the country, some organizations dating back in the early days of the present century. The first railroad operated in this country was built and managed in connection with a granite quarry in the well known granite center of Quincy, Mass. In Baltimore, Md., the granite cutters had a first-class union of journeymen in 1825, and the prestige of the organization was sufficient to influence the legislature of that state, in 1832, to sell to the craft organization the stock and plant of granite-cutting machinery in connection with the state penitentiary, and a proviso was put into the law that thereafter no granite cutting should be allowed in the penal institutions of that state. Since 1877 the national body has been strengthened in every particular and in several ways has benefited the personnel of the craft. In 1877 from \$1.50 to \$1.75 was the prevailing wage for a ten-hour day throughout the New England states. Men had to wait from one to six months for their wages, and were subject to the company store system in the meantime. At the present time the lowest wage rate paid to members of this craft in any part of the country is \$2.80 per day, and the hours of labor have been reduced from ten to eight in all parts of the country. The minimum rate is \$2.80, and the maximum rate is \$5 per day, the lowest rate being New England and the highest in Montana.

The organization pays a strike benefit of \$1 per day when it becomes necessary to suspend work, and \$125 is allowed to defray the funeral expenses of a deceased member. The advantages of the organization may be seen when a ten-hour day, with wages at \$1.50 to \$1.75, is compared with an eight-hour day and wages ranging from \$2.80 to \$5 per day.

There is one branch of the granite cutters in the State of Colorado. It has jurisdiction over the entire state. The wage rate in this state is from \$3.60 to \$4 per day.

#### MEAT CUTTERS' AND BUTCHER WORKMEN.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union of North America was chartered by the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor at their convention at Cincinnati, December 6, 1896.

At the time of issuing this charter there were but ten locals struggling for existence in different parts of the country, and with a small membership.

The organization has gone forward and triumphed over all opposition. Up to date 93 charters have been issued, and the total membership has increased to nearly 4,000, and the future is very bright indeed. The jurisdiction of this union includes every wage earner who is in any way employed around slaughter houses or handling fresh meats in any capacity. This union has succeeded in closing the meat markets in many cities upon Sundays and in various ways benefited its members.

#### THE IRON MOLDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

Previous to the year 1859 there existed a number of detached local unions of iron molders throughout the iron manufacturing sections of the country. Between these there was no community of interest, each depending upon its own resources in furnishing protection or promoting the interests of its members. July 5, 1859, what was known as the National Union of Molders was organized. Its purpose was chiefly to strengthen the members of the craft in resisting encroachments upon their rights. The membership represented in the early conventions was very small, and when the third annual convention assembled in Cincinnati on June 10, 1861, it represented a total membership of but 2,846. With the breaking out of the civil war the iron industry, like every other, was very seriously affected, and the molders' organization was practically at a standstill.

It is not necessary, for the purposes of this sketch, to give the details of the many struggles in which the Iron Molders' Union was compelled to engage in order to maintain its integrity and preserve the rights of its members. Suffice it to say, that the many and bitter experiences acquired in many years of strikes taught its leaders that strikes, while necessary at times, were a very unsatisfactory way of settling disputes, and after a very trying conflict with the Foundrymen's Association, known as the Stove Foundrymen's National Defense Association, in 1886, advances were made by both parties with a view to adopting the policy of conciliation and arbitration in all future disputes that might arise between

the respective members. Thus was inaugurated what is known as the conference meetings between representatives of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, as the Molders' Union is now called, and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, which determines annually the rate of wages to be paid for stove molding during the succeeding year. The arrangement with this association further provides that in cases of dispute over matters of detail or over questions in any way affecting the relationship of the employer and the employes, an effort shall be made to settle it first by the parties directly at interest, and, these failing, by the two national presidents, and finally by an arbitration committee chosen from each organization. So successfully has this plan worked that since 1891 there never has been a case which was not settled without recourse to a strike.

In 1898 a similar arrangement was entered into with another association of foundrymen, which represents the general foundry interests just as the Stove Founders' National Defense Association represents the stove manufacturing side of the trade—the National Founders' Association.

In 1878 a death or total disability benefit of \$100 was established, and since its inauguration \$196,500 have been paid out to the disabled or to the heirs of deceased members.

Until the year 1895 the International Molders' Union of North America was known as a low-dues organization, nationally, but in the Chicago convention of that year it was felt that in order to get the greatest amount of good from an organization ample funds should be provided to carry on its work, and it was therefore determined to set the dues at twenty-five cents per week and establish a national sick benefit of \$5 per week. On January 1, 1896, the sick benefit feature became operative, and since that time until May, 1900, the sum of \$206,535 has been paid out in sick benefits.

Contrary to the predictions of many since the inauguration of the high dues system, the Molders' Union has increased its membership beyond all expectation. There are now 315 local unions, representing a membership of a little more than 40,000. The present national president is Mr. Martin Fox, under whose careful and conservative guidance the organization has grown in strength and prestige, and has been established upon a foundation so firm that it is well calculated to maintain its position as one of the soundest as well as one of the oldest trades unions in America.

**THE WOOD WORKERS.**

The oldest union of wood workers of which there is a record was known as the United Cabinet Workers of New York, and was organized in 1853. The International Furniture Workers' Association was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1873. It grew to a membership of 8,000 in 1895. It was composed largely of German wood workers. It took an active part in organizing the American Federation of Labor in 1881.

The National Wood Carvers' Association was organized in Philadelphia, Pa., in January, 1883, and prospered fairly well until 1895.

The Machine Wood Workers' International Union was organized in 1890. In 1896, on January 1, a consolidation was effected and the present Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union was the result. During the periods of industrial depression the International Furniture Workers lost heavily in membership, but soon grew up stronger than before.

Since the consolidation the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union absorbed the old International Varnishers' Union. The Amalgamated Union has a roster of 120 unions and numbers about 14,000 members. It pays death, disability and strike benefits. The local unions pay sick benefits, and there is an independent tool insurance system which is operated at cost. It has succeeded in reducing the hours of labor to eight per day in two cities and to nine per day in twenty-three others. Wages among the organized wood workers have increased, on an average, 25 per cent. as a result of the efforts of the union.

**INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION.**

Before the year 1887 the shore workers of the great lakes depended for the fixing of wages largely upon those whose interest it was to get the largest amount of work for the least amount of money. But few organizations existed and they were scattered. In August, 1892, the International Longshoremen's Association was organized. One of the purposes of this union was to exterminate the saloon boss system, which effort has been entirely successful. Prior to this time stevedores contracted with vesselmen to unload their cargoes.



These stevedores usually operated saloons along the docks, which they encouraged their employes to patronize, which the employes usually did, with the result that when pay day arrived their bar bill exceeded wages due. In fact, they would not be employed if they did not patronize these saloons. In this manner they were robbed of a great deal of money. Against this system the union waged unrelenting warfare. The work is performed upon the co-operative plan, each local contracting with vesselmens for the handling of freight. The first year or two the organization maintained itself with difficulty and in the face of the most bitter opposition. It is now prosperous and has benefited and improved the condition of its members very materially. At the present time there are 192 locals affiliated, with an aggregate membership of 19,500.

#### OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' NATIONAL UNION.

The present organization of plasterers was organized at St. Louis, Mo., September 14, 1882, as the Operative Plasterers' National Union. At the seventh national convention, held at St. Paul, Minn., January 9, 1889, the name was changed to the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada.

This union has increased the wages of plasterers in nearly every city where it has an organization. In 1889 there were 53 locals affiliated, with a membership of 2,754. At present there are 102 locals affiliated with the international, with a membership of 5,700. The membership is good, when it is remembered that not more than one-eighth as many plasterers as bricklayers and not more than one-tenth as many as carpenters are employed in the building trades. Strike and lock-out benefits of \$5 per week are paid. A death benefit of \$50 is paid. Fifty-one death benefits have been paid in the last three years.

#### THE NATIONAL LETTER CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION.

In 1883 the letter carriers of New York city organized a local association. Local unions of letter carriers were organized in most of the large cities during the next five years. In 1889 the many locals throughout the country sent delegates to Detroit, Mich. In that city, on July 1 of that year, the National Association of Letter Carriers was organized. At the present time there are 800 branches in 800 cities, with a

membership of about 14,000, which is 90 per cent. of the entire number of carriers in the service. The National Association has been a great benefit to letter carriers. Through it much favorable legislation has been secured and the efficiency of the service has been vastly improved. The order is fraternal. There is an insurance feature, and the members carry insurance, if they so elect, from one thousand to three thousand dollars.

#### THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The United Garment Workers of America is composed of 143 unions, representing three divisions of the workers employed in clothing manufacture, viz.: cutters, tailors and overall operators. The membership is about 25,000. The National Union was organized in April, 1891, by sixteen unions which had then seceded from the Knights of Labor, and at the present time all the organized garment workers are under the jurisdiction of the national body.

The clothing cutters constitute the best organized portion of the membership and exercise the controlling influence. They have the advantage of a long experience and are employed in shops conducted directly by the firms. Their hours of labor are nine per day and in some cities eight. The rate of wages range from \$18 to \$24 per week. Their condition is greatly in contrast with that of the tailors who are largely employed in small shops controlled by petty contractors, who are forced by an intense competition to underbid each other for work, and shoulder the burden of it upon their workmen. This is what is known as the "sweating" system. The great aim of the National Union is to abolish this degrading system of labor, which is too well known to require any description here.

Clothing workers, upon the whole, were never so well organized as they are at the present time, or as hopeful of the future. The clothing industry is being rescued from odious conditions, which in the past have aroused such intense public indignation.

The manufacture of overalls and mechanics' clothing has become a specialized industry, where girls are largely employed. All the best factories use the union label and the wages of employes have been somewhat advanced.

As a result of the National Union, better factory laws have been enacted and enforced; children have been saved from the sweat shops, and the craft have been lifted to a higher level.

#### NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Union of the United Brewery Workers was organized August 29, 1886. In 1891, as the result of a strike with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, the brewery workmen forced the breweries to recognize the union label and the union rules. Since that time the organization has been very prosperous, and now has a membership of 16,000, with 180 branches located in different parts of the country. It has gained the nine-hour day on the Pacific coast and also in the principal cities of the Western and Middle states. About two-thirds of the brewery workers in the United States are included in its membership, and the percentage is being steadily increased.

When the brewery workers first organized the work day was from twelve to sixteen, and half a day on Sunday.

The mass of the membership is advanced, progressive and intelligent. The following extract is taken from its constitution: "The emancipation of the working people will be achieved only when the economic and the political movements have joined hands."

#### CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

The international union of this craft was organized August 14, 1891, at Pittsburg, Pa., with seven unions affiliated. The following objects are specified in the constitution:

To establish and uphold a fair and equitable rate of wages, lessen the hours of labor and regulate all trade matters appertaining to the welfare of members.

To educate the worker in all economical and political questions that are necessary to better the condition of the wage worker.

To endeavor to replace strikes and their attendant bitterness and pecuniary loss by arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of all disputes concerning wages and conditions of employment.

Since organization the eight and the nine-hour days have been established in a large number of cities without reduc-

tion of wages. In a number of cities wages have been advanced.

Thirty-seven locals are in existence at the present time, with an aggregate membership of about 2,000.

#### HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYES.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance and Bar Tenders' International League of America was organized at the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor, December, 1890. At birth it had a membership of about 500, divided between ten or twelve local unions. This union has shortened the hours of labor in 90 per cent. of the cities where locals have been organized, increased wages all along the line and made conditions better for the men and women engaged in these occupations.

The last year has been the banner one, so far as this union is concerned, it having more than doubled its membership from October 1, 1899, to October 1, 1900.

At present it has something over 6,000 members and 116 locals. The order publishes a nice little official journal called The Server and Mixer.

#### PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America was organized at Baltimore, March 15, 1887, and incorporated December 7, 1894.

The following are some of the objects of organization :

To rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to resist further encroachments. We propose to re-establish an apprentice system to encourage a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in case of death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of all our members.

The following benefits are paid :

Wife funeral benefit of \$50 on one year's membership.

Member's funeral benefit, \$100 on one year's membership, \$150 on two years' membership.

Permanent disability benefit of \$100 on one year's membership, and \$150 on two years' membership.

Since January 1, 1888, \$110,000 has been paid in sick, death and disability benefits.

Wages have been advanced, hours of labor shortened and many trade benefits have been secured by the craft. There are 325 locals affiliated, including those in Canada, with an aggregate membership of 26,000.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The electrical industry is comparatively new, and consequently an organization of electrical workers is of recent date. In 1881-'82 three or four locals were organized, but they were wiped out of existence during the great telegraphers' strike of 1883.

In 1890 a number of unions known as Wiremen's and Linemen's Unions were organized under the American Federation of Labor and two under the Knights of Labor. Throughout several Western cities locals were organized and grew quite rapidly.

November 30, 1891, delegates from eight unions met in St. Louis and organized the present International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. All classes of electrical workers and linemen are eligible to membership. The number of those employed at this industry, even in the largest cities, is not large. There is a very considerable proportion of these workmen inside the organization. There is a union of these workmen in nearly every large city. There are 124 locals affiliated with the international. The total membership is a little more than 8,000.

The following extract, taken from their preamble, shows the advanced ground occupied by these workers. "Not to the niggardness of nature, nor the providence of God, nor the slothfulness of labor must be attributed the poverty which is the inheritance of the overwhelming majority of mankind. There lies at our door a social condition remedial through an enlightened legislature; high above the demands of individual organization should be the united demand of all organizations for industrial freedom."

#### LABOR ORGANIZATION AMONG THE FARMERS.

Such organizations as may have been organized among farmers in the past, much though they undoubtedly had in common with the labor orders proper from an economic point

of view, were not labor unions from a trade union standpoint. The Farmers' Alliance co-operated with the Knights of Labor very effectively at different times in the accomplishment of results that were eventually beneficial to the class represented by each society.

The International Farmers' Union, organized at Central Labor Union hall, Binghampton, N. Y., November 18, 1899, is the first society of farmers formed along strictly trade union lines. In contrast to the former co-operative associations, agricultural societies, among whom the leading purpose has been more favorable terms in buying implements and supplies, the International Farmers' Union seeks to create a better market for their products, through the adoption of the union label and in alliance with the organized mechanics of the country.

The constitution provides that only those actually engaged in farming, and who personally perform labor upon a farm, shall be eligible to membership.

They declare their intention of working in harmony with other organized workers by demanding union label goods of all kinds. In return they expect mechanics to buy products from union farms.

The International Farmers' Union has adopted a label bearing as its emblem a plow, which is registered and protected by law as other labels are. This label will remain the property of the union, but will be granted to all members in good standing. This label is put upon the products of the union farms direct. The organization has grown considerably during the past year, and may become quite general, as the idea meets with the approval of trade unionists generally. The International Farmers' Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

The International Association of Machinists is the recognized organization of that craft. It was founded in Atlanta, Ga., May 5, 1888, by R. W. Talbot and four associates. Since that time its growth has been almost phenomenal, until to-day it is recognized as one of the leading labor organizations, being third in point of membership affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

As an international association the order has grown

from the five members in May, 1888, to more than forty thousand in July, 1900. The order has lodges in Canada and Mexico, and these, in addition to the United States, make a total of about 400 lodges.

The greatest victory of the association was accomplished this year, when, after a gigantic strike in Chicago and elsewhere, the employers' organization, the National Metal Trades Association, met the representatives of the International Association of Machinists in joint conference in New York city, and from May 10 to 18 deliberated over the affairs of the two organizations, and the following agreement was reached, thus recognizing the International Association of Machinists and establishing the great principle of arbitration:

#### JOINT AGREEMENT.

At a meeting of the Joint Board of Arbitration of the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists, appointed under the Chicago agreement of March 17, 1900, signed March 31, 1900, held at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York city, May 10 to 18, 1900, the following resolutions were adopted and agreements entered into, to take effect from this date:

Resolved, That the strikes be declared off in the factories of the members of the National Metal Trades Association in the cities of Cleveland and Paterson, the National Metal Trades Association members of this board to wire the members of their association in these two cities to meet a committee from each shop, of their former employes, to arrange for the return of as many men as their present necessities require; and that subsequent requirements of men shall be filled from their former employes whom they may not be able to reinstate at the present time.

The intent of this last clause is, that if, within the next six months, former employes make application for reinstatement they shall be reinstated, provided there are vacancies for them.

Where strikes exist in these cities in firms other than the members of the National Metal Trades Association, who will agree to the settlement herein entered into, after the same has been adjusted by this joint body, such strikes shall be declared off also.

Whereas, doubts have been expressed by members of this board, representing both parties to this conference, as to the ability of their respective organizations to control their members; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this board pledge themselves each to the other that in case of the refusal of any member of the respective organizations represented to observe and carry out in an honorable manner the findings and decisions of this board, in regard to strikes and lockouts, based upon a fair, just and liberal interpretation as to what is known as the Chicago agreement, we will report such member or members to our respective organizations for discipline, suspension or expulsion, as the merits of the case may justify.

## MACHINIST.

A machinist is classified as a competent general workman, competent floor hand, competent lathe hand, competent vise hand, competent planer hand, competent sharper hand, competent milling machine hand, competent slotting machine hand, competent die sinker, competent boring mill hand, competent toolmaker, and competent linotype hand. To be considered a competent hand in either class he shall be able to take any piece of work pertaining to his class, with the drawings or blue prints, and prosecute the work to successful completion within a reasonable time. He shall also have served a regular apprenticeship or have worked at the trade four years.

It is understood that the question of competency is to be determined by the employers. Since the employers are responsible for the work turned out by their workmen, they shall, therefore, have full discretion to designate the men they consider competent to perform the work, and to determine the conditions under which it shall be prosecuted.

This last paragraph does not, in any way, abridge or destroy the right of appeal from any apparent or alleged unjust decision rendered by an employer of labor, or his representative, in conformity with the powers vested in him by this paragraph.

## OVERTIME.

All overtime up to 10 o'clock p. m. shall be paid for at the rate of not less than time and one-quarter time, and all overtime from 10 p. m. until 12 midnight shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time, and that after 12 o'clock and legal holidays and Sundays shall be paid for at a rate of not less than double time.

In cases of emergencies, where shop machinery breaks or runs down, and it is absolutely necessary to repair the same so that the factory can run on Monday, this time shall be paid for at a rate of time and one-half time. The repairs above referred to to apply only to the machinery of the employer.

The foregoing rates not to interfere in any way with existing conditions; that is, where a higher rate than the above is paid now, no reduction will take place.

Such rates for overtime shall not apply to men regularly employed on night gangs.

## APPRENTICES.

There may be one apprentice for the shop, and in addition not more than one apprentice to every five machinists. It is understood that in shops where the ratio is more than the above, that no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by the expiration of existing contracts.

## EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS.

No discrimination shall be made against union men, and every workman shall be free to belong to a trade union, should he see fit. Every em-



ployer shall be free to employ any man, whether he belong or not to a trade union. Every workman who elects to work in a shop will be required to work peaceably and harmoniously with all fellow employes, whether he or they belong to a trade union or not. He shall also be free to leave such employment, but no collective action shall be taken until any matter in dispute has been dealt with under the provisions for avoiding disputes as per the Chicago agreement, dated March 17, 1900, signed March 31, 1900. The National Metal Trades Association does not advise its members to object to union workmen or give preference to non-union workmen.

Fifty-seven hours shall constitute a week's work from and after six months from the date of the final adoption of a joint agreement, and fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work from and after twelve months from date of final adoption of a joint agreement. The hours to be divided as will best suit the convenience of the employer.

In consideration of this concession in working hours, the International Association of Machinists will place no restrictions upon the management or production of the shop, and will give a fair day's work for a fair day's wage.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

The United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada was organized in Denver, Colo., June, 1889. This was a reorganization, the old Plumbers and Gas Fitters' National Union having been organized in 1882. Prior to the Denver convention a great many local unions of plumbers, gas fitters, helpers, etc., were chartered by the Knights of Labor. After this time most of these unions withdrew from the Knights of Labor and affiliated directly with the international organization of their craft. The order has had a steady, uninterrupted growth during these years. It enjoys the distinction of having never lost a strike which was ordered or endorsed by the general organization. Denver has had two of the national officers, T. H. O'Brien and Harry McGann, both members of local union No. 3, having served as president and secretary, respectively, of the international. The association has a union in Honolulu, and has recently organized a very strong branch in Havana, Cuba.

Locals are to be found in nearly all cities of importance in the United States and Canada. The last convention was held at Trenton, N. J., August, 1900. There are three hundred locals affiliated at present, with a membership of about 15,000

## THE RISE OF RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS.

### THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The first railroad to be built and operated in this country, which carried passengers, was the Delaware & Hudson. It was completed in 1829 and furnished service to the public in that year. The "Stourbridge Lion," a locomotive imported from England, made its first trip August 8, 1829.

It was not until the advent of the electro-telegraph, in 1844, that the era of the organization of railway employes began. The thought that in union of interests there is strength usually comes sooner or later to all concerned. Sometimes it is not felt until some influence from the outside drives it home.

Between 1850 and 1854 a few scattering organizations were effected. In 1854 a strike occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as a result of which a number of employes lost their situations. Upon November 6, 1855, in obedience to a call, seventy locomotive engineers, representing fourteen states and fifty-five railroads, assembled at Baltimore and organized the National Protective Association. It died within the next two years, although a number of the subordinate unions maintained their organization.

May 5, 1863, a considerable number of engineers met at Detroit, Mich., and organized Division No. 1, Brotherhood of the Footboard.

August 17, 1864, at the second national convention, the name was changed to the present one, the Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Up to this time fifty-four divisions had been organized. As a result of this convention the locomotive engineers were launched upon the industrial field, a full-fledged international craft. From that time forward their growth, while never rapid, has been steady. While the organization has declared several strikes, its policy has usually been one of conciliation.

It is officially recognized by most of the railroad companies and its committees usually accorded a respectful hearing. Through the instrumentality of this organized effort the remuneration for services has been greatly increased, overtime allowance properly adjusted, and the character of those who comprise it elevated and educated, and good relations

maintained between employer and employe. The insurance feature of the order has disbursed, in the aggregate, more than \$6,000,000 to injured members and heirs of deceased members, besides disbursing from \$40,000 to \$50,000 to the widows, orphans and needy of the order at every convention.

During the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike, in 1886, there was nearly \$2,000,000 paid out to the striking engineers by way of strike benefits. The Locomotive Engineers' Journal has been published since 1866.

The rules of the order require that the members shall be sober and temperate. Drunkenness will result in expulsion, as will gross carelessness or disregard for the interests of the company by whom employed. P. M. Arthur has been chief since 1874. There are, at the present writing, 561 divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the United States, Mexico and the British provinces. The membership at present is slightly in excess of 25,000.

#### THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

At Port Jervis, N. Y., in December, 1873, nine locomotive firemen met and organized Deer Park Lodge No. 1 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

This order has for its object the uniting of locomotive firemen, as well as the protection of their interests, and with a view of cultivating a spirit of friendship and harmony between employer and employe. With a realization that their vocation involved ceaseless peril, and that it was a duty they owed themselves and families to make suitable provision against disaster, an insurance system, under which the order pays \$1,500 to the beneficiary of a deceased member, was established.

So well did its founders labor that twelve local lodges were organized the first year. The first national convention was held at Hornellsville, N. Y., and the second at Indianapolis, Ind. From 1877 to 1880 it struggled for existence. Since 1880 it has been gradually forging forward. Eugene V. Debs, an honored and respected name in the annals of the labor movement, was general secretary-treasurer from 1880 to 1892. Under his efficient management the order prospered greatly.

The present general secretary-treasurer is F. W. Arnold, and the headquarters are at Peoria, Ill.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has always been in close touch with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and its membership is gradually transferred to it as the fireman becomes an engineer.

The amount paid for death and disability claims during the year 1899 was \$482,000. The number of deaths during the year was 276. The number of disability claims was 68, making a total of 344 claims paid during the year. The amount paid for death and disability claims since the insurance feature of the brotherhood was inaugurated, to and including 1899, is \$5,147,337.37.

The increase of membership during the year was 4,700. The number of lodges in the United States, Dominion of Canada and Mexico is 557.

The Firemen's Magazine, a well conducted journal, has been published since 1876. The brotherhood has always tried to avoid strikes, and is strongly in favor of arbitrating such differences as may arise.

John H. Murphy, of Denver, Colo., is the attorney for the Grand Lodge of Firemen and also other railroad organizations.

#### ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

In the spring of 1868 the conductors employed by the Illinois Central Railroad at Amboy, Ill., formed the nucleus of this order and termed it the Conductors' Union. At the same time the conductors on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Galesburg, Ill., organized, and at a conference between delegates from Amboy and Galesburg, held July 6, 1868, the Conductors' Brotherhood was formed. The association grew very slowly, and in 1878 there were in existence thirty-seven local divisions.

In October, 1878, the association was reorganized under its present name of the Order of Railway Conductors. For many years the association followed the non-protective policy by obligating itself not to engage in any strike of railway employes under any circumstances or conditions whatever. This policy was believed to be unprofitable, and finally proved generally unsatisfactory, and in 1890 it was abandoned, and the membership was absolved from obligations made in that direction. The present general policy of the organization, which is in all essentials the same as that of the other railroad brotherhoods, was adopted. When this change was

made the order had 13,000 members. At the present time it has 24,032 members in 403 local divisions, scattered over practically every state and territory of the Union, as well as the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico. Twenty-six local divisions are located in Canada and two in Mexico.

The order has a mutual benefit department, under which it insures its members against death and against total disability, clearly specified in the laws. In 1890, when the change in the policy of the organization was made, the benefit department had 3,900 members. At the present time it has 15,900 members. There has been paid out by this department in benefits to disabled members and the families of deceased members an aggregate of \$3,981,467. The amount now paid in these benefits approximates \$500,000 per year.

While the organization, in common with its sisters, provides laws under which striking machinery may be put in operation, it should be fully understood that it endorses, by a practically unanimous voice, the principle of arbitration as a means of settling disputes, and has never yet gone to extremes in support of any cause that it would not have been willing to submit to the arbitrament of a fair and disinterested tribunal. The organization makes for peace, and believes in conducting its affairs in a straightforward and business-like manner.

No figures are available or possible of compilation showing the advantages that have accrued to the members through the efforts of the organization in the direction of increased compensation, pay for excess hours of labor, etc., but the accomplishments in this direction since that work was taken up, following the change in policy in 1890, have been as great as were ever accomplished within the same time and under anything like similar conditions by any other organization.

The organization is in a very healthy financial condition and enjoys an excellent credit.

#### ORGANIZATIONS AMONG THE SWITCHMEN.

The first local union of switchmen was organized in Chicago in 1877. It went to pieces the following year, but was reorganized in 1882.

Delegates from several locals, representing about 2,000 organized switchmen, met in Chicago, February 22, 1886, and

organized the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America. The growth of the order was remarkable, and it continued to prosper until the year 1894, when the grand secretary-treasurer defaulted in the sum of \$25,000. The order, being unable to collect anything from his bondsmen, became defunct.

In September, 1899, the Switchmen's Union of North America was organized at Cleveland, Ohio. It has grown with amazing rapidity since the reorganization, and now has 174 lodges in good standing, with a membership of about 5,000. Its purposes are mutual protection and caring for its members who may be injured, and providing for the families of deceased members through the insurance feature adopted. There is but one salaried officer, who is heavily bonded for the faithful performance of duty.

#### BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN.

At Oneonta, N. Y., September 23, 1883, the first lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen was organized with nineteen members. It grew and prospered, and by October 19, 1885, 161 lodges were reported, with a membership of nearly 7,000.

At St. Paul, Minn., in 1890, the name was changed to that of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. It was believed that the former name did not properly designate the organization, as many of the members were engaged at other occupations in the railroad service than that of brakemen, hence the change of name. Two thousand four hundred dollars is the maximum amount of insurance that can be carried by any member. The insurance feature has been the means of relieving the distress incident to the maiming and killing of hundreds of railroad trainmen. The organization has found favor with the railroad employes everywhere.

At the beginning of the organization there was not a railroad in the country that had an agreement with its trainmen, regulating the payment of wages or conditions governing employment.

This has been changed decently and respectably. Nearly every railroad company in the country is at present working in accordance with a contract regularly entered into with its employes.

In many parts of the country joint boards, composed of representatives of the several railroad organizations, exist

for the purpose of making contracts covering every branch of the service with the railroads. In other places each order makes its own contract with the company. The social improvement has been as marked as have the financial advantages that have been secured through these organizations.

During the year 1899 the Brotherhood of Trainmen paid, on account of death and total and permanent disability claims, \$667,692.60, this being about \$100,000 more than was paid out in the year 1898.

The total amount paid out by the order for death and disability claims is \$5,381,211.13. The order has, throughout the United States and Canada, 586 lodges.

The total membership at present is almost exactly 44,000 members in good standing.

#### THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

The order of Railroad Telegraphers was organized at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on June 9, 1886. For the first five years of its existence it was merely a fraternal association, designed to bring the railroad telegraphers into closer relationship and curb the indiscriminate teaching of telegraphy, which was proving to be a great detriment to the business.

At the fifth annual convention, held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1891, it was decided to adopt a protective feature similar to that of other railway labor organizations. The growth of the order, in comparison with similar organizations, has been slow on account of the telegraphers being scattered over the country and the difficulty in getting any number of them together. Railroad telegraphers are mostly employed at points where only one man is needed to transact the business. In the early days the order met with strenuous objections from the officials, who considered telegraphers as men employed in a confidential capacity, but the telegraphers came to the conclusion that a man who would be loyal to his employer must first be loyal to himself and join the organization of his class. During the fourteen years of the order's existence it has been instrumental in shortening the hours of labor, increasing the rates of pay and establishing the rights of its members on all the important lines of railway in the United States and Canada. It has placed the business of telegraphy on a higher plane than it ever occupied before by insuring just treatment and continuity of employment.

On January 1, 1898, the organization, by referendum vote, adopted a mutual benefit department plan, providing death benefits for all members initiated after that date and others of the old members who might wish to participate therein. This department issues certificates in three series, of \$300, \$500 and \$1,000 each.

The order at this time has a membership of nearly 20,000, which includes more than 95 per cent. of the railroad telegraphers in the United States and Canada.

#### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Bureaus of Labor Statistics exist in thirty-one states of the Union, and the United States Department of Labor was established at Washington, D. C., in response to the demands of the organized wage workers of this country. They exist in order that reliable data and statistics may be gathered and published upon all subjects relating to production and distribution, and that society may gain a more perfect knowledge of the condition, the wants and needs of all its members.

They had their origin in the conviction among the active promoters of the labor movement in the years immediately following the war, that the needs of the masses could thus be determined and would furnish a basis for such legislation as might be required.

The first public declaration in favor of such bureaus was contained in the address of William H. Sylvius, president of the old National Labor Union, at the second national convention of that body, held at Chicago in 1867. Among the resolutions adopted by this convention was one favoring a department of labor by the general government and by each of the states.

Such bureaus have been organized in thirty-three states. As they have been abolished in but two instances, their work has undoubtedly been considered useful and valuable.

The discussion of all questions pertaining to the science of society, questions that are sociological in their character, will help civilization in its onward march and come strictly within the province of the labor bureau.

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A Bureau of Labor has recently been established in New Orleans, La., with Thomas H. Harrison, Commissioner of Labor, in charge.



The following is a list of the Bureaus of Labor Statistics in the United States, with date of establishment, and the name and address of commissioner in charge:

United States Department of Labor—Established as a bureau of labor January 31, 1885; made a department of labor June 3, 1888. Annual reports, bi-monthly bulletins and much miscellaneous matter and reports upon special subjects investigated. Carrol D. Wright has been National Commissioner of Labor from the beginning.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics was the first one organized. It was established June 23, 1869. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Horace G. Muellin, Boston, Mass.

Indiana Bureau of Statistics—Established March 2, 1879. Biennial reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, John B. Connor, Indianapolis, Ind.

Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established May 29, 1879. Biennial reports. Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, David Pass, Springfield, Ill.

Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics—First established March 20, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics. The duties of the bureau were enlarged, the appropriation increased, and the present name adopted April 2, 1892. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Lucas Moore, Frankfort, Ky.

Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established May 5, 1877. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, John P. Jones, Columbus, Ohio.

Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established April 3, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Halford Erickson, Madison, Wis.

California Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March 3, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, E. V. Meyers, San Francisco, Cal.

Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics—Established March 27, 1884. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Charles H. Meyers, Baltimore, Md.

Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection—Established March 19, 1879. Enlarged to cover a wider field March 23, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Thomas P. Rixey, Jefferson City, Mo.

Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established July 12, 1873; abolished July 23, 1875; re-established April 23, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Harry E. Back, Hartford, Conn.

New Jersey Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Industries—Established March 27, 1878. Annual reports. Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Industries, William Stainsby, Trenton, N. J.

Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—Established June 6, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Joseph L. Cox, Lansing, Mich.

Rhode Island Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March 29, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry E. Tiepke, Providence, R. I.

North Carolina Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established February 28, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, B. R. Lacy, Raleigh, N. C.

West Virginia Bureau of Labor—Established February 22, 1889. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, I. V. Barton, Wheeling, W. Va.

North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor—Established October 1, 1890. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, H. A. Thomas, Bismarck, N. D.

Kansas Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March 5, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.

Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established April 3, 1884. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. E. O'Brienness, Des Moines, Iowa.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics—Established April 12, 1872. Annual reports. Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics, James M. Clark, Harrisburg, Pa.

Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—Established March 31, 1887. Biennial reports. The governor, ex-officio commissioner. Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics, Sidney J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb.

New York Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established May 4, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, John McMackin, Albany, N. Y.

Minnesota Bureau of Labor—Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics March 8, 1887; enlarged and changed to

Bureau of Labor April, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Martin McHale, St. Paul, Minn.

Tennessee Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines—Established March 23, 1891. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, R. A. Shiflett, Nashville, Tenn.

Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics—Established March 24, 1887. Biennial reports. The Secretary of State is ex-officio Commissioner of Labor. Deputy Commissioner of Labor, James T. Smith, Denver, Colo.

New Hampshire Bureau of Labor—Established March 30, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Lysander H. Carroll, Concord, N. H.

Montana Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry—Established February 17, 1893. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. H. Calderhead, Helena, Mont.

Washington Bureau of Labor—Established June 11, 1897. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. C. Adams, Seattle, Wash.

Utah Bureau of Statistics was established March 13, 1890, with Joseph P. Bach, of Salt Lake, as Territorial Statistician. The office was abolished in 1895.

South Dakota Bureau of Agriculture and Labor Statistics was established in 1890. It was abolished by act of the legislature in 1895.

Texas Department of Agriculture, Statistics and History—Established March 14, 1876. Annual reports. Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics and History, Jefferson Johnson, Austin, Tex.

Arkansas Bureau of Agriculture and Labor Statistics—Established February 22, 1889. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor Statistics, Frank Hill, Little Rock, Ark.

Virginia Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—Established March 3, 1898. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Archer P. Montague, Richmond, Va.

Idaho Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics—Established March 11, 1895. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. A. Czizek, Boise City, Idaho.

## TRADES UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The last report issued by the Department of Labor of Great Britain and Ireland brings the records of trades unions, trades councils, and the federation of trades unions throughout the United Kingdom, down to January 1, 1899. The number of trades unions—that is, distinct national or international craft organizations—dealt with is no less than 1,267. The aggregate membership of all unions reporting is 1,644,591.

In Great Britain there is an act of parliament which provides for the registration of trade unions and makes provision for annual returns being made to the Registry of Friendly Societies, giving statistics concerning their working, annual revenues, expenditures, etc. This system very greatly facilitates the work of the Labor Bureau in gathering and compiling data relative to these organizations. The unions are not compelled, under the trades union act, to register, but a large majority of them have found it advantageous to do so. The few unregistered unions, while not required by law to make returns, have usually acceded to the request of the registry in this respect. During the preceding year the number of separate unions appears to have decreased by forty, but the membership increased by 33,207, or a little more than two per cent.

The statistics given in the report, with reference to the financial condition of the one hundred principal organizations considered, show traces of the drain upon trade union funds and the increase of contributions required to make good the expenditure caused by the great engineering strike of 1897.

The revenues accruing to the treasuries of these 100 societies for the year 1898 was \$9,577,275; the expenditure was \$7,448,355; the amount in the treasuries, January 1, 1899, was \$13,473,995.

During 1898 the total number of trades unions appears to have decreased from 1,307 to 1,267. The decrease of forty is due to the fact that the number of unions dissolved during the year (fifty-six), added to the number (nineteen) amalgamated with other unions, exceeded by forty the number (thirty-five) organized during the year.

During the same time the number of branches or locals affiliated and returned increased from 13,335 to 13,738.

In 1898 it appears that out of the total membership of 1,644,591 of the 1,267 separate organizations, 1,043,476, or upwards of sixty-three per cent., are included in the 100 principal unions, leaving about thirty-seven per cent. of membership to the other 1,167 unions.

Of the 100 principal unions which are considered in this relation, 14 belong to the building trades, 14 to mining and quarrying, 14 to engineering, ship building and iron industries, 20 to textile trades, 10 to transport labor, 8 to clothing trades, 7 to printing and related industries, 5 to furnishing and wood working, 2 to glass trades, 3 to food and tobacco trades, and 13 to general labor and miscellaneous industries.

Of the total number of unions existing January 1, 1899, 594, with 1,234,635 members, were registered under the trades union acts, while 673 unions, with a membership of 409,956, were unregistered. More than two-thirds of the entire membership of the trades unions of the United Kingdom belong to the building, mining, metal, ship building, engineering and textile group of trades.

In respect to the sex of members, the returns show that 140 unions included females in their membership, the total of these in 1898 being 116,016, or 7 per cent. of the membership of all the unions, and 41 per cent. of the membership of the 140 unions which include female members. Naturally, the bulk of this female membership is to be found in the textile trades. Thus, of all female trade unionists, 106,470 belong to the textile trades, and of these again 87 per cent. belong to the cotton industry, mainly to weavers' societies. The bulk of the female trade unionists are to be found in societies in which both male and female operatives are associated. Only twenty-nine societies, with 7,785 members, are known which have an exclusively female membership.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

From 1892 to 1898, inclusive, the following amounts were disbursed:

	Amount	Per Cent. of Total
Expenses of strikes .....	£ 2,473,036	23
Sick, death, unemployed and other benefits .....	6,358,609	59
Working expenses .....	1,895,721	18
Total .....	£ 10,727,366	100

Of nearly ten and three quarters million pounds sterling expended during these seven years, 59 per cent. was for benevolent purposes, 23 per cent. for strike benefits, and 18 per cent. for working expenses of various kinds.

The trade unions of Great Britain aim to keep on hand a very large reserve fund. When, however, the funds are running a little low, owing to strikes, large expenditures upon account of the unemployed or other causes, special assessments are sometimes levied to bring the reserve up to a necessary amount. The large treasuries of the principal unions throughout Great Britain enable the unionists of that country to contest strikes very bitterly.

## PROPORTION OF TRADES UNIONISTS TO INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.

The proportion of men in the classes from whom trade unionists are drawn is approximately estimated at one in five, or, omitting agriculture, in which branch of industry trade unionists are very scarce, one in four. In the case of women in factories, the proportion is slightly more than one in ten.

During 1898 the number of trades councils was 156; membership, 701,717. The number of federations of trades unions was 120, with an affiliated membership of 1,089,583.

Since 1892 the membership has increased 109,458.

## WAGES OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The report of the labor commissioner of Great Britain gives the result of the first attempt at an investigation of the

wages of domestic servants in that country. The investigation was made by means of schedules of inquiry addressed to persons employing domestic help.

The result is based on 2,067 schedules returned at various periods between 1894 and 1898. The schedules show the average yearly earnings of 5,568 indoor domestic servants, of whom all but 230 were females. While the figures presented cover but a small proportion of all the domestic servants in the United Kingdom, it is believed that a sufficient number of returns for each age and occupation were received to give a fair idea of wage rates generally for the respective ages and occupations.

The general averages for all occupations was determined by applying the average wages paid to servants, according to the schedules returned, to the entire number of servants employed at similar service in that country. The general wage rate thus obtained shows the average yearly earnings for female servants to be \$86.62, in London; \$75.43 in the rest of England, and \$84.19 in the three principal Scottish towns. These rates are exclusive of board and lodging.

The report deals mainly with female servants, as the number of males employed at domestic service is comparatively insignificant, while about one-third of the entire female wage-earning population of the United Kingdom are employed at such service.

Of the 230 male servants whose wages are reported, the occupations and average yearly wages were as follows: 85 butlers, \$285.18; 84 footmen, \$129.94; 31 men servants of various kinds, \$187.85; 28 boys, \$53.04; and 2 cooks, \$622.91.

Besides the more detailed presentation of the returns, the report also gives a comparative table showing the rates of wages received in large households in 1886 and at the time of the present investigation. This comparison shows that the average wages were nearly the same at the two periods.

#### WAGES IN ENGLAND.

In England a marked change took place in the rate of wages in January, 1900. About 697,600 workmen, belonging chiefly to metallurgic mining and textile industries, obtained an increase in wages amounting to about thirty-three cents per capita per week. For 428,000 employes, the increase was brought about by "Wages and Conciliation Boards;" for

159,300, by virtue of sliding scales; for 5,300, the increase was obtained as a result of strikes. A reduction in wages of about fifty-five cents per capita per week affected 350 workmen.

#### STRIKES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of strikes and lockouts reported in Great Britain in 1898 was 711, involving 253,907 workmen. The total number of working days lost was 15,289,478. Wages were reported as the cause of the strike in 449 cases; hours of labor in 19 cases; regulations of labor and conflicts with other workmen in 136 cases; trouble with trades unions in 51 cases, and strikes of sympathy in 53 cases.

The number of strikes in 1898 is the lowest in the last five years. The number of men involved is the exact average for the same period. The number of working days lost is greater than in any other year since 1894, due to a strike of coal miners in Wales, which involved about 100,000 men and continued for an exceptionally long period.

The most important strikes were in the mines, involving a total of 177,029 workmen, or about 70 per cent. of the whole number. In the textile industries, 24,978 strikers were involved; in metallurgy, 21,432; in building trades, 16,684. The number of workmen involved in the mining strikes comprised about 84 per cent. of the whole mining population.

The average length of a strike was 60.2 days, in place of 44.9 days in 1897, 18.8 days in 1896, and 21.6 days in 1895.

The average per cent. of men striking for shorter working days was 0.42 as against 22.9 per cent. in 1897. The results show that 89.17 per cent. of the strikers had their strikes terminated either by negotiations between the parties, which included 81.49 per cent. of the strikers, or by arbitration and conciliation, which included 7.68 per cent.; 3.79 per cent. of the strikers saw their places filled by others; and 6.93 per cent. of the strikers had to submit altogether. In no case was a strike ended by closing the industry.

#### TRADES UNIONS IN FRANCE.

The law by which trades unions in France are formed was created in 1884. The number of trades existing in 1898 was 2,324, with a total membership of 437,793.



## MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

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### AGRICULTURE.

In no respect has the Centennial state so far exceeded the hopes of its early pioneers as in the field of agriculture. The extent, variety and wealth of its agricultural resources were not suspected by the first settlers. For many years afterwards Colorado was given up to mining camps and cattle ranges, and believed to be fit for nothing else. It was not until near the date of admission to the sisterhood of states that the people, either at home or abroad, began to understand the splendid future which the state had before it by reason of the fertility and productivity of its soil. The state which contributed generously to the world's supply of gold and silver has likewise earned a well-deserved reputation for the excellence of the produce of farm and orchard.

The celebration of "Days" has come into very general use in Colorado. In fact, the practice may be said to have originated here. These days are for the purpose of advertising the special product for which the locality giving them has become famous. Such days usually occur when the season of the crop from which they take their name is at its best. The occasion is given up to the entertainment of all who come, and they are feasted with the product, whatever it may be.

Watermelon Day at Rocky Ford, Peach Day at Grand Junction, Apple Day at Canon City and Montrose, Strawberry Day at Boulder and Glenwood Springs, Pumpkin Pie Day at Longmont, the Potato Bake Day at Greeley and Corn Roast Day at Loveland are each devoted to the consumption of the product indicated by the name given.

The year 1899 was not quite up to some of the former years, so far as agriculture was concerned. The value of the farm product being estimated at nearly 20 per cent. less than that of the preceding year.

In 1899 the value of alfalfa and hay of all kinds produced was \$16,835,000. The value of wheat produced was \$4,182,535. Potatoes were produced to the value of \$1,492,445; oats, \$1,110,000; orchard and small fruits, \$4,500,000. Value of dairy products, \$5,064,668. There are twenty-five cheese factories and sixty-six creameries in the state. The most widely known creamery in Colorado is the one located at Longmont, which has achieved an enviable reputation for the high-grade quality of the butter produced.

There are about 4,000,000 acres of land in Colorado under ditch.

According to the report of the horticultural department there were, at the end of 1899, 121,464 acres planted in fruits, distributed as follows: apples, 89,655; stone fruits, 28,684; pears, 3,125.

The State Agricultural College is situated at Fort Collins on land donated by the government. It is under the control of the State Board of Agriculture, of which one-half the members are farmers. It receives a biennial appropriation from the state and an annual appropriation from the general government. The instruction given includes mathematics, civil engineering, chemistry and all other studies necessary to a thorough education. Practical and scientific farming are taught. One of the government experiment stations is maintained upon the grounds.

The sheep growing industry is one of great importance. It furnishes employment for a considerable number of men; and is the source of large revenue. Colorado ranks ninth in the states of the Union with reference to the number of sheep owned. The table giving the statistics upon the sheep and wool industry of the United States is taken from the year book issued by the department of agriculture, and is probably the most authentic information published on the subject. The business of feeding lambs for market has become quite a profitable industry in some parts of the state.

The cattle and live stock interests of the state have increased in importance with each succeeding year. While the era of large herds running into the thousands has passed away, or at least is rapidly passing away, the number of small herds has vastly increased. The quality of range stock has been very much improved within the last few years.

The department of agriculture credits Colorado with possessing 1,021,922 head of cattle other than milch cows,

valued at \$28,297,538. In 1891 there were 1,017,465 cattle in the state, valued at \$16,046,133. There were 93,499 milch cows in the state, January 1, 1900, valued at \$3,384,664, as compared with 62,285, valued at \$1,750,931, January 1, 1891.

This state had, January 1, 1900, 145,713 horses, with a valuation of \$4,068,081; 8,580 mules, whose value was \$399,827.

There were 309,611 acres of wheat in the state, with an average of 23.7 bushels per acre. This average yield was exceeded by Montana alone, in which state the average acreage was 25.7 bushels. The total number of bushels of what produced in Colorado was 7,397,781. The average acreage in all the states was 12.27 bushels. To oats, 90,698 acres were sown, and the total product was 2,448,846. There were 171,264 acres planted to corn, which yielded 2,911,488 bushels and was valued at \$1,251,940. The average acreage of the staple farm crops in Colorado for the year 1899 is far above the average, when the whole country is considered.

The production of beet sugar is a comparatively new industry in the United States and is of very recent introduction in Colorado. The entire beet sugar production of the United States in 1891 was 3,986 tons. By 1897 it had increased to 45,030 tons. The total domestic consumption of sugar in 1897 was 2,096,263 tons. The fact that the soil and climate of Colorado was well adapted to sugar beet culture had been conclusively proven by the investigations carried on at the experiment station at the Agricultural College, at Fort Collins. The authorities at the college had been investigating the subject for the last ten years and have issued several bulletins with reference to it. The analyses taken here of beets produced in many parts of the state prove that the sugar beets produced would compare favorably with those in any part of the United States, and their production be made profitable to all parties concerned.

The summer of 1899 marked the erection of the sugar beet factory at Grand Junction, which permanently established an industry that will soon become a very valuable one. This factory was completed and commenced the manufacture of beet sugar November 22, 1899. This factory was erected at an expense, including the cost of equipping it with the necessary machinery, of \$500,000. The run for 1899 was a very short one and the product was about 800 tons of refined sugar. It is the common understanding that the crop

for the first year is not a very successful one. This was true at Grand Junction, the farmers not being familiar with the crop and the factory being completed late in the season. The estimated production for the 1900 season is 2,000 tons of refined sugar. It has a capacity of 350 tons of beets daily.

The factory at Rocky Ford was built during the present year by the American Beet Sugar Company, with Henry T. Oxnard as president and Fr. Mitzer, manager. This factory is one of the largest in the United States. The crop upon which it is dependent for its supply has been exceptionally good. At the present writing it is in active operation and is each day putting sugar on the market. About six thousand acres were planted to beets for the use of this factory. The American Beet Sugar Company has cultivated this season about 2,000 acres of beets upon land belonging to the company. The Rocky Ford factory has a capacity of from 800 to 1,000 tons of beets daily. It was erected and equipped for the manufacture of sugar at an expense of about \$1,000,000. At the present writing it is turning out sugar to its full capacity.

The factory at Sugar City has been completed by the National Beet Sugar Company and commenced the manufacture of sugar early in November of this year. It is located near Ordway, upon the Missouri Pacific, and is but a few miles distant from Rocky Ford. The company is composed of Buffalo, N. Y., and Pueblo, Colo., capitalists. The company has purchased several thousand acres of land, which, together with the valuable water rights which have been secured, will enable it to place sugar upon the market very profitably. P. L. Van Alstyne is vice president and general manager. This year the company has 2,400 acres of beets; during the coming season they expect to raise about 6,000 acres. The guaranteed capacity of the plant is 500 tons of beets per day, but the actual capacity is nearly 600 tons.

A company has been organized to build a sugar factory at Loveland. All arrangements having been perfected, the factory will probably be built during the summer of 1901, and be completed in time to have all the crop of that year.

The average yield of sugar beets in this country is about ten tons to the acre, and will average about 10 per cent. of refined sugar actually extracted. As the industry is yet in its infancy in Colorado, this being the second season in which any sugar was produced, the average tonnage of beets grown

per acre and the per cent. of sugar extracted are not known with any degree of exactness, but is said by competent authority to be more than in most other states where beets are grown for the purpose of producing sugar. While the selling price of beets varies somewhat and is proportioned to the per cent. of sugar contained, co-efficient purity, etc., the average value is about \$4.50 per ton.

The beet sugar produced in Colorado this season will exceed the entire product of the United States for the year 1891.

#### CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1898-1899.

The following is clipped from a recent issue of the Sugar Trade Journal:

The consumption of sugar in the United States for 1899 was 2,094,610 tons, against 2,002,902 tons in 1898, an increase of 91,708 tons, or 4.57 per cent. The consumption of 1899 consisted of 160,400 tons of domestic cane sugar, 79,368 tons of domestic beet sugar, and 5,000 tons maple and other sugars, a total domestic production of 249,968 tons; and 1,560,764 tons of foreign cane sugar, 272,943 of foreign raw beet sugar, and 5,935 tons of foreign refined, a total of 1,839,642 tons imported. \* \* \* The amount of refined sugar which went into consumption in 1899 was 2,040,676 tons, of which the American Sugar Refining Company manufactured 1,385,608 tons, or 67.9 per cent.; the independent refiners, 585,765 tons, or 28.7 per cent.; the beet-sugar manufacturers, who make refined sugar, 63,368 tons, or 3.1 per cent., and the foreign refiners, 5,935 tons, or 0.3 per cent. The amount consumed in the raw plantation condition was 53,934 tons. The undistributed stock of refined sugar we estimate at 20,000 tons, against 25,000 tons during last year.

# NUMBER, AVERAGE PRICE AND TOTAL VALUE OF HORSES AND MULES

IN THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 1, 1900, BY STATES.

States and Territories	Horses			Mules		
	Number	Average Price Per Head	Value	Number	Average Price Per Head	Value
Maine .....	109,747	\$58 62	\$ 6,432,826	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire .....	55,578	57 89	3,217,458	-----	-----	-----
Vermont .....	84,388	53 50	4,514,500	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts .....	66,017	78 07	5,154,136	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island .....	10,384	86 37	896,906	-----	-----	-----
Connecticut .....	44,119	73 89	3,259,754	-----	-----	-----
New York .....	590,771	63 06	37,251,355	3,714	\$69 44	\$ 257,903
New Jersey .....	79,972	72 88	5,828,258	7,196	94 48	679,883
Pennsylvania .....	559,722	59 39	33,243,571	37,794	76 16	2,878,365
Delaware .....	31,192	59 80	1,865,221	4,879	78 56	383,297
Maryland .....	130,969	53 07	6,950,014	12,891	72 79	937,005
Virginia .....	236,279	45 70	10,797,007	36,358	59 89	2,176,306
North Carolina .....	148,164	53 50	7,926,938	112,512	63 47	7,141,558
South Carolina .....	68,319	62 03	4,237,798	98,331	74 12	7,288,769
Georgia .....	109,985	54 59	6,001,626	157,008	68 96	10,826,032
Florida .....	38,060	46 70	1,776,778	8,521	71 60	610,096
Alabama .....	133,546	45 72	6,105,518	132,321	60 16	7,961,050
Mississippi .....	203,492	43 75	8,908,707	164,713	59 16	9,745,925
Louisiana .....	145,029	36 05	5,228,953	92,722	62 95	5,837,072
Texas .....	1,125,645	20 88	23,507,407	260,562	35 13	9,196,041
Arkansas .....	234,127	33 39	7,817,264	142,594	44 52	6,348,660
Tennessee .....	308,073	43 01	13,251,442	139,164	47 89	6,664,968
West Virginia .....	150,329	43 21	6,495,281	7,264	52 06	378,309
Kentucky .....	350,978	39 54	13,879,065	96,958	45 28	4,390,251
Ohio .....	640,429	55 00	35,222,931	16,883	58 04	979,911
Michigan .....	412,462	57 59	23,752,443	2,567	64 73	166,161
Indiana .....	577,220	50 83	29,337,792	38,734	55 28	2,141,258
Illinois .....	983,233	49 31	48,486,673	78,936	53 79	4,245,658
Wisconsin .....	418,018	61 53	25,722,329	4,611	63 79	294,128
Minnesota .....	459,673	54 95	25,256,763	6,248	59 39	489,858
Iowa .....	979,389	49 84	48,810,774	31,232	54 72	1,708,906
Missouri .....	724,597	34 35	24,891,718	165,026	43 69	7,210,321

# NUMBER, AVERAGE PRICE AND TOTAL VALUE OF HORSES AND MULES—Concluded.

IN THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 1, 1900, BY STATES.

States and Territories	Horses			Mules		
	Number	Average Price Per Head	Value	Number	Average Price Per Head	Value
Kansas .....	732,676	\$ 36 44	\$ 26,695,789	82,586	\$ 46 35	\$ 3,827,859
Nebraska .....	658,807	42 68	28,120,512	43,876	54 36	2,384,667
South Dakota .....	287,889	39 04	11,236,671	6,626	49 84	330,266
North Dakota .....	180,391	49 35	8,902,389	6,895	67 48	465,257
Montana .....	146,781	23 79	3,491,196	878	40 44	35,509
Wyoming .....	70,813	19 12	1,354,196	1,499	48 41	72,564
Colorado .....	145,713	27 92	4,068,081	8,580	46 60	399,827
New Mexico .....	83,184	20 21	1,680,945	3,298	34 06	112,323
Arizona .....	52,431	27 08	1,417,338	1,031	37 32	38,477
Utah .....	71,710	21 58	1,547,792	1,615	36 62	57,522
Nevada .....	42,090	16 41	690,594	1,388	34 87	46,654
Idaho .....	127,821	22 40	2,868,504	889	36 91	32,810
Washington .....	171,391	39 23	6,722,868	1,470	58 91	86,596
Oregon .....	183,966	29 99	5,516,923	5,441	38 64	210,241
California .....	321,729	38 61	12,422,429	48,682	48 49	2,360,713
Oklahoma .....	50,326	24 12	1,213,970	9,584	36 53	350,107
United States .....	13,537,524	\$ 44 61	\$ 803,969 442	2,096,027	\$ 53 56	\$ 111,717,062

# NUMBER, AVERAGE PRICE, AND TOTAL VALUE OF MILCH COWS AND OTHER CATTLE.

IN THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 1, 1900, BY STATES.

States and Territories	Milch Cows			Other Cattle		
	Number	Average Price Per Head	Value	Number	Average Price Per Head	Value
Maine.....	203,814	\$28 90	\$ 5,890,225	112,723	\$26 38	\$ 2,973,863
New Hampshire.....	135,457	32 70	4,429,444	79,221	25 57	2,025,477
Vermont.....	268,886	31 90	8,577,463	132,450	23 41	3,100,074
Massachusetts.....	181,589	37 20	6,755,111	73,378	27 12	1,990,270
Rhode Island.....	25,266	39 95	1,006,977	10,149	29 83	302,788
Connecticut.....	144,529	34 80	5,029,609	66,188	30 90	2,045,545
New York.....	1,487,416	35 20	52,357,043	572,299	27 45	15,707,884
New Jersey.....	223,261	39 10	8,729,505	39,896	30 70	1,224,962
Pennsylvania.....	970,473	33 15	32,171,180	523,653	27 34	14,314,840
Delaware.....	35,730	31 50	1,125,495	22,306	28 08	625,247
Maryland.....	154,712	29 80	4,610,418	102,723	25 36	2,604,643
Virginia.....	242,488	24 05	5,831,836	325,000	23 96	7,787,812
North Carolina.....	243,298	18 20	4,428,024	274,843	12 31	3,383,726
South Carolina.....	122,959	19 25	2,366,961	137,264	10 77	1,478,267
Georgia.....	285,431	23 95	6,836,072	380,716	11 07	4,216,054
Florida.....	113,108	16 70	1,888,904	299,712	8 38	2,512,086
Alabama.....	231,802	18 40	4,265,157	279,278	10 96	3,061,719
Mississippi.....	244,103	20 70	5,052,932	273,706	13 59	3,719,121
Louisiana.....	123,232	21 95	2,704,942	171,729	13 37	2,296,702
Texas.....	693,794	25 25	17,518,298	4,352,541	17 86	77,736,384
Arkansas.....	188,936	20 25	3,825,954	230,486	14 04	3,235,910
Tennessee.....	239,394	24 15	5,781,365	236,841	18 79	5,390,596
West Virginia.....	167,173	28 40	4,747,713	241,025	25 15	6,061,432
Kentucky.....	235,798	27 25	6,425,496	303,651	24 52	7,446,740
Ohio.....	780,939	32 30	25,224,330	674,619	30 69	20,702,044
Michigan.....	463,698	32 70	15,162,925	338,120	26 75	9,043,696
Indiana.....	605,855	33 75	20,447,606	629,075	32 65	20,536,787
Illinois.....	1,021,236	36 30	37,070,867	1,303,018	31 62	41,197,518
Wisconsin.....	1,003,321	33 60	33,711,586	595,208	27 33	16,267,023
Minnesota.....	672,540	31 65	21,285,891	564,463	24 27	13,700,354
Iowa.....	1,263,283	34 90	44,088,577	2,178,729	33 47	72,980,788
Missouri.....	659,731	28 60	18,868,307	1,387,615	26 65	36,981,329



**NUMBER, AVERAGE PRICE AND TOTAL VALUE OF MILCH COWS  
AND OTHER CATTLE—Concluded.**

IN THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 1, 1900, BY STATES.

States and Territories	Milch Cows			Other Cattle		
	Number	Average Price Per Head	Value	Number	Average Price Per Head	Value
Kansas .....	707,675	32 50	22,969,438	2,159,549	28 90	62,401,253
Nebraska .....	685,338	35 50	24,329,499	1,521,454	30 38	46,220,249
South Dakota .....	398,383	33 40	13,305,992	480,817	29 61	14,237,235
North Dakota .....	176,205	31 95	5,629,750	255,166	27 24	6,951,242
Montana .....	45,314	39 25	1,778,574	914,494	27 19	24,865,069
Wyoming .....	18,104	40 55	734,117	729,722	28 10	20,506,914
Colorado .....	93,499	36 20	3,384,664	1,021,922	27 69	28,297,588
New Mexico .....	19,510	31 70	618,467	659,849	18 64	12,301,571
Arizona .....	19,140	32 50	622,050	362,721	16 46	5,969,298
Utah .....	57,209	32 75	1,873,595	278,867	22 93	6,386,237
Nevada .....	18,250	34 10	622,325	219,831	23 06	5,068,415
Idaho .....	33,075	31 90	1,055,082	364,853	23 77	8,672,748
Washington .....	122,414	35 40	4,333,456	268,080	25 21	6,757,573
Oregon .....	115,514	31 05	3,583,636	522,018	23 36	12,192,775
California .....	306,872	33 75	10,424,430	604,881	24 57	14,864,947
Oklahoma .....	40,715	31 90	1,298,806	283,256	25 36	7,182,529
United States .....	16,292,360	\$31 60	\$ 514,812,106	27,610,054	\$24 97	\$689,486,260

## NUMBER, AVERAGE PRICE, AND TOTAL VALUE OF SHEEP.

IN THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 1, 1900, BY STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number	Average Price Per Head	Value
Maine .....	254,027	\$ 3 10	\$ 787,484 00
New Hampshire .....	79,072	3 19	252,239 00
Vermont .....	169,259	3 61	611,363 00
Massachusetts .....	40,194	4 55	182,883 00
Rhode Island .....	10,608	3 86	40,974 00
Connecticut .....	31,808	3 90	124,194 00
New York .....	846,165	4 07	3,448,122 00
New Jersey .....	42,722	4 34	185,584 00
Pennsylvania .....	814,322	3 60	2,923,302 00
Delaware .....	12,592	3 67	46,269 00
Maryland .....	138,177	3 51	485,553 00
Virginia .....	376,918	3 09	1,164,676 00
North Carolina .....	235,280	1 62	379 945 00
South Carolina .....	61,217	1 70	104,069 00
Georgia .....	294,526	1 76	518,893 00
Florida .....	76,074	1 69	128,870 00
Alabama .....	171,799	1 53	262,767 00
Mississippi .....	215,748	1 56	335,490 00
Louisiana .....	113,205	1 53	179,208 00
Texas .....	2,416,721	1 92	4,634,063 00
Arkansas .....	108,957	1 67	181,795 00
Tennessee .....	251,735	2 37	596,485 00
West Virginia .....	426,814	3 19	1,363,244 00
Kentucky .....	549,832	3 01	1,656,094 00
Ohio .....	2,839,690	3 71	10,535,250 00
Michigan .....	1,389,073	3 53	4,972,822 00
Indiana .....	677,905	4 00	2,713,963 00
Illinois .....	637,719	3 97	2,532,383 00
Wisconsin .....	744,656	3 65	2,716,505 00
Minnesota .....	419,218	3 18	1 333,113 00
Iowa .....	619,476	4 02	2,487,816 00
Missouri .....	597,619	3 10	1,854,711 00
Kansas .....	275,118	3 04	835,534 00
Nebraska .....	322,057	3 39	1,090,807 00
South Dakota .....	381,882	3 29	1,257,156 00

NUMBER, AVERAGE PRICE, AND TOTAL VALUE OF SHEEP—  
Concluded.

IN THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 1, 1900, BY STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number	Average Price Per Head	Value
North Dakota.....	374,110	\$ 3 16	\$ 1,183,683 00
Montana.....	3,884,179	2 84	11,017,474 00
Wyoming.....	2,840,190	3 51	9,964,806 00
Colorado.....	2,185,827	2 86	6,250,086 00
New Mexico.....	3,973,439	2 17	8,622,962 00
Arizona.....	1,024,430	2 34	2,393,581 00
Utah.....	2,370,983	2 59	6,150,330 00
Nevada.....	687,773	2 91	1,914,120 00
Idaho.....	2,658,662	2 80	7,444,254 00
Washington.....	790,217	3 13	2,470,218 00
Oregon.....	2,446,696	2 67	6,532,676 00
California.....	2,001,501	2 85	5,710,282 00
Oklahoma.....	33 094	2 52	83,330 00
United States.....	41,883,065	\$ 2 93	\$122,665,913 00

## WHEAT.

NUMBER OF ACRES, TOTAL NUMBER OF BUSHELS, AGGREGATE VALUE, AND  
AVERAGE NUMBER OF BUSHELS TO THE ACRE, BY STATES, FOR THE YEAR  
1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Acres	Bushels	Dollars	Bushels
Maine.....	1,953	43,942	\$ 39,987 00	22.5
New Hampshire.....	511	8,789	8,350 00	17.2
Vermont.....	3,560	78,320	66,572 00	22.0
Connecticut.....	300	5,490	5,216 00	18.3
New York.....	378,690	7,005,765	5,604,612 00	18.5
New Jersey.....	123,370	1,788,865	1,341,649 00	14.5
Pennsylvania.....	1,505,362	20,472,923	13,512,129 00	13.6
Delaware.....	72,856	932,557	634,139 00	12.8
Maryland.....	759,643	10,710,966	7,283,457 00	14.1
Virginia.....	753,625	6,330,450	4,368,010 00	8.4
North Carolina.....	521,731	3,495,598	2,666,390 00	6.7
South Carolina.....	143,271	963,762	954,124 00	6.5
Georgia.....	297,239	2,021,225	1,980,500 00	6.8
Alabama.....	56,735	431,186	383,756 00	7.6
Mississippi.....	3 248	25,010	19,506 00	7.7
Texas.....	814,832	9,044,635	6,150,352 00	11.1
Arkansas.....	227,135	1,953,361	1,250,151 00	8.6
Tennessee.....	953,187	8,292,727	6,468,327 00	8.7
West Virginia.....	417,285	3 880,751	2,755,333 00	9.3
Kentucky.....	901,272	8,201,575	5,413,040 00	9.1
Ohio.....	2,816,761	39,998,006	25,596,724 00	14.2
Michigan.....	1,587,523	13,335,193	8,667,875 00	8.4
Indiana.....	2,587,875	25,361,175	16,231,152 00	9.8
Illinois.....	1,266,541	12,665,410	7,979,208 00	10.0
Wisconsin.....	759,573	11,773,382	7,181,763 00	15.5
Minnesota.....	5,091,312	68,223,581	37,522,999 00	13.4
Iowa.....	1,399,653	18,195,489	10,007,519 00	13.0
Missouri.....	1,151,384	11,398,702	7,067,195 00	9.9
Kansas.....	3,721,229	36,468,044	18,963,383 00	9.8
Nebraska.....	2,018,619	20,791,776	10,187,970 00	10.3
South Dakota.....	3,526,013	37,728,339	18,864,170 00	10.7
North Dakota.....	4,043,643	51 758,630	26 396,901 00	12.8
Montana.....	69,764	1,792,935	1,093,690 00	25.7
Wyoming.....	21,029	395,345	264,881 00	18.8

## WHEAT—Concluded.

NUMBER OF ACRES, TOTAL NUMBER OF BUSHEL, AGGREGATE VALUE, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF BUSHEL TO THE ACRE, BY STATES, FOR THE YEAR 1899.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Acres	Bushels	Dollars	Bushels
Colorado .....	309,611	7,337,781	\$ 4,182,535 00	23.7
New Mexico .....	186,946	2,579,858	1,573,712 00	13.8
Arizona .....	22,362	342,189	218,969 00	15.3
Utah .....	180,505	3,736,454	1,980,321 00	20.7
Nevada .....	38,167	687,008	522,125 00	18.0
Idaho .....	142,153	3,440,103	1,720,052 00	24.2
Washington .....	956,405	21,710,394	11,072,301 00	22.7
Oregon .....	1,143,205	21,949,536	11,633,254 00	19.2
California .....	2,993,185	33,743,909	20,921,223 00	14.1
Oklahoma .....	1,218,253	16,202,765	8,587,465 00	13.3
United States .....	44,592,516	547,303,846	\$ 319,545,259 00	12.27

## DENVER STOCK YARDS.

BUSINESS DONE AT THE DENVER STOCK YARDS FOR THE YEARS 1898 AND 1899.

## RECEIPTS.

MONTH	1899					1898				
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
January.....	17,878	9,142	2,855	179	731	8,296	6,432	6,571	188	405
February.....	8,535	9,159	5,154	121	440	11,274	5,354	5,904	184	446
March.....	12,997	11,068	6,918	127	634	13,366	8,284	6,615	137	574
April.....	12,680	9,922	4,066	186	542	13,181	5,657	3,178	75	424
May.....	36,700	11,343	5,907	137	999	38,244	6,588	7,146	298	1,121
June.....	41,424	9,600	7,569	784	1,108	55,380	7,087	8,278	814	1,463
July.....	17,745	9,156	9,236	966	646	27,653	4,893	9,066	541	904
August.....	14,279	8,340	16,282	1,378	645	17,609	5,205	12,361	510	569
September.....	30,924	9,211	24,795	1,248	1,189	26,480	5,922	37,826	481	1,082
October.....	41,453	10,118	67,736	2,064	1,626	39,866	7,740	143,339	620	1,900
November.....	36,399	11,988	54,744	1,329	1,497	24,722	8,869	36,512	637	1,008
December.....	16,000	10,000	15,000	1,700	740	11,577	9,024	7,510	376	552
Totals.....	238,664	118,962	219,762	10,251	10,792	287,678	81,645	284,305	4,831	10,448

## DENVER STOCK YARDS.

BUSINESS DONE AT THE DENVER STOCK YARDS FOR THE YEARS 1898 AND 1899.

## SHIPMENTS.

MONTH	1899					1898				
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
January.....	17,258	9,137	2,365	106	427	8,090	6,647	6,571	185	183
February.....	9,019	9,159	5,154	80	221	11,164	5,354	5,904	157	270
March.....	12,798	11,068	6,918	68	311	13,496	8,254	6,615	137	300
April.....	12,248	9,922	4,066	198	273	12,674	5,657	3,178	75	191
May.....	34,429	11,343	5,907	137	659	36,973	6,533	7,146	298	711
June.....	40,634	9,600	7,569	664	377	53,712	7,057	8,278	314	1,095
July.....	17,918	9,156	9,286	956	409	27,635	4,533	9,033	541	605
August.....	15,915	8,254	16,232	1,354	400	17,209	5,205	11,647	510	407
September.....	29,497	9,211	24,795	1,088	388	25,340	5,922	34,740	377	723
October.....	40,678	10,113	67,359	1,943	1,376	37,797	7,740	145,240	694	1,382
November.....	37,717	11,938	55,121	1,326	1,169	29,653	8,869	38,410	637	797
December.....	15,000	10,000	15,000	1,700	600	12,864	9,024	7,510	376	333
Totals.....	283,131	118,901	219,762	9,600	7,620	287,607	81,310	284,305	4,331	6,997

## EDUCATION IN COLORADO.

The pride and glory of the American people center very largely its public school system. That the means of securing a liberal education are at the command of the great common people; that the school system is free to rich and poor, to high and low, to black and white, is an achievement of which every American justly feels proud. In the coming together in every school house of children of different nationalities, of different religions, of different colors and complexions, caste distinctions are obliterated, prejudices are destroyed and friendships formed that last throughout life.

To the common, every-day public school the great mass of the people of this country owe, in very large measure, such success, happiness and prosperity as they have achieved in life. The sturdy pioneers, who laid the foundation for the future greatness of our state, clearly foresaw the necessity of, and made ample provision for, a broad and constantly expanding public school system.

The people of Colorado, with the same energy which has characterized them in every other direction, have advanced and improved their school facilities as rapidly as the growth of population made such action necessary. The public school system of Colorado is second to none in the Union. With regard to the work done and the results secured, the schools of Colorado will compare favorably with those of the Eastern and Middle states. The great improvements made in the methods of imparting knowledge by the leading educators of to-day makes the public school equal to the college or the university of a generation ago. If there be any one proposition upon which the American people are more thoroughly united than any other, it is that the wealth of our country should educate its youth. Unquestionably, a vast majority of our people favor the compulsory education of children at public expense. The ideal of the nationalists upon this subject has long since been accepted, and we are moving rapidly forward toward its complete realization.

The well recognized policy of the state is that it is not only the duty of the law-making power to prohibit the employment of children in occupations that are hurtful to health and moral development, but to prohibit their employment during a portion of the year at any kind of labor what-



ever. While the state furnishes ample opportunities for the education of youth in such branches as will best train them to become useful citizens, it should see that such expense is not wasted and such opportunities are not thrown away through the carelessness or poverty of parents, or the indifference or truant habits of children. Nearly all of the Northern and Western states have laws forbidding the employment of children for a part of the year and compelling their attendance at school. In states where truant officers have been created for the express purpose of enforcing this law, it has been in a measure effective. Where neither truant officers or factory inspectors have enforced the law, it has been practically inoperative.

According to the reports received at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction from the county superintendents of the several counties in the state, for the year 1899, there was a school population of 142,466, divided almost equally between males and females.

The total enrollment in the public schools for this year was 108,816, according to the official statistics, or 76.4 per cent. of the school population attending the public schools during the year. Exactly what portion of those of school age attended parochial or private schools there is no way to determine, but it is perhaps not an exaggeration to estimate it at .036 per cent. of the entire number, making a total of 80 per cent. of the children of Colorado who attended school during a part of the year 1899. The average daily attendance was 69,065, or 48.5 per cent. of the entire population of the state of school age. The entire number of teachers employed at one time in the graded schools was 1,660. The average monthly salary received by them was \$82.30 for male and \$58.25 for female teachers. The entire number of teachers employed at one time in rural and ungraded schools was 1,443, with an average monthly salary of \$48.36 for men and \$39.10 for lady teachers. The entire expense of maintaining the public schools of Colorado for this was \$2,508,748.06. Of this amount \$1,454,116.77 was paid to teachers in the form of wages, the balance being for other expenses incurred in connection with the schools. There are 1,739 school houses in the state and 1,425 school districts. With fifty-two counties reporting, the average monthly cost of maintaining the public schools is \$5.72 for each pupil, computed upon the

basis of the average attendance. The estimated valuation of the school houses in the state of Colorado is \$6,495,855.

The statistics contained in the following table have been compiled from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1899.

## STATISTICS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1899.

COUNTIES	Population of School Age between 6 and 21 Years	Number of Pupils Enrolled during Year	Number of Teachers Employed in Graded Schools	Number of Teachers Employed in Rural Schools	Amount Paid Teachers during Year	Number of School Houses	Valuation of School Houses	State Monies Appropriated	Average Cost per month for each Pupil, by Enrollment	Average Attendance for each Pupil, by month	Teacher's Wages				Number of Districts
											Average Monthly Salary				
											Graded Schools		Rural Schools		
											Male	Female	Male	Female	
Arapahoe .....	38,399	28,701	547	106	\$ 462,674 29	174	\$ 2,800,089 00	\$ 25,781 63	\$2 92	\$3 99	\$103 59	\$ 65 55	\$ 42 40	\$ 39 50	96
Archuleta .....	385	305	3	8	2,786 00	6	5,475 00	288 65	22 45	----	60 00	50 00	45 00	40 62	6
Baca .....	239	185	----	13	1,677 00	16	4,573 00	130 23	3 97	5 48	----	----	31 25	29 80	16
Bent .....	747	560	8	17	961 00	14	24,985 00	460 63	3 33	6 19	75 00	51 66	----	40 05	16
Boulder .....	6,437	5,354	85	53	5,860 81	65	166,250 00	4,313 26	2 15	3 15	69 43	53 62	49 38	41 49	59
Chaffee .....	1,721	1,482	25	21	22,966 00	31	67,700 00	1,198 63	4 30	7 30	90 00	60 00	52 50	47 00	25
Cheyenne .....	118	116	2	6	3,833 00	7	7,850 00	71 48	6 79	15 15	65 00	50 00	35 00	42 75	6
Clear Creek .....	1,992	1,548	24	11	21,914 79	15	56,700 00	1,570 53	4 82	6 08	124 72	67 95	75 00	49 60	13
Concejo .....	3,496	2,180	16	26	13,690 85	27	23,535 00	2,322 00	2 20	3 49	85 00	46 00	47 00	43 00	26
Costilla .....	1,805	1,190	8	24	8,008 50	26	17,160 00	1,208 32	2 67	4 51	70 00	45 83	38 82	40 00	25
Custer .....	976	749	3	21	5,797 30	22	14,845 00	653 83	2 56	4 13	75 00	50 00	52 14	41 68	23
Delta .....	1,804	1,483	12	24	1,416 56	26	29,636 00	1,170 57	2 03	5 55	75 81	48 65	45 00	39 00	19
Dolores .....	234	201	4	1	3,275 25	2	10,100 00	139 48	2 62	3 75	110 00	75 00	----	45 00	2
Douglas .....	1,042	870	4	37	11,731 45	33	23,275 00	664 60	3 74	5 21	90 00	60 37	46 00	43 66	34
Elgie .....	534	575	4	17	7,765 00	22	25,495 00	420 29	2 69	4 05	75 00	57 50	59 33	57 50	19

## STATISTICS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1899—Continued.

COUNTIES	Population of School Age between 6 and 21 Years	Number of Pupils Enroll- ed during Year	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Graded Schools	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Rural Schools	Amount Paid Teachers during Year	Number of School Houses	Valuation of School Houses	State Monies Appro- priated	Average Cost per month for each Pupil, by En- rollment	Average Cost per month for each Pupil, by Av- erage Attendance	Teacher's Wages				Number of Districts
											Average Monthly Salary				
											Graded Schools		Rural Schools		
											Male	Female	Male	Female	
Hibert.....	1,102	831	....	44	\$ 10,140 75	39	\$ 23,460 00	\$ 718 66	\$3 17	\$5 57	.....	.....	\$44 75	\$39 50	38
El Paso.....	7,711	6,337	106	47	97,477 74	73	507,200 00	6,833 94	3 06	5 23	\$108 21	\$98 31	46 00	43 94	48
Fremont.....	4,313	3,631	68	33	49,670 00	44	143,429 00	3,001 25	3 09	4 54	80 00	60 00	55 00	47 00	33
Garfield.....	1,494	1,309	18	27	17,967 10	31	59,173 00	1,004 25	3 19	5 48	77 50	59 00	51 66	47 66	32
Gilpin.....	2,032	1,409	26	9	19,977 25	15	54,360 00	1,408 89	4 67	5 72	103 00	67 88	.....	43 00	12
Grand.....	191	131	4	5	1,478 50	6	2,175 00	128 88	3 30	5 33	.....	41 66	.....	36 40	8
Gunnison.....	1,150	1,005	11	30	13,668 25	39	43,120 00	789 21	.....	.....	72 50	56 43	52 50	46 50	28
Hinsdale.....	307	204	5	3	2,576 00	5	2,000 00	206 28	2 89	5 20	85 00	61 25	.....	40 00	5
Huerfano.....	3,006	1,908	16	32	12,650 82	29	30,359 00	2,049 98	2 12	5 21	62 50	50 00	40 21	40 17	36
Jefferson.....	2,983	2,179	26	44	29,251 50	50	98,497 00	1,980 46	2 96	5 02	69 00	53 00	44 00	43 00	46
Kiowa.....	206	176	....	17	4,595 00	18	13,110 00	115 95	6 13	8 25	.....	.....	47 50	42 90	16
Kit Carson.....	500	490	2	28	8,056 75	42	22,140 00	306 12	4 13	6 32	45 00	45 00	37 89	34 24	38
Lake.....	3,230	2,068	40	13	32,794 77	15	82,250 00	1,897 32	3 13	5 50	96 00	71 66	70 00	62 80	11
La Plata.....	2,054	1,566	24	19	20,067 00	26	64,080 00	1,331 71	2 36	4 53	103 80	66 11	52 65	45 37	19
Las Animas.....	6,483	4,569	44	56	46,702 63	66	134,742 00	4,227 46	3 98	6 05	94 44	51 56	46 60	46 59	60
Larimer.....	3,676	2,859	38	60	33,548 71	65	106,500 00	2,418 72	3 02	5 03	97 75	60 00	45 40	41 28	11

Lincoln .....	230	197	12	4	4,985 00	14	186,220 00	139 43	6 21	9 18	63 33	73 33	.....	41 50	9
Logan .....	880	742	7	36	11,601 25	37	23,735 00	568 59	4 75	7 05	66 66	46 00	38 90	35 83	36
Mesa .....	2,502	2,177	34	30	23,062 00	40	53,250 00	1,709 53	.....	.....	70 00	52 00	42 00	45 00	35
Mineral .....	388	323	6	1	4,597 50	5	3,592 00	227 85	2 24	4 84	111 25	70 00	.....	45 00	4
Montezuma .....	888	798	6	17	7,272 16	22	18 961 00	536 16	2 41	8 61	77 50	47 50	51 61	43 50	14
Montrose .....	1,558	1,151	10	20	12,028 06	19	38,190 00	1,025 37	3 63	5 49	100 00	65 00	49 68	52 73	20
Morgan .....	733	772	10	15	10,739 85	20	257,501 00	589 63	2 77	4 63	100 55	49 165	50 00	44 27	9
Otero .....	3,053	2,450	40	21	23 860 00	31	93,960 00	1,982 78	2 31	3 74	85 00	54 00	45 00	43 00	24
Ourray .....	989	776	10	13	12,179 50	16	44,130 00	655 86	3 15	6 06	92 00	60 20	62 00	64 00	13
Park .....	714	602	6	22	10,435 00	25	17,672 00	479 41	3 29	6 10	86 66	58 33	47 14	43 25	25
Phillips .....	493	458	3	27	5,857 00	33	16,693 00	295 69	4 82	6 75	75 00	50 00	31 24	29 28	38
Pitkin .....	1,794	1,684	25	17	21,543 60	24	69,945 00	1,250 65	4 00	6 00	113 24	63 29	68 00	54 00	17
Powers .....	1,080	805	7	30	10,515 00	24	25,965 00	604 36	3 63	5 49	111 11	50 00	42 00	34 80	28
Pueblo .....	10,433	6,048	124	58	98,323 20	74	484,025 00	6,711 76	4 10	7 04	125 50	69 94	48 31	44 53	46
Rio Blanco .....	456	246	3	9	4,325 00	9	17,750 00	230 37	3 10	4 10	90 00	120 00	64 00	42 50	9
Rio Grande .....	1,458	1,298	13	27	10,034 60	27	30,620 00	971 02	2 75	4 62	88 75	65 00	43 37	40 47	27
Routt .....	928	766	7	30	7,387 45	23	14,153 00	587 13	.....	.....	66 66	42 25	42 50	40 35	30
Saguache .....	1,300	986	4	35	10,236 39	34	25,178 00	863 71	3 64	5 42	57 50	50 00	46 75	43 25	32
San Juan .....	300	251	5	1	4,335 00	1	8,000 00	188 96	3 10	5 03	125 00	80 00	.....	55 00	1
San Miguel .....	731	618	8	12	8,891 25	11	54,400 00	471 38	2 38	4 51	112 50	80 00	55 00	53 00	8
Sedgewick .....	355	295	3	23	5,628 25	26	16,770 00	218 17	3 90	11 74	90 00	50 00	32 50	29 00	25
Summit .....	466	389	6	7	6,279 50	9	12,400 00	301 25	4 24	6 00	100 00	69 00	70 00	54 00	8
Teller .....	4,758	4,222	74	15	58,987 50	28	96,554 00	1,702 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00	45 86	12
Washington .....	331	318	5	21	6,397 50	20	19,905 00	222 41	4 45	6 01	75 00	40 00	32 00	32 06	25
Weld .....	4,862	3,862	56	69	56,743 66	86	172,940 00	3,030 47	2 97	4 99	69 92	52 53	51 52	46 30	79

## STATISTICS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1899—Concluded.

COUNTIES	Population of School Age between 6 and 21 Years	Number of Pupils Enroll- ed during Year	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Graded Schools	Number of Teachers Em- ployed in Rural Schools	Amount Paid Teachers during Year	Number of School Houses	Valuation of School Houses	State Monies Appro- priated	Average Cost per month for each Pupil, by En- rollment	Average Cost per month for each Pupil, by Av- erage Attendance	Teacher's Wages				Number of Districts
											Average Monthly Salary				
											Graded Schools		Rural Schools		
											Male	Female	Male	Female	
Normal School...	549	494	6	23	\$ 6,853 00	31	\$ 15,535 00	\$ 341 59	\$ 5 56	\$ 8 10	\$ 85 00	\$ 39 00	\$ 30 00	30	
Yuma .....															
Total.....	142,466	108,816	1,660	1,448	\$ 1,505,797 79	1,739	\$ 6,495,835 00	\$ 94,931 32						1,425	
Average .....									\$ 3 44	\$ 5 72	\$ 82 30	\$ 58 21	\$ 48 46	\$ 39 15	

## FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

For many years there has been, upon the part of American labor, a growing spirit of antagonism to unrestricted immigration. This is not due, so far as the industrial side of the question is concerned, to any especial dislike for the foreigner, but to the fact that the labor market is already overstocked and that every additional immigrant increases the surplus. The immigrant arriving in this country and finding 25 per cent. of its labor unemployed, an under-estimate doubtless, if the last twenty-five years be included in the statement, can only find employment at wage labor by displacing some one at work.

In the densely populated centers of population, near the seaboard, the cry against the foreigner, who is taking "our work," is becoming loud and strong. Even here in Colorado there is a very strong sentiment developing in favor of more stringent immigration laws.

American wage workers of foreign birth, as a rule, are as vigorously opposed to immigration as is the native born citizen. Many years ago, when there was a vast continent and an almost unlimited area of fertile land inviting settlement, the immigrant was encouraged. He became his own employer and displaced no one. He contributed to the foundation of new states, the opening of new farms, the genius and thrift of new enterprises, the increase of homes, and the advancement of the principles which are distinctively American. Without the immigrant our country could not have worked out the great achievements of its material and industrial development.

It is evident that any number of industrious foreigners coming within our borders would be valuable additions to our population, providing they could be set to work without taking the places of those already here.

It is estimated by statisticians that every able-bodied immigrant of industry and good character, who comes here at the age of 21 and lives until he reaches the age of 50, adds at least five thousand dollars to the national stock of wealth. He produces that much more than he consumes, if he be employed with a fair degree of regularity. Why drive away those who may thus enhance the national wealth? A careful and conservative calculation of the productive power of the

land and machinery in the United States, together with six hours' labor upon the part of each person physically and mentally capable of performing it, would maintain in a high state of comfort 800,000,000 of people, and leave a handsome surplus. With freedom of opportunity and the ability of each willing worker to transmute his labor into wealth, of which he would be the owner, every foreigner capable of building readily into the social fabric and becoming Americanized would be welcomed. As long as men are crowding and jostling each other for a job, opposition to the introduction of foreigners will be loud in the land.

It has been proposed by many to add an educational test to immigrants, and thus increase the quality but decrease the number of immigrants. As the republic is based upon the intelligence of its citizens, and the public school is the most public institution we have, an educational test would surely be the best to be had of assimilative Americanism.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1783.

From	To	Number	From	To	Number
1783.....	1820.....	250,000	.....	1893.....	488,832
1820.....	1830.....	121,393	.....	1894.....	285,631
1830.....	1840.....	539,391	.....	1895.....	258,536
1840.....	1850.....	1,423,337	.....	1896.....	343,267
1850.....	1860.....	2,799,423	.....	1897.....	230,832
1860.....	1870.....	1,964,061	.....	1898.....	226,423
1870.....	1880.....	2,834,040	.....	1899.....	306,321
1880.....	1890.....	5,246,613	.....	"	391,012
.....	1891.....	546,065	Total ..... 18,842,012		
.....	1892.....	579,663			

\*Eleven months, July 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900.

It will be noticed that there is a falling off in the immigration from 1890 to 1900, as compared with the preceding ten years, of more than a million and a half of immigrants. This is due partly to the immigration laws and partly to the fact that the South American republics have been offering inducements to the European peasantry.

Laws restricting immigration are of recent date. In 1864 congress passed a law to encourage immigration. The



immigrant could contract for labor to be performed after he arrived in the country, before leaving his home in the old world. In 1868 this law was repealed. In 1882 a mildly restrictive measure was passed. Between 1880 and 1890 immigrants were pouring into the country in such vast numbers that many of the industrial centers of the East became overrun with the lowest and most degraded class of Europeans. The labor organizations brought the attention of congress so forcibly to the hurtful effect which the indiscriminate influx of immigrants was having upon the working classes in the coal-producing districts of Pennsylvania, and in many other places, that in 1891 and in 1893 fairly effective legislation, correcting some of the evils complained of, was secured. This law has undoubtedly deterred many Europeans from immigrating to this country. A per capita tax of \$1 is collected. The present law is supposed to sift the desirable from the undesirable immigrants. All idiots, insane persons, paupers or those who are likely to become paupers, persons suffering from loathsome or contagious disease, ex-convicts, also all persons who come under contract. Steamship companies report their refusal to sell tickets to more than 50,000 applicants for immigrant passage. Many thousand immigrants have been turned back by the inspector. The following table will show the statistics of the debarred for the years 1898 and 1899:

CHARACTER	1898	1899
Idiots .....	1	1
Insane persons .....	12	19
Paupers, etc. ....	2,261	2,599
Diseased persons .....	254	348
Convicts .....	2	8
Assisted immigrants .....	79	82
Contracted laborers .....	417	741
Total .....	3,030	3,798

TABLE

IMMIGRATION, BY NATIONALITY, FOR FISCAL YEARS 1897-98, AND 1898-99, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTIVELY, AND THE TOTAL NET INCREASE IN 1898-99, FROM PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.

COUNTRIES	1897-98	1898-99	Increase	Decrease
Austria-Hungary.....	39,797	62,491	22,694	
Belgium .....	695	1,101	406	
Denmark .....	1,946	2,690	744	
France, including Corsica.....	1,990	1,694		296
German Empire.....	17,111	17,476	365	
Greece .....	2,339	2,333		6
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	58,613	77,419	18,806	
Netherlands .....	767	1,029	262	
Norway .....	4,938	6,705	1,767	
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore islands	1,717	2,054	337	
Poland .....	4,726			4,726
Roumania.....	900	1,606	706	
Russian Empire and Finland.....	29,828	60,982	31,154	
Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro.....		52	52	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....	577	385		192
Sweden .....	12,398	12,797	399	
Switzerland.....	1,246	1,326	80	
Turkey in Europe .....	176	80		96
United Kingdom.....	38,021	45,123	7,102	
Not specified.....	1	6	5	
Total Europe.....	217,786	297,349	84,879	5,316
China .....	2,071	1,660		411
Japan .....	2,230	2,844	614	
India .....		17	17	
Turkey in Asia.....	4,275	4,436	161	
Other Asia .....	61	15		46
Total Asia.....	8,637	8,972	792	457

With respect to illiteracy, an examination of the statistics published for the two years under consideration discloses the fact that 22.1 per cent. of immigrants over 14 years of age are totally illiterate, being neither able to read nor write in their native language. The lowest in the scale of

illiteracy is Germany, .019 per cent. The highest is Italy, 47.3 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 41; Russia, 37.

According to the United States census report of 1890 illiterates constitute 13.34 per cent. of its population over 10 years of age.

Under the ruling of the immigration commissioner illiteracy is made to begin at the age of 14. Less than 4 per cent. of people unable to read and write at the age of 14 ever learn to do so afterwards.

Very large numbers of these illiterate non-English-speaking people arriving in this country congregate together, and their environment favors an intimacy, out of which grows a tenacious adherence to their native language, habits, customs and institutions, which render the portion of the city which they inhabit, almost to the exclusion of all others, a section of their native country upon our shores. It is as though a settlement, with but little in common with our civilization, had been transplanted from the old world to the new. Here they have their own saloons, stores, boarding houses, societies, churches and other institutions peculiar to the land from whence they came. Leadville, Pueblo, Denver and other cities in Colorado have colonies in their midst of this description. This antagonism of race, mode of living and language, fed by isolation and ignorance, an unwillingness to assimilate with the balance of our population, an indifference to assuming the duties of citizenship, an evident inability to intelligently exercise, understand and appreciate the privileges of the ballot and the spirit of free, progressive government, all cause the localities where these people live to be looked upon as plague spots and their presence to excite the gravest apprehension.

#### THE POPULATION OF COLORADO IN 1900.

The census returns given in the only bulletin relating to Colorado, published by the census department, does not afford that full and complete information with reference to the population of the state which will be furnished at a later date. No census ever taken has escaped adverse criticism. Nothing is more common than for a city or town to form an exaggerated notion of its size, to feel a sense of disappointment, and to make charge of inaccuracies in the enumeration, if the result does not come up to their expectations. This

feeling no doubt obtains in several cities of Colorado. On the whole, however, the census was no doubt fairly and intelligently taken, and the result shows substantial growth during the past decade. The following facts are taken from the official returns thus far published:

The population of the state in 1900 is 539,700, as compared with a population in 1890 of 412,198, representing an increase during the decade of 127,502, or 30.9 per cent. A small part of this increase, namely, 1,051 persons on Indian reservations, was included in the census just taken, but were not included in the general population of the state at the preceding census.

Colorado had in 1860 a population of 34,277, and in 1870 a population of 39,864. In 1880, the first census taken after its admission as a state, it had grown to 194,327, representing an increase in ten years of 154,463, or 387.4 per cent.

The population of Colorado is almost sixteen times as large as the population given for 1860.

The total land surface of the state is, approximately, 103,645 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at present being 5.27.

The following territorial changes in the counties of Colorado have been made since 1890: Part of Chaffee annexed to Fremont; Mineral organized from parts of Hinsdale, Rio Grande and Saguache in 1893; Teller organized from parts of El Paso and Fremont in 1899.

Of the fifty-seven counties in the state, forty-two show increases in population since 1890. In some of them the percentages of population are very large, namely: Otero, 174.8 per cent.; Archuleta, 156.2 per cent.; Bent, 132.2 per cent.; Mesa, 117.5 per cent.; Delta, 116.5 per cent.; Morgan, 104.1 per cent.; Montezuma, 100 per cent.; Prowers, 91.2 per cent.; Hinsdale, 86.6 per cent.; and San Miguel, 84.9 per cent.

The fifteen counties showing a decrease in population are Baca, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Custer, Dolores, Eagle, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Ouray, Park, Phillips, Pitkin, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma.

## POPULATION OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES

IN 1900 AND IN 1890.

COUNTIES	1900	1890	Increase
Arapahoe .....	153,017	132,135	20,882
Archuleta .....	2,117	826	1,291
*Baca .....	759	1 479	720
Bent .....	3,049	1,311	1,738
Boulder .....	21,544	14,062	7,482
Chaffee .....	7,085	6,612	473
*Cheyenne .....	501	531	333
*Clear Creek .....	7,082	7,184	102
*Costilla .....	4,632	7,193	1,141
Conejos .....	8,799	3,491	1,601
*Custer .....	2,937	2,970	33
Delta .....	5,487	2,534	2,953
*Dolores .....	1,134	1,498	364
Douglas .....	3,120	3,006	114
*Eagle .....	3,008	3,725	51
Elbert .....	3,101	1,856	1 245
El Paso .....	31,602	21,239	10,363
Fremont .....	15,646	9,156	6,490
Garfield .....	5,835	4,478	1,357
Gilpin .....	6,690	3,867	823
Grand .....	741	604	137
Gunnison .....	5,331	4,539	972
Hinsdale .....	1,609	862	747
Huerfano .....	8,395	6,882	1,513
Jefferson .....	9,306	8,450	856
*Kiowa .....	701	1,243	442
*Kit Carson .....	1,580	2,472	892
Lake .....	18,054	14,663	3,391
La Plata .....	7,016	5,509	1,507
Larimer .....	12,168	9,712	2,456
Las Animas .....	21,842	17,208	4,634
Lincoln .....	926	689	237
Logan .....	3,392	3,070	2,222
Mesa .....	9,287	4,280	5,007
Mineral .....	1,913	-----	1,913

\* Decrease.

## POPULATION OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

IN 1900 AND IN 1890.

COUNTIES	1900	1890	Increase
Montezuma .....	3,058	1,529	1,529
Montrose .....	4,535	3,980	555
Morgan .....	3,268	1,601	1,667
Otero .....	11,522	4,192	7,330
*Ouray .....	4,731	6,510	1,779
*Park .....	2,998	3,548	550
Phillips .....	1,583	2,642	1,059
*Pitkin .....	7,020	8,929	1,909
Prowers .....	3,766	1,969	1,797
Pueblo .....	34,448	31,491	2,957
Rio Blanco .....	1,690	1,200	490
Rio Grande .....	4,080	3,451	629
Routt .....	3,661	2,369	1,292
Saguache .....	3,853	3,513	540
San Juan .....	2,342	1,572	770
San Miguel .....	5,379	2,909	2,470
*Sedgwick .....	971	1,923	822
Summit .....	2,744	1,906	838
Teller .....	29,002	.....	29,022
*Washington .....	1,241	2,301	1,060
Weld .....	16,808	11,736	5,072
*Yuma .....	4,729	2,596	867

\* Decrease.

## SIZE AND GROWTH OF VARIOUS CITIES AND TOWNS.

City or Town	1900	1890	City or Town	1900	1890
Aspen, city.....	2,308	5,108	Goldfield .....	2,191	.....
Boulder.....	6,150	3,330	Grand Junction, city....	3,503	2,030
Canon City .....	3,775	2,825	Greeley, city.....	3,023	2,395
Central City, town.....	3,114	2,480	Idaho Springs, town....	2,502	1,338
Colorado City .....	2,914	1,788	La Junta, town .....	2,513	1,439
Colorado Springs, city...	21,085	11,140	Leadville, city .....	12,455	10,384
Cripple Creek, city .....	10,147	.....	Longmont, town.....	2,201	1,543
Denver, city.....	133,859	106,713	Ouray, city.....	2,196	2,534
Durango, city.....	3,117	2,726	Pueblo, city.....	28,137	24,558
Florence, precinct .....	4,480	732	Rocky Ford, town .....	2,018	468
Florence, city.....	3,728	.....	Salida, city.....	3,722	2,586
Fort Collins, city .....	3,054	2,011	Telluride, town .....	2,446	766
Globeville, town .....	2,192	.....	Trinidad, city.....	5,345	5,523
Golden, city.....	2,152	2,383	Victor, town .....	4,986	.....

## TOWNS UNDER TWO THOUSAND POPULATION.

Name of Town	Population	Name of Town	Population
Aguilar.....	698	Eldora.....	395
Akron.....	351	Elizabeth.....	215
Alamosa.....	1,141	Elyria.....	1,384
Alma.....	297	Empire.....	276
Altman.....	659	Erie.....	697
Anaconda.....	1,059	Evans.....	389
Animas.....	154	Fairplay.....	319
Antonito.....	347	Fletcher.....	202
Argo.....	443	Florissant.....	131
Basalt.....	382	Fort Lupton.....	214
Bedrock.....	35	Fort Morgan.....	634
Bellevue.....	99	Freshwater.....	77
Berkeley.....	707	Fruita.....	126
Berthoud.....	305	Georgetown.....	1,418
Black Hawk.....	1,200	Gillett.....	524
Bonanza.....	141	Gilman.....	221
Breckenridge.....	976	Glenwood Springs.....	1,350
Brighton.....	366	Gothic.....	20
Brush.....	381	Granada.....	204
Buena Vista.....	1,006	Granite.....	230
Burlington.....	183	Green Mountain Falls.....	40
Carbondale.....	173	Gunnison.....	1,200
Castle Rock.....	304	Holly.....	364
Como.....	407	Holyoke.....	451
Conejos.....	348	Hooper.....	177
Cortez.....	125	Hotchkiss.....	261
Craig.....	133	Hot Sulphur Springs.....	60
Creede City.....	938	James town.....	164
Creede town.....	235	Julesburg.....	371
Crested Butte.....	988	Lafayette.....	970
DeBeque.....	83	La Jara.....	208
Del Norte.....	705	Lake City.....	700
Delta.....	815	Lamar.....	987
Dolores.....	108	Las Animas.....	1,192
Eagle.....	124	La Veta.....	254
Eaton.....	384	Lawrence.....	299
Edith.....	282	Littleton.....	738



## TOWNS UNDER TWO THOUSAND POPULATION.—Concluded.

Name of Town	Population	Name of Town	Population
Louisville .....	986	Platteville .....	263
Loveland .....	1,091	Red Cliff .....	256
Lyons .....	547	Rico .....	811
Manassa .....	739	Ridgway .....	245
Mancos .....	383	Rifle .....	273
Manitou .....	1,303	Rockvale .....	870
Marble .....	101	Rosita .....	110
Meeker .....	507	Saguache .....	73
Montclair .....	415	St. Elmo .....	65
Monte Vista .....	556	Sheridan .....	442
Montrose .....	1,217	Silver Cliff .....	576
Monument .....	156	Silver Plume .....	775
Nevadaville .....	823	Silverton .....	1,390
New Castle .....	431	South Canon City .....	968
Ophir .....	127	Springfield .....	44
Ordway .....	138	Sterling .....	109
Pagosa Springs .....	369	Sugar City .....	689
Palmer Lake .....	166	Tin Cup .....	64
Pitkin .....	203		

## POPULATION OF DENVER AND PUEBLO: 1860 TO 1900.

Census Years	Denver			Pueblo		
	Population	Increase		Population	Increase	
		Number	Per Cent.		Number	Per Cent.
1900 .....	133,859	27,146	25.4	28,157	3,599	14.6
1890 .....	106,713	71,064	199.5	24,558	21,341	663.3
1880 .....	35,629	30,870	648.6	3,217	2,551	383.0
1870 .....	4,759	10	0.2	666	.....	.....
1860 .....	4,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The subject of employers' liability to the employe for injuries received is one in which both feel a deep interest. It is a matter which affects the interest of the wage earner and those dependent upon him in a very vital way. The statutory law bearing directly upon the question of employers' liability, in the several states, is filled with subtleties, ambiguities and uncertainties, which render it very difficult to determine what the legislative intent really is in each case coming before the court for adjustment. Liabilities arising under these statutes have been made the subject for a great deal of mental exercise, subtle and abstract reasoning upon the part of men clothed for the time being with judicial authority.

The books are full of judicial opinions touching upon some phase of the question.

The great mass of decisions have been of a nature to sustain the contention that the employer is not responsible for accidental injuries received by the employe through the carelessness or negligence of a fellow servant or co-employe. The authorities are not uniform upon this point, and there are some exceptions to the rule. These opinions have also almost, if not quite, invariably placed the burden of risk incident to the employment itself upon the workman who has been injured in the regular discharge of his duties.

If the workman did not fully acquaint himself with the nature of the risk attending the particular kind of labor at which he was engaged, he was held to have been guilty of negligence for not doing so, which prevented him from recovering in case of injury. In case he did fully acquaint himself with the risk, no matter how hazardous it might have been, he was held to have assumed it. In either case he was without redress. These opinions were usually accompanied and bolstered up with a mass of sophistry, subtleties and hazy reasoning such as is a frequent attribute of the judicial mind.

As a general rule, it has been the history of legal controversies involving the liability of the employer, that only in cases where his negligence was flagrant—indeed almost criminal—has the employe been enabled to recover.

The right of trial by jury has been much more to the advantage of injured employes, in their efforts to recover dam-

ages from employing corporations, than has the opinions of courts.

Many efforts have been made in the several states to secure good and efficient employers' liability laws. While some considerable progress has been made in this direction of late years, the results, as a whole, are far from satisfactory. Organized workmen have been everywhere working to secure the passage of a law that will place them upon an equality with outsiders, so far as the responsibility of the employer is concerned.

November 3, 1838, sixty-two years ago, and long before the organization of the German empire, a law was passed in Prussia, defining the responsibility of railroad companies to their employes, which has never been equaled by any of the liability laws enacted in this country. It was soon after the first railway was completed in that country. The government, recognizing the highly hazardous character of railroad labor, and the difficulty upon the part of injured employes of producing legal proof to the effect that such accident was caused through the negligence of the company or some of its employes, inserted the following clause in the railway law for the benefit of injured employes or passengers:

The company is bound to make compensation for all injuries that may occur, in the course of transportation, to persons or goods carried or to other persons and their possessions; and it can release itself from this obligation only by producing evidence that the injury was occasioned through the fault of the victim himself or through some unpreventible, external chance [unabwendbaren äusseren Zufall]. The dangerous character of the enterprise itself is not to be considered as coming under such inevitable risk.

It will be observed that this law exactly reverses the rule which has obtained in the United States, and makes it incumbent upon the company to prove that the injury was caused by the negligence of the person setting up the claim for damages, or some "unpreventable external cause," act of God, etc., in order to relieve itself of responsibility. The last sentence is especially significant. It is absolutely at variance with most statutes upon the subject in this country and with the consensus of opinions handed down by American judges, to the effect that the workman assumes all the risk ordinarily connected with the employment.

This line of precedent and reasoning seems to be based upon the presumption that the rate of wages paid in the hazardous callings are high enough to afford compensation for the increased risk. The assumption, however, is not in accordance with the facts. Leaving the elements of skill and efficiency of organization on the part of the workers out of consideration, the men who are employed at the especially dangerous occupations are poorly and not extravagantly paid. The average earnings of the coal miners will fully verify this statement. No occupation is more dangerous or is attended with greater risks; not many are more poorly paid. The classes which are sufficiently forehanded to demand wages high enough to cover the risk are usually not there at all.

With the growth and development of manufactures, involving as it does the use of complicated machinery, a great deal of good legislation on the subject of employers' liability has been enacted in Germany within the last sixty years. In fact the history of that country affords more instances of legislation protecting the interests of the working classes than does the history of any other.

The common law of employers' liability, as stated by Judge John F. Dillon, an eminent authority, is given in three propositions, and, summarized, is as follows:

1. The exercise of reasonable care to furnish suitable machinery and appliances to carry on the business for which he employs the servant.
2. The exercise of like care in not subjecting the servant to risk of injury from unskillful, drunken, habitually negligent or otherwise unfit fellow servants.
3. The exercise of due care, when the master hires a youthful and inexperienced servant, in cautioning him about the dangers, etc.

But Judge Dillon still holds that the workman assumes all ordinary risks incident to the business itself:

With Judge Dillon's opinion contrast that of Sir Frederick Pollock, the eminent English jurist: "I think the doctrine of the American and English courts is bad law as well as bad policy. The correct course, in my judgment, would have been to hold that the rule expressed by the maxim *respondeat superior*, whatever its origin or reason, was general. \* \* \* No such doctrine as that of common employment has found place in the law courts of France or of any German state."—Report of

British Commissioner of Labor, 1894 (C.—7063—III. A), Appendix CLVIII to Minutes of Evidence.

As will be seen by reading the laws upon this subject in the different states, the tendency of legislation of late years has been to divide the responsibility, Judge Dillon notwithstanding, and to lean to the opinion expressed by Frederick Pollock. A valuable feature of these laws is that they prohibit the employer from relieving himself of liability by special contract or agreement. This is a distinct repeal of the old common law, in accordance with which, under the sacred privilege of free contract, the employe was frequently compelled to sign away all right to indemnification in case of injury.

I would recommend a careful revision of the employers' liability law of this state and its correction in a way that will carefully protect the interests of workmen. The employe should be enabled to recover damages when an injury is incurred in any way, not due to his own negligence and carelessness. Proof of the fact that the injury received was the result of the negligence of the employe should be required from the employer, in order to relieve himself from liability.

### LABOR LAWS OF COLORADO.

In traveling over the state the Commissioner has been requested many times, by wage workers and others, to include in this report the laws directly bearing upon labor and of especial interest to the wage earners of Colorado. In accordance with this desire, as frequently expressed, and being fully convinced that a compilation of the labor laws will be useful, especially to those who have not a set of Mills' Annotated Statutes within easy reach, there is here presented the gist of all statutory laws upon the subject.

It is a well recognized fact that the interest of the workers is so far-reaching, so diversified, and involves so much, that all laws are really labor laws, either good or bad, wise or otherwise. The following are the ones that, in the main, have been enacted through the efforts and hard work of the labor organizations, their friends and representatives, who have at different times been connected with the law-making branch of the state service.

It has not been always easy to determine what laws should be included and what ones omitted. Some of the acts

are not reproduced in full in this work, only the more important parts being given. Some of those laws are not found in Mills' Annotated Statutes, that compilation only coming down to January, 1897.

An act to confer exclusive rights to the use of labels, trade marks, terms, designs, devices or forms of advertisement and provide for the recording of the same, to provide a remedy for the violation of such right, and the penalty for the unlawful use of labels, trade marks, terms, designs, devices and forms of advertising, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. Whenever any person, or any association or union of workingmen, has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement for the purpose of designating, making known, or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor, as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale by such person or association or union of workingmen or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, or to use, sell, offer for sale or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement.

Sec. 2. Whoever counterfeits or imitates any such labels, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; or sells, offers for sale or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement; or keeps or has in his possession with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or knowingly sells or disposes of any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or keeps or has in his possession with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other products of labor in any box, case, can or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment for not more than three months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3. Every such person, association or union that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, a label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement as provided in Section 1 of this act, may file the same for record in the office of the Secretary of State by leaving two copies, counter-parts or fac-similes thereof, with said secretary and by filing therewith a sworn application specifying the

name or names of the person, association or union on whose behalf such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed; the class of merchandise and description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated stating that the party so filing or on whose behalf such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement shall be filed, has the right to the use of the same; that no other person, firm, association, union or corporation has the right of such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive and that the fac-simile or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct. There shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of one dollar. Said secretary shall deliver to such person, association or union so filing or causing to be filed any such label, trade mark, term, device or form of advertisement, so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, association or union may apply for, for each of which certificates said secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any such certificate of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement. Said Secretary of State shall not record for any person, union or association any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement that would probably be mistaken for any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement theretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, union or association. But the said Secretary shall file and record under this act any label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, which may have been previously filed by any person, or any association or union of workmen, provided the person, association or union seeking to file and record under this act is the same person, association or union that previously filed or recorded the same label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall for himself or on behalf of any other person, association or union procure the filing of any label, trade mark, term, design, or form of advertisement in the office of the Secretary of State under the provisions of this act, by making any false or fraudulent representations, or declarations, verbally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence of any such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby in any court having jurisdiction and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 5. Every such person, association or union adopting or using a label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement as aforesaid, may proceed by suit for damages to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunction to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale and award the complainant in any such suit damages resulting from such manufacture, use, sale or display as may be by the said court deemed just and reasonable, and shall require

the defendant to pay to such person, association or union all profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale; and such court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such cause be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant to be destroyed.

Sec. 6. Every person who shall use or display the genuine label, trade mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement of any such person, association or union in any manner, not being authorized so to do by such person, union or association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by an officer or member of such association or union on behalf of and for the use of such association or union.

#### TRUCK SYSTEM.

An act in relation to the "truck system" securing to laborers and others the payment of their wages in lawful money of the United States, and prescribing penalties for a violation of this act, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation, or the agent or the business manager of any such person, company or corporation, doing business in this state, to use or employ, as a system, directly or indirectly, the "truck system" in the payment, in whole or in part, of the wages of any employe or employees of any such person, company or corporation.

Sec. 2. The words "truck system" as used in the preceding section are defined to be: (1) Any agreement, method, means or understanding used or employed by an employer, directly or indirectly, to require his employe to waive the payment of his wages in lawful money of the United States, and to take the same, or any part thereof, in goods, wares or merchandise, belonging to the employer or any other person or corporation. (2) Any condition in the contract of employment between employer and employe, direct or indirect, or any understanding whatsoever, express or implied, that the wages of the employe, or any part thereof, shall be spent in any particular place or in any particular manner. (3) Any requirement or understanding whatsoever by the employer with the employe that does not permit the employe to purchase the necessities of life where and of whom he likes without interference, coercion, let or hindrance. (4) To charge the employe interest, discount or other thing whatsoever for money advanced on his wages, earned or to be earned, where the pay days of the employer are at unreasonable intervals of time. (5) Any and all arrangements, means, or methods, by which any person, company or corporation shall issue any truck order, scrip, or other writing whatsoever, by means whereof the maker thereof may charge the amount thereof to the employer of laboring men so receiving such truck order, scrip or other writ-



ing, with the understanding that such employer shall charge the same to his employe and deduct the same from his wages.

Sec. 3. Any truck order, scrip or other writing whatsoever, made, issued, or used in aid of or in furtherance of, or as a part of, the "truck system" as defined in this act, evidencing any debt or obligation from any person, company or corporation for wages due or to become due to any employe or employes of any person, company or corporation, issued under a system whereby it is the intent and purpose to settle such wage debt or debts by any means or device other than in lawful money, shall be utterly void in the hands of any person, company or corporation with knowledge that the same had been issued in pursuance of such system, and it shall be unlawful to have, hold or circulate the same with such knowledge.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than thirty days, nor more than six months.

Sec. 5. The violation of the provisions of any section of this act by any corporation organized and existing under the laws of this state shall be deemed sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the charter of any such corporation, and the Attorney General of the state shall immediately commence proceedings in the proper court in the name of the people of the State of Colorado, against any such corporation for the forfeiture of its charter.

Sec. 6. Any foreign corporation doing business in this state that shall violate the provisions of any section of this act shall forfeit its right to do business in this state, and the Attorney General of the state shall, upon such violation coming to his knowledge, by information or otherwise, institute proceedings in the proper court for the forfeiture of the right of any such corporation to do business in this state.

Sec. 7. That if the Attorney General of the state should fail, neglect or refuse to commence such actions as are provided for in sections 5 and 6 of this act, after demand being made upon the Attorney General to institute such proceedings by any responsible person, then any citizen of this state shall have the right to institute and maintain such proceedings, upon giving bond for costs of suit.

Sec. 8. The District Attorney of any county shall prosecute for any violation of this act in the same manner as he may be required by law to prosecute for the violation of other criminal acts, except as provided in sections 5 and 6 of this act.

Sec. 11. Whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1899.

#### PAYMENTS OF LABORERS UPON PUBLIC WORKS—PROVISION FOR.

Section 1. That hereafter it shall be the duties of councils of cities, trustees of incorporated towns, boards of commissioners of counties and boards of directors of school districts within the limits of municipal cor-

porations, which have contracted for the construction of public works, to withhold payment of moneys due the contractor for the construction of such public works to satisfy the claims of laborers, subcontractors and others performing labor or furnishing materials upon or for such public works in the manner hereinafter described.

Sec. 2. Before any payment shall be made to the contractor, as may be provided for in the contract for the construction of such public works, the contractor shall present to the council of cities, trustees of towns, boards of commissioners of counties and directors of school districts, a statement in writing showing the amounts owing by him for labor performed or materials furnished, and the names of the persons to whom such sums are due. And in case such contractor shall have sublet a part of such works, the statement shall show the sum owing to the subcontractor, and shall be accompanied by a statement from the subcontractor showing names of persons performing labor or furnishing materials at the instance of such subcontractor and the amounts due such persons respectively. Such statements shall be certified under oath by the contractor or subcontractor, that the same correctly states the sums owing for labor and materials, with names of persons to whom such sums are owing.

Sec. 3. Any person to whom a contractor or subcontractor may be indebted may file with the clerk of such city, town or board of county commissioners, or secretary of the school district, his claim, duly verified upon oath as correct, in which shall be stated the amount claimed as owing, the name of the contractor or subcontractor by whom he was employed or at whose instance he furnished materials. If such claims tally with statement of contractor or subcontractor as to amount due, name of claimant, the amount claimed shall be paid directly to claimant, and shall be deducted out of sum to be paid contractor or subcontractor, as case may be; provided, where the amounts due contractor or subcontractor are insufficient to pay the claims filed, the sum to be paid contractor or subcontractor shall be prorated among the respective claimants against such fund in proportion to amount of claims. In case a claim filed shall not be admitted or tally with statement filed by contractor or subcontractor as aforesaid, such claimant shall within thirty days bring suit in some court of competent jurisdiction to recover judgment against the contractor or subcontractor by whom he was employed, or for whom he furnished materials; and upon filing a transcript showing final judgment has been recovered, together with a certificate of clerk of court that the same has not been appealed from, shall be entitled to be paid the same as if claim had been admitted as aforesaid. Two or more claimants against the same person may join in suit and recover one several judgment, upon which execution may issue as in other cases.

Approved April 10, 1899.

#### FROM THE ACT CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF MINES.

Sec. 3. The Commissioner of Mines shall, with the consent of the Governor, appoint two inspectors of practical experience in mining, citizens of the United States and legal voters of the State of Colorado, and having had not less than seven (7) years practical experience in mining

in the State of Colorado, who shall hold their office for the term of two years, and whose duties shall be as hereinafter specified, and he shall appoint a clerk who must have a general knowledge of mineralogy and shall act as assistant curator for the state mineral collection; and before entering upon the discharge of their duties they shall subscribe to the oath required by the Constitution, and each give bond to the state in the sum of \$5,000, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties, respectively; said bonds shall, together with the Commissioner's bond, be deposited with the Secretary of State. The Commissioner of Mines may appoint a stenographer, who shall act as assistant clerk, and such other competent assistants as he may deem necessary for the carrying out of the object of this act; provided, appropriation be made therefor, and shall have the power, with the consent of the Governor, at any time, to remove the inspectors, clerks or other assistants for incompetency, neglect of duty or abuse of the privileges of his office.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine and report to the Commissioner the condition of the hoisting machinery, engines, boilers, whims, cages, cars, buckets, ropes and cables in use in all the metaliferous mines in operation in the state, the appliances used for the extinguishment of fires, the manner and methods of working and timbering the shafts, drifts, inclines, stopes, winzes, tunnels and upraises through which persons pass while engaged in their daily labors, all exits from the mine and how the mine is ventilated, together with the sanitary condition of the same, and also how and where all explosives and inflammable oils and supplies are stored, also the system of signals used in the mine. He shall not give notice to any owner, agent, manager or lessee of the time when such inspection shall be made.

Sec. 5. The Commissioner of Mines may as appropriations may be made therefor, from time to time, appoint deputy inspectors in the various mining camps or districts to investigate or report on accidents, or appoint such other competent assistants as he may deem necessary and proper for the carrying out of the object of this act; for the purpose of making more extended geological researches and surveys concerning the mineral districts of the state; the appointments of said deputy inspectors or assistants to become void upon the performance of the specific things or acts designated by the commissioner in their said appointment; but the entire expenses of the bureau must not in any one year be greater than can be paid out of the fund or appropriation provided therefor.

Sec. 8. The Commissioner of Mines, inspectors, or either of them, shall not act as manager, or agent or lessee, for any mining or other corporation during the term of his office, but shall give his whole time and attention to the duties of the office to which he has been appointed. No officer of this bureau nor any agent or person in any way connected therewith, shall make a report of any mine or mining property with the intent to promote or aid in the sale or other conveyance thereof, and any such officer, agent, or person violating this provision shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) or be imprisoned in the

state penitentiary not less than one (1) nor more than three (3) years or both in the discretion of the court. The Commissioner shall, on receipt of reliable information relating to the health and safety of the workmen employed in any metalliferous mine, mill or reduction plant in the state, or whenever he deems such inspection necessary, examine or instruct one of the inspectors to examine and report to him the condition of the same. The owner, agent, manager or lessee shall have the right to appeal to the Commissioner on any difference that may arise between such parties and the inspector. On receipt of notice of any accident in a mine, mill or reduction plant, whether fatal or not, the commissioner shall inquire into the cause of such accident.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Mines to biennially make report to the Governor, showing the amount of disbursements of the bureau under his charge, the progress made and such statistical information in reference to mines, mining, milling and smelting as shall be deemed important, and shall transmit copies of said report to the general assembly at the biennial session. There shall be printed at least one thousand (1,000) copies of said report for distribution and said reports shall contain a review of the work of the bureau.

The Commissioner may, from time to time, with the consent of the Governor, as appropriations may be made therefor, compile, publish and distribute bulletins upon subjects, districts and counties; such bulletins, when treating of a district or county, shall give in detail the history, geology, mines, mills, process of treatment and results, together with a classification and location of mines and prospects together with maps of the same; one thousand (1,000) copies shall be distributed free to state and county officers, public libraries, newspapers, magazines and exchanges of the bureau, and the remainder sold at cost of printing.

Sec. 10. Every owner, agent, manager or lessee of any metalliferous mine or metallurgical plant in this state shall admit the Commissioner or inspector on the exhibition of his certificate of appointment, for the purpose of making examination and inspection provided for in this act, whenever the mine is in active operation and render any necessary assistance for such inspection. But said Commissioner or inspector shall not unnecessarily obstruct the working of said mine or plant. The refusal of the owner, agent, manager or lessee to admit the Commissioner or inspector to such mine or plant to lawfully inspect the same, shall upon conviction, be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or be imprisoned not less than one (1) nor more than three (3) months or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 11. The Commissioner and inspectors shall exercise a sound discretion in the enforcement of this act and if they shall find any matter, thing, or practice in or connected with any metalliferous mine or metallurgical plant to be dangerous or defective, so as to, in their opinion, threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person, the Commissioner or inspector shall give notice in writing thereof to the owner, agent, manager or lessee of such mine or plant, stating in such notice the particulars

in which he considers such mine, or plant, part thereof or practice to be dangerous or defective; and he shall order the same to be remedied; a copy of said order shall be filed and become a part of the records of the bureau of mines, and said owner, agent, manager or lessee shall, upon compliance of said order, immediately notify the Commissioner of Mines in writing. Upon the refusal or failure of said owner, agent, manager or lessee to report within reasonable length of time, said owner, agent, manager or lessee shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than three hundred (\$300.00) dollars for each and every such refusal or failure.

Sec. 12. If the Commissioner, inspectors or either of them, shall reveal any information in regard to metallurgical processes, ore bodies, chutes or deposits of ore or location, course or character of underground workings or give any information or opinion respecting any mine or metallurgical process, obtained by them in making such inspection, except in the way of official reports filed for record, as hereinbefore provided, on conviction thereof he or they shall be removed from the office and fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

Sec. 13. In case the owner, agent, manager or lessee, after written notice being duly given, does not conform to the provisions of this act, or disregards the requirements of this act, or any of its provisions, or lawful order of the Commissioner or inspector made hereunder, any court of competent jurisdiction may, on application or information of the Commissioner of Mines, by civil action in the name of the people of the State of Colorado, enjoin or restrain the owner, agent, manager or lessee from working the same until it is made to conform to the provisions of this act; and the costs of action paid by defendant, and such remedy shall be cumulative, and shall not affect any other proceedings against such owner, agent, manager or lessee, authorized by law for the matters complained of in such action.

Sec. 14. Any owner, agent, manager or lessee having charge or operating any metalliferous mine or metallurgical plant, whenever loss of life or accident serious enough in character to cause the injured party to stop work for two consecutive days and connected with the workings of such mine or metallurgical plant, shall occur, shall give notice immediately and report all the facts thereof to the Commissioner of Mines. The refusal or failure of the said owner, agent, manager or lessee to so report within reasonable length of time shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or be imprisoned not less than one or more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The Commissioner of Mines, upon receipt of notice of accident, shall investigate and ascertain the causes and make or cause to be made, a report, which report shall be filed in his office for future reference.

That explosives must be stored in a magazine provided for that purpose alone; said magazine to be placed far enough from the working

shaft, tunnel or incline to insure the same remaining intact in the event the entire stock of explosives in said magazine be exploded; that all explosives in excess of the amount required for a shift's work must be kept in said magazine; that no powder or other explosive be stored in underground workings where men are employed; that each mine shall provide and employ a suitable device for thawing or warming powder and keep the same in condition for use; that oils or other combustible substances shall not be kept or stored in the same magazine with explosives.

That the Commissioner of Mines shall have authority to regulate and limit the amount of nitro powder stored or kept in general supply stores in mining camps or mining towns where there is no municipal law governing the storage of same.

That oils and other inflammable materials shall be stored or kept in a building erected for that purpose, and at a safe distance from the main buildings, and at a safe distance from the powder magazine, and their removal from said building for use shall be in such quantities as are necessary to meet the requirements of a day only.

That no person shall, whether working for himself or in the employ of any person, company or corporation, while loading or charging a hole with nitro glycerine, powder or other explosives, use or employ any steel or iron tamping bar; nor shall any mine manager, superintendent, foreman or shift boss, or other person having the management or direction of mine labor, allow or permit the use of such steel, iron or other metal tamping bar by employees under his management or direction.

That all old timber removed shall, as soon as practicable, be taken from the mine and shall not be piled up and permitted to decay underground.

That no person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors or under eighteen years of age shall be employed as hoisting engineer.

That all hoisting machinery, using steam, electricity, air or hydraulic motive power, for the purpose of hoisting from or lowering into metalliferous mines employes and material, shall be equipped with an indicator geared positively to the drum shaft, and so adjusted with dial or slide as to move a target or indicator and thereby at all times show the exact location of the cage, bucket or skip, said indicator to be so placed near to and in clear view of the engineer and to be free of gong, bells or other automatic attachments.

That all mines employing steam and other hoisting power, and equipped with cage or skip, shall, when hoisting material from two or more levels, employ a man to be known as a "cager," whose duties shall be to load and unload said cage or skip at said levels and to give all signals to the engineer.

That there shall be established by the Commissioner of Mines a uniform code of signals, embracing that most generally in use in metalliferous mines, and the Commissioner shall have the power to enforce the adoption of such code of signals in all mines using hoisting machinery. The code of signals shall be securely posted, in clear and legible form, in the engine room, at the collar of the shaft and at each level or station.

That all mines having but one exit, and the same covered with a building containing the mechanical plant, furnace room, and blacksmith shop, shall have fire protection. Where steam is used, hose of sufficient length to reach the farthest point of the plant shall be attached to feed pump or injector, and the same kept ready for immediate use. In mines where water is not available, chemical fire extinguishers or hand grenades shall be kept in convenient places for immediate use.

That all persons shall be prohibited from riding upon any cage, skip or bucket loaded with tools, timber, powder or other material, except for the purpose of assisting in passing same through shaft or incline, and then only upon special signal.

All persons giving or causing to be given false signals, or riding upon any cage, skip or bucket upon signals that designate to the engineer that no employes are aboard, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor under this act.

That all shafts more than fifty (50) feet in depth equipped with hoisting machinery shall be divided into at least two (2) compartments, and one compartment to be partitioned off and set aside for a ladder-way. The ladders shall be made sufficiently strong for the purpose demanded, and in vertical shafts, landings shall be constructed not more than twenty (20) feet apart, said landings to be closely covered, except an opening large enough to permit the passage of a man; said ladders shall be inclined at the most convenient angle which the space allows, and shall be firmly fastened, and kept in good repair. In all incline shafts the landings shall be put in as above described, but a straight ladder on the incline of the shaft. Ladders in upraises and winzes shall be likewise provided and kept in repair, but where winzes connecting levels are used only for ventilation and exit, only one such winze on each level need be equipped.

That hereafter shafts equipped with buildings and machinery, with only the working shaft for exit, shall be divided into at least two (2) compartments, one of which shall be tightly partitioned off and used for a ladder-way as hereinbefore provided for, said ladder-way shall be securely bulkheaded at a point at least twenty-five feet below the collar of the shaft, and below this bulkhead, a drift shall be run to the surface, if location of drift is upon side hill, or wall without the building and upraised to the surface, if upon a level. Said ladder-way and landings shall be kept at all times in good repair and afford easy mode of escape in event of fire.

That hereafter all tunnels or adit levels at safe distance from mouth of same shall connect with the surface, and be provided with safe and suitable ladders, and thus afford a means of exit in case of fire destroying buildings over the mouth of tunnel or adit level.

That employes engaged in sinking shaft or incline shall, at all times, be provided with chain or other kind of ladder so arranged as to insure safe means of exit.

That all shaft collars hereafter constructed shall be covered and so arranged that persons or foreign objects cannot fall into the shaft. Where

a mining cage is used a bonnet which raises with the cage and falls back into place when the cage descends shall be used. This bonnet or shaft cover need not be tight beyond what would exclude anything from falling into the shaft that would endanger life, and the cage shall also be equipped with safety clutches and a steel hood, or bonnet, oval in shape, if solid, and if divided in the middle and hinged at the sides, the angles of the sides when closed shall not be less than forty-five degrees, nor the steel less than three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch thick.

When wooden doors are used the shaft must be housed in and covered, and said doors so constructed as to stand at an angle of not less than forty-five degrees pitch, when closed, hinged at the lower sides, and opening upward, or outward, and said doors shall not be less than four inches in thickness.

That all stations or levels shall, when practicable, have a passage-way around the working shaft, so that crossing over the working compartment can be avoided. At all shaft stations a guard rail or rails shall be provided and kept in place across the shaft, in front of the level, so arranged that it will prevent persons from walking, falling or pushing a truck, car or other conveyance into the shaft. All winzes and mill holes extending from one level to another shall be covered or surrounded with guard-rails to prevent persons from stepping or falling into the same.

That where any shaft is sunk on a vein, ore shoot or body, a pillar of ground shall be left standing on each side of the shaft of sufficient dimensions to protect and secure the same, and in no case shall stoping be permitted up to or within such close proximity to the shaft as to render the same insecure, until such time as the mine is to be abandoned and said pillar withdrawn.

That all abandoned mine shafts, pits or other excavations endangering the life of man or beast shall be securely covered or fenced.

That any person or persons removing or destroying any covering or fencing placed around or over any shaft, pit or other excavation, as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor under this act, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more than three hundred dollars (\$300), or imprisonment in the county jail for six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

That any person or persons operating any metalliferous mine or mill and employing five or more men, shall report the same to the Bureau of Mines and state when work is commenced and when stopped, and mines working continuously shall report on or before December 1 of each year, together with the names of the owners and managers or lessee in charge of said work, together with the postoffice address, the name of the claim or claims to be operated, the name of the county and mining district, together with the number of men employed, directly or indirectly, the same being classified into miners, trammers, timbermen, ore sorters, mill men, teamsters, etc. The necessary blanks to carry out the provisions of this section shall be furnished upon application by the Commissioner of Mines.

That any owner, lessee, manager, superintendent or foreman in charge of any metalliferous mine who shall wilfully misrepresent or with-



hold facts or information from any inspector or other officer of this bureau regarding the mine, such as length of time timbers have been in place, or making any misrepresentation tending to show safety when the reverse is true, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars.

Notice of the maximum number of men permitted to ride upon or in the cage, skip or bucket, at one time, shall be posted at the collar of the shaft and at each level. All men or employes riding upon or in an overloaded cage, skip or bucket, as provided in notice so posted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in a competent court shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

The Commissioner of Mines or inspectors under this act shall have power to make such examination and inquiry as is deemed necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this act are complied with; to examine into and make inquiry respecting the condition of any mine, mill or part thereof, and all matters or things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the same; to examine into and make inquiry respecting the condition of the machinery or mechanical device, and if deemed necessary have same tested; to appear at all coroner's inquests held, respecting accidents, and if deemed necessary call, examine and cross-examine witnesses; to exercise such other powers as are necessary for carrying this act into effect.

Any person, owner, agent, manager or lessee operating a metalliferous mine or mill in this state who fails to comply with the provisions herein set forth shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor against this act, and, when not otherwise provided, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section 13 of this act, or to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00), for each and every provision not complied with, or both, at the discretion of the court.

#### EMPLOYES—COERCION.

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any individual, company or corporation, or any member of any firm, or agent, officer or employe of any company or corporation, to prevent employes from forming, joining or belonging to any lawful labor organization, union, society or political party, or to coerce or attempt to coerce employes by discharging or threatening to discharge them from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation, because of their connection with such lawful labor organization, union, society or political party.

Sec. 2. Any person or any member of any firm, or agent, officer or employe of any such company or corporation, violating the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for a period not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

**LABOR DAY.**

Sec. 2128. The first Monday in September of the present year of our Lord, and each year thereafter, is hereby declared a public holiday, to be known as "Labor Day," and the same shall be recognized, classed and treated as other holidays under the laws of this state.

**CERTAIN EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN FORBIDDEN.**

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use or employ as an actor or performer in any concert hall or room where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, or in any variety theater, or for any illegal, obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or at any respectable entertainment, or the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

Sec. 2. It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age and for the purpose prohibited in the first section of this act.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall be convicted of violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall be fined not exceeding \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, in the discretion of the court; and upon conviction for a second or any subsequent offense, shall be fined not exceeding \$200, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months.

**SEATS FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES.**

Sec. 3604. Every person, corporation or company employing females in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments in this state, shall provide suitable seats for the use of the females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

Sec. 3605. Any person, corporation or company violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$30 for each offense.

**EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.**

Sec. 3. \* \* \* the household goods of every person being the head of a family, to the value of \$200, shall be exempt from taxation, \* \* \*

**EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION, ETC.—HOMESTEADS.**

Sec. 2132. Every householder in the State of Colorado, being the head of a family, shall be entitled to a homestead not exceeding in value

the sum of \$2,000, exempt from execution and attachment, arising from any debt, contract or civil obligation. \* \* \*

Sec. 2134. Such homestead shall only be exempt as provided in section 2132, while occupied as such by the owner thereof, or his or her family.

Sec. 2135. When any person dies seized of a homestead, leaving a widow, or husband, or minor children, such widow, or husband, or minor children shall be entitled to the homestead; but in case there is neither widow, husband nor minor children, the homestead shall be liable for the debts of the deceased.

Sec. 2136. The homestead mentioned in this act may consist of a house and lot or lots, in any town or city, or of a farm consisting of any number of acres, so that the value does not exceed \$2,000.

Sec. 2139. In case of the sale of said homestead, any subsequent homestead acquired by the proceeds thereof shall also be exempt from execution or attachment, nor shall any judgment or other claim against the owner of such homestead be a lien against the same in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser. \* \* \*

#### EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION, ETC.—PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Sec. 2561. The necessary wearing apparel of every person shall be exempt from execution, writ of attachment and distress for rent.

Sec. 2562. The following property, when owned by any person being the head of a family and residing with the same, shall be exempt from levy and sale upon any execution or writ of attachment or distress for rent, and such articles of property shall continue exempt while the family of such person are removing from one place of residence to another within this state.

First—Family pictures, school books and library.

Second—A seat or pew in any house or place of public worship.

Third—The sites of burial of the dead.

Fourth—All wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; all bedsteads and bedding kept and used for the debtor and his family; all stoves and appendages kept for the use of the debtor and his family; all cooking utensils; and all the household furniture not herein enumerated, not exceeding \$100 in value.

Fifth—The provisions for the debtor and his family, necessary for six months, either provided or growing, or both, and fuel necessary for six months.

Sixth—The tools and implements, or stock in trade, of any mechanic, miner or other person, used and kept for the carrying on of his trade or business, not exceeding \$200 in value.

Seventh—The library and implements of any professional man, not exceeding \$300.

Eighth—Working animals to the value of \$200.

Ninth—One cow and calf, ten sheep, and the necessary food for all the animals herein mentioned for six months, provided or growing, or both; also one farm wagon, cart or dray, one plow, one harrow, and other farming implements, including harness and tackle for team, not exceeding \$50 in value.

Tenth—*Provided*, That nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to exempt any property of any debtor from sale for the payment of any taxes whatever, legally assessed: *And provided further*, That no article of property above mentioned shall be exempt from attachment or sale on execution for the purchase money for said article of property.

Eleventh—*And provided also further*, That the tools, implements, working animals, books and stock in trade, not exceeding \$300 in value, of any mechanic, miner or other person not being the head of a family, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade and business, shall be exempt from levy and sale on any execution or writ of attachment while such person is a *bona fide* resident of this state.

Sec. 2563. Whenever in any case the head of a family shall die, desert or cease to reside with the same, the said family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are in this chapter conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same.

Sec. 2565. If any debtor shall be engaged in removing his or her property from this state, such property shall not be exempt from levy and sale under execution or attachment: *Provided*, That nothing in this chapter contained shall be held to authorize the levying upon and selling the necessary wearing apparel or beds and bedding of any debtor, or of the family of any debtor, under any execution or attachment.

#### EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION, ETC.—WAGES.

Sec. 2567 (as amended by chapter 5, acts of 1894). There shall be exempt from levy under execution or attachment or garnishment sixty dollars (\$60.00) of the amount due for wages or earnings of any debtor at the time such levy is made, under execution, attachment or garnishment of the same.

*Provided*, Such debtor shall be at the time of such levy under execution, attachment or garnishment the head of a family or the wife of the head of a family, and such family is dependent in whole or in part upon such earnings for support.

#### WAGES PREFERRED IN ASSIGNMENTS.

Sec. 193. The valid claims of servants, laborers and employes of the assignor, for wages earned during the six months next preceding the date of the assignment, not to exceed \$50 to any one person then unpaid, and still held by the person who earned the same, and all taxes assessed under the laws of this state, or of the United States, shall be preferred claims and be paid in full prior to the payment of the dividends in favor of other creditors.

#### SUING AS A POOR PERSON.

Sec. 676. If any court shall, before or after the commencement of any suit, be satisfied that the plaintiff is a poor person, and unable to prosecute his or her suit and pay the cost and expenses thereof, they may, in their discretion, permit him to commence and prosecute his action as a poor person; and thereupon such person shall have the necessary writs, processes and proceedings, as in other cases, without charge; and if the plaintiff recover judgment there shall be a judgment for his costs.

## HOURS OF LABOR—PUBLIC WORKS.

Section 1 (as amended by chapter 9, acts of 1894). In all work hereafter undertaken in behalf of the state or any county, township, school district, municipality or incorporated town, it shall be unlawful for any board, officer, agent, or any contractor or subcontractor thereof, to employ any mechanic, workingman or laborer in the prosecution of any such work for more than eight hours a day.

Sec. 2 (as amended by chapter 9, acts of 1894). Nothing in section 1 of this act shall be construed so as to prevent work in excess of eight hours a day in emergency cases; *Provided*, That hours in excess of eight a day shall be treated as constituting part of a subsequent day's work; and *Provided*, That in no one week of seven days shall there be permitted more than forty-eight hours of labor. Any violation hereof shall be unlawful.

Sec. 4. (as amended by chapter 9, acts of 1894). Any employer, board, officer or contractor who shall violate the provisions of sections 1 or 2 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one hundred (100) days, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

## HOURS OF LABOR—RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Section 1. No company operating a railroad, in whole or in part within this state, shall permit or require any conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, telegraph operator, or any trainman who has worked in his respective capacity for eighteen consecutive hours, except in case of casualty, to again go on duty or perform any work until he has had at least eight hours' rest.

Sec. 2. Any company which violates, or permits to be violated, any of the provisions of the preceding section, or any officer, agent or employee who violates, or permits to be violated, any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 for each and every violation of this act.

## CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYEES WAIVING RIGHTS TO DAMAGES VOID.

It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to require of its servants or employees, as a condition of their employment or otherwise, any contract or agreement whereby such person, company or corporation shall be released or discharged from liability or responsibility on account of personal injuries received by such servants or employees while in the service of such person, company or corporation, by reason of the negligence of such person, company or corporation, or the agents or employees thereof, and such contracts shall be absolutely null and void.

## BLACKLISTING.

Sec. 239. No corporation, company or individual shall blacklist, or publish or cause to be blacklisted or published, any employe, mechanic or laborer, discharged by such corporation, company or individual, with the intent and for the purpose of preventing such employe, mechanic or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or individual.

Sec. 240. If any officer or agent of any corporation, company or individual, or other person, shall blacklist or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published, any employe, mechanic or laborer, discharged by such corporation, company or individual, with the intent and for the purpose of preventing such employe, mechanic or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or individual, or shall in any manner conspire or contrive, by correspondence, or otherwise, to prevent such discharged employe from securing employment, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty (50) nor more than two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or both.

## BLACKLISTING AND BOYCOTTING—TO PREVENT.

Section 1. That any railroad or telegraph company, or any officer, agent or employe of any railroad or telegraph company, or any other company, corporation or individual doing business within the State of Colorado, shall not issue, circulate or publish, or cause to be issued, circulated or published, any blacklist, circular or other statement regarding any person or persons who may have been in the employ of any of the above-mentioned railroads, telegraph or other companies, corporations or individuals, which will deprive said person or persons of, or in any way prevent them from obtaining employment.

Sec. 2. Any dismissed employe shall on demand be furnished by the aforesaid employer of said dismissed employe specific reasons in writing for said dismissal; *Provided*, That no person or corporation shall be held liable, either civilly or criminally, for any such reasons so given upon such request.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, or combination of persons, or society, or union, to establish or institute, or engage in a boycott against any individual, firm or corporation carrying on any kind of trade or business, by agreeing not to patronize, trade or do business with any such individual, firm or corporation, or to induce others not to so patronize, trade or do business with any such individual, firm or corporation.

Sec. 4. Any violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor and punishable by fine of not less than five hundred (500) dollars nor more than one thousand (1,000) dollars, or imprisonment not less than sixty (60) days, nor more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

## LABOR COMBINATIONS NOT UNLAWFUL.

Sec. 1295. It shall not be unlawful for any two or more persons to unite, or combine, or agree in any manner, to advise or encourage by peaceable means, any person or persons to enter into any combination in relation to entering into or remaining in the employment of any persons or corporation, or in relation to the amount of wages or compensation to be paid for labor, or for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor, or for the procuring of fair and just treatment from employers, or for the purpose of aiding and protecting their welfare and interest in any other manner not in violation of the Constitution of this state or the laws made in pursuance thereof; *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to permit two or more persons, by threats of either bodily or financial injury, or by any display of force, to prevent or intimidate any other person from continuing in such employment as he may see fit, or to boycott or intimidate any employer of labor.

## COAL MINES—CHECK WEIGHING.

Section 1. That hereafter in all coal mines in this state, operated by individuals or corporations, whether as owners or lessees, and working twenty or more miners underground, there may be employed a check weighman, who shall be selected by the miners employed in said mine, and whose wages shall be paid by the miners therein employed.

Sec. 2. The duties of such check weighman shall be to see that all coal mined in the coal mine at which he is employed is accurately weighed, and for that purpose every such aforesaid owner or lessee shall give to such weighman free access to all scales and weights used for that purpose, and to all books wherein the weights of coal mined by the miners of said mines are recorded.

Sec. 3. Any mine owner, operator, manager, superintendent or lessee, operating any coal mine in this state, who shall refuse to allow any such check weighman to be so employed, or shall refuse such check weighman access to such aforesaid scales, weights or books, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$500.00.

## PENSION MONEY EXEMPT.

Sec. 2568. All money received by any person resident of the state as a pension from the United States government, whether the same shall be in the actual possession of such pensioner or deposited, or loaned by him, shall be exempt from execution or attachment, or seizure by or under any legal process whatever, whether such pensioner be the head of a family or not.

## TIME TO VOTE TO BE ALLOWED EMPLOYEES.

Sec. 38. Any person entitled to vote at a general election held within this state shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself away from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed for a period of two hours between the time of opening and the

time of closing the polls, and any such absence shall not be sufficient reason for the discharge of any such person from such service or employment, and such voter shall not, because of so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, nor shall any deduction be made on account of such absence from his usual salary or wages (except when such employe is employed and paid by the hour). *Provided, however,* That application shall be made for such leave of absence prior to the day of election. The employer may specify the hours during which such employe may absent himself as aforesaid. Any person or corporation who shall refuse to his or its employes the privilege hereby conferred, or who shall subject an employe to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege, or who shall, directly or indirectly, violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

#### PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES AS VOTERS.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) To give, offer or promise any office, place or employment, or to promise or procure or endeavor to procure any office, place or employment, to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting at any election provided by law, or to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or persons.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

(a) To receive, agree or contract for, before or during an election provided by law, any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration, office, place or employment, for himself or any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for going or agreeing to go to the polls, or for remaining away or agreeing to remain away from the polls, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, or for voting or agreeing to vote, or refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting for any particular person or persons, measure or measures, at any election provided by law.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sec. 4. \* \* \* It shall be unlawful for any employer, either corporation, association, company, firm or person, in paying its, their or his employes the salary or wages due them, to inclose their pay in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed any political mottoes, devices or arguments containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinion, views or action of such employes. Nor shall it be lawful for any employer, either corporation, association, company, firm or person, within ninety days of any election provided by law, to put up or otherwise exhibit in its, their or his factory, workshop, mine, mill, boarding-house, office or other establishment, or place where its, their or his employes may be working or be present in the course of such employment, any hand-bill, notice or placard containing any threat, notice or information that in case any particular ticket or candidate shall be elected work in its, their or his place or establishment



will cease in whole or in part, or its, their or his establishment be closed, or the wages of its, their or his workmen be reduced; or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of its, their or his employes. Any person or persons or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and any person, whether acting in his individual capacity or as an officer or agent of any corporation so guilty of such misdemeanor shall be punished as hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, or any officer or agent of any corporation, to influence or attempt to influence by force, violence or restraint, or by inflicting or threatening to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss, or by discharging from employment or promoting in employment, or by intimidation or otherwise in any manner whatever, to induce or compel any employe to vote or refrain from voting at any election provided by law, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or persons at any such election. Any such corporation, or any officer or agent of such corporation, violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided, and, in addition thereto, any corporation violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided, and, in addition thereto, any corporation violating this section shall forfeit its charter and right to do business in this state.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Sec. 413. Any person who shall take, receive, hire or employ any children under fourteen years of age in any underground works or mine, or in any smelter, mill or factory, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace or court of record, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each offense. *Provided*, That a jury on the trial of any such case before a justice of the peace shall be called and empaneled as in the case of assault and battery, and that the jury in such cases shall designate the amount of the fine in their verdict.

Sec. 414. Whenever any person shall, before a justice of the peace, make oath or affirm that the affiant believes that this act has been, or is being, violated, naming the person charged with such violation, such justice shall forthwith issue a warrant to a constable, or other authorized officer, and such officer shall arrest the person or persons so charged, and bring him or them before the justice issuing such warrant, for a hearing. And it shall be the duty of all constables and policemen to aid in the enforcement of this act.

Sec. 415. In the default of the payment of the fine or penalty imposed under any of the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or court of record, before whom any person may be convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, to commit such person to the county jail, there to remain for not less than twenty days nor more than ninety days.

Sec. 417. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to employ any child under the age of fourteen years to labor in any business whatever during the school hours of any school day of the school term of the public school in the school district where such child is, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in those branches required to be taught in the public schools of the State of Colorado, or shall have been regularly instructed at home in such branches by some person qualified to instruct in the same, at least twelve weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which shall be consecutive, and shall, at the time of such employment, deliver to the employer a certificate in writing, signed by the teacher, certifying to such attendance or instruction; and any person, persons or corporation who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars, and all fines so collected shall be paid into the county treasury and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offense occurs.

Sec. 420. It shall be the duty of any school director of the district to inquire into all cases of neglect of the duty prescribed in this act, and ascertain from the person neglecting, the reason, if any, therefor; and he shall forthwith proceed to secure the prosecution of any offense occurring under this act; and any director neglecting to secure such prosecution for such offense within ten days after a written notice has been served on him by any taxpayer in said district, unless the person so complained of shall be excused by the District Board of Education for the reasons hereinbefore stated, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$50; and such fine, when collected, shall be paid into the county treasury and placed to the credit of the school district in which the offense occurs. All actions for offenses committed under this act shall be prosecuted for in the district courts of Colorado.

#### CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYERS WAIVING RIGHTS TO DAMAGES VOID.

It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to require of its servants or employees, as a condition of their employment or otherwise, any contract or agreement whereby such person, company or corporation shall be released or discharged from liability or responsibility on account of personal injuries received by such servants or employees while in the service of such person, company or corporation, by reason of the negligence of such person, company or corporation, or the agents or employees thereof, and such contracts shall be absolutely null and void.

#### MECHANICS' LIENS.

An act to secure liens to mechanics and others and to repeal an act entitled "an act to secure liens to mechanics and others, and to repeal all laws in conflict therewith," approved April 3, 1893, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

Section 1. Mechanics, material-men, contractors, subcontractors, builders, and all persons of every class performing labor upon or furnishing materials to be used in the construction, alteration, addition to, or repair, either in whole or in part, of any building, mill, bridge, ditch, flume, aqueduct, reservoir, tunnel, fence, railroad, wagon road, tramway or any other structure or improvement, upon land, and also architects, engineers, draughtsmen and artisans who have furnished designs, plans, plats, maps, specifications, drawings, estimates of cost, surveys or superintendence, or who have rendered other professional or skilled service, or bestowed labor in whole or in part, describing or illustrating, or superintending such structure, or work done or to be done, or any part connected therewith, shall have a lien upon the property upon which they have rendered service or bestowed labor or for which they have furnished materials or mining or milling machinery or other fixtures for the value of such services rendered or labor done or material furnished, whether at the instance of the owner, or of any other person acting by his authority or under him, as agent, contractor, or otherwise; for the work or labor done or services rendered or materials furnished, by each respectively, whether done or furnished or rendered at the instance of the owner of the building or other improvement, or his agent; and every contractor, architect, engineer, subcontractor, builder, agent or other person having charge of the construction, alteration, addition to, or repair, either in whole or in part, of any building or other improvement, as aforesaid, shall be held to be the agent of the owner for the purposes of this act.

In case of a contract for the work, between the reputed owner and a contractor, the lien shall extend to the entire contract price, and such contract shall operate as a lien in favor of all persons performing labor or services or furnishing materials as herein provided under contract, express or implied, with said contractor, to the extent of the whole contract price; and after all such liens are satisfied, then as a lien for any balance of such contract price in favor of the contractor. All such contracts shall be in writing when the amount to be paid thereunder exceeds five hundred dollars, and shall be subscribed by the parties thereto, and the said contract, or a memorandum thereof, setting forth the names of all the parties to the contract, a description of the property to be affected thereby, together with a statement of the general character of the work to be done, the total amount to be paid thereunder, together with the times or stages of the work for making payments, shall, before the work is commenced, by the owner or reputed owner be filed in the office of the County Recorder of the county where the property, or the principal portion thereof, is situated; and in case such contract is not filed, as above provided, the labor done and materials furnished by all persons aforesaid before such contract or memorandum is filed, shall be deemed to have been done and furnished at the personal instance of the owner, and they shall have a lien for the value thereof.

Sec. 2. No part of the contract price shall, by the terms of any such contract, be made payable, nor shall the same, or any part thereof, be paid in advance of the commencement of the work, but the contract

price shall, by the terms of the contract, be made payable in installments, or upon estimates, at specified times after the commencement of the work, or on the completion of the whole work; provided, that at least fifteen per cent. of the whole contract price shall be made payable at least thirty-five days after the final completion of the contract.

No payment made prior to the time when the same is due, under the terms and conditions of the contract, shall be valid for the purpose of defeating, diminishing or discharging any lien in favor of any person, except the contractor, or other person to or for whom the payment is made, but as to such liens, such payment shall be deemed as if not made, and shall be applicable to such liens, notwithstanding that the contractor or other person to or for whom it was paid may thereafter abandon his contract, or be or become indebted to the reputed owner in any amount for damages or otherwise, for non-performance of his contract or otherwise. As to all liens, except those of principal contractors, the whole contract price shall be payable in money, and shall not be diminished by any prior or subsequent indebtedness, offset or counter claim, in favor of the reputed owner and against the principal contractor, and no alteration of such contract shall affect any lien acquired under the provisions of this act. In case such contracts and alterations thereof do not conform substantially to the provisions of this section, the labor done and materials furnished by all persons other than the principal contractor shall be deemed to have been done and furnished at the personal instance and request of the person who contracted with the principal contractor, and they shall have a lien for the value thereof. Any of the persons mentioned in Section 1, except a principal contractor, may at any time give to the owner or reputed owner or to his superintendent of construction, agent or architect, a written notice that they have performed labor or furnished materials, or both, to or for a principal contractor, or any person acting by authority of the owner or reputed owner, or that they have agreed to and will do so, stating in general terms the kind of labor or materials and the name of the person to or for whom the same was or is to be done or performed, or both, and the estimated or agreed amount in value, as near as may be, of that already done or furnished or both, and also of the whole agreed to be done or furnished, or both. Such notice may be given by delivering the same to the owner or reputed owner personally, or by leaving it at his residence or place of business with some person in charge, or by delivering it either to his superintendent of construction, agent or architect, or by leaving it either at their residence or place of business, with some person in charge; no such notice shall be invalid or insufficient by reason of any defect of form, provided it is sufficient to inform the owner or reputed owner of the substantial matters herein provided for, or to put him upon inquiry as to such matters. Upon such notice being given, it shall be the duty of the person who contracted with the principal contractor to, and he shall, withhold from such principal contractor, or from any other person acting under such owner or reputed owner, and to whom, by said notice, the said labor or materials, or both, have been furnished or agreed to be furnished, sufficient money due or that may become due, to said principal contractor, or other

persons, to satisfy such claim, and any lien that may be filed therefor for record under this chapter, including reasonable costs provided for in this act; and the payment of any such lien, which shall have been acknowledged by such principal contractor, or other person acting under such owner or reputed owner, in writing to be correct, or which shall have been established by judicial determination, shall be taken and allowed as an off-set against any moneys which may be due from the owner, or reputed owner to such principal contractor, or the person for whom such work and labor was performed.

Sec. 3. The liens granted by this act shall extend to and cover so much of the lands whereon such building, structure or improvement shall be made as may be necessary for the convenient use and occupation of such building, structure or improvement, and the same shall be subject to such liens; and in case any such building shall occupy two or more lots, or other sub-divisions of land, such several lots or other sub-divisions shall be deemed one lot for the purposes of this act, and the same rule shall hold in cases of any other such improvements that shall be practically indivisible, and shall attach to all machinery and other fixtures used in connection with any such lands, buildings, mills, structures or improvements. When the lien is for work done or material furnished for any entire structure, erection or improvement, such lien shall attach to such building, erection or improvement for or upon which such work was done, or materials furnished, in preference to any prior lien or encumbrance, or mortgage upon the land upon which the same is erected, or put, and any person enforcing such lien may have such building, erection or improvement sold under execution and the purchaser at any such sale may remove the same within thirty days after such sale; and any lien provided for by this act shall extend to and embrace any additional or greater interest in any of such property acquired by such owner at any time subsequent to the making of the contract or the commencement of the work upon such structure and before the establishment of such lien by process of law; and shall extend to any assignable, transferable or conveyable interest of such owner or reputed owner in the land upon which such building, structure or other improvement shall be erected or placed. That whenever any person or persons shall hereafter furnish any materials or perform any labor, or both, for the erection, construction, addition to, alteration or repair of two or more buildings, structures or other improvements, when they are built and constructed by the same person or persons, and under the same contract, it shall be lawful for the person or persons so furnishing such materials, or performing such labor, to divide and apportion the same among the said buildings, structures, or other improvements in proportion to the value of the materials furnished for, and the labor performed upon or for each of said buildings, structures or other improvements and to file with his, her or their lien claim therefor, a statement of the amount so apportioned to each building, structure or other improvement, which said lien claim, when so filed, may be enforced under the provisions of this act in the same manner as if said materials had been furnished and labor performed for each of said buildings, structures or other improvements separately; but if

the cost or value of such labor and materials, or either, can not be readily and definitely divided and apportioned among the said several buildings, structures or other improvements, then one lien claim may be made, established and enforced against all such buildings, structures or other improvements, together with the ground upon which the same may be situated, and in such case, for the purposes of this act, all such buildings, structures and improvements shall be deemed one building, structure or improvement, and the land on which the same are situated as one tract of land.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this act shall apply to all persons who shall do work or shall furnish materials or mining, milling or other machinery or other fixtures, as provided in Section 1 of this act, for the working, preservation, prospecting or development of any mine, lode or mining claim or deposit yielding metals or minerals of any kind or for the working, preservation or development of any such mine, lode or deposit, in search of any such metals or minerals; and to all persons who shall do work upon or furnish materials, mining, milling or other machinery or other fixtures, as provided in Section 1 of this act, upon, in or for any shaft, tunnel, mill or tunnel site, incline, adit, drift or any draining or other improvement of or upon any such mine, lode, deposit or tunnel site; provided, that when two or more lodes, mines or deposits owned or claimed by the same person or persons shall be worked through a common shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift or other excavation, then all the mines, mining claims, lodes, deposits and tunnel and mill sites so owned and worked or developed shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed one mine; and provided further, that this section shall not be deemed to apply to the owner, or owners of any mine, lode, deposit, shaft, tunnel, incline, adit, drift or other excavation, who shall lease the same in small blocks of ground in areas, whether of surface or beneath the surface, not to exceed 150 feet in length by the width of the claim and for a depth of 150 feet or less to one or more sets of lessees.

Sec. 6. All liens established by virtue of this act shall relate back to the time of the commencement of work under the contract between the owner and the first contractor, or, if said contract be not in writing, then such liens shall relate back to and take effect as of the time of the commencement of the work upon the structure or improvement, and shall have priority over any and every lien or encumbrance subsequently intervening, or which may have been created prior thereto, but which was not then recorded, and of which the lienor, under this act, did not have actual notice. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed as impairing any valid encumbrance upon any such land, duly made and recorded prior to the signing of such contract, or the commencement of work upon such improvement or structure. No attachment, garnishment or levy under an execution upon any money due or to become due to a contractor from the owner, or reputed owner, of any such property, subject to any such lien, shall be valid as against such lien of a sub-contractor or material men, and no such attachment, garnishment, or levy upon any money due to a sub-contractor or material men of the second class, as herein provided, from the contractor shall be valid as against any lien

of a laborer employed by the day or piece, who does not furnish any material as herein classified.

Sec. 7. Such liens shall likewise attach to rights of water and rights of way that may in any manner pertain to any kind of property hereinbefore specified and to which such liens attach. In case of corporations such liens shall attach to all the franchises and charter privileges that may in any manner pertain to said specified property.

Sec. 8. Every person given a lien by this act whose contract, either express or implied, is with the owner or reputed owner or his agent or other representative, shall be a principal contractor and all others sub-contractors; and in every case in which different liens are claimed against the same property the rank of each lien, or class of liens, as between the different lien claimants, shall be declared and ordered to be satisfied in the decree or judgment in the following order named:

First—The liens of all those who were laborers or mechanics working by the day or piece, but without furnishing material therefor, either as principal or sub-contractors:

Second—The liens of all other sub-contractors and of all materialmen whose claims are either entirely or principally for materials, machinery or other fixtures, furnished either as principal or sub-contractors;

Third—The liens of all other principal contractors; and all funds realized in any and all actions for the satisfaction of liens against the same improvements or structures shall be paid out in the order above designated.

Sec. 9. Any person wishing to avail himself of the provisions of this act shall file for record, in the office of the county recorder of the county wherein the property, or the principal part thereof, to be affected by the lien is situated, a statement containing:

First—The name or names of the owner or owners or reputed owner or owners of such property, or in case such name or names be not known to him, a statement to that effect.

Second—The name of the person claiming the lien, the name of the person who furnished the material or performed the labor for which the lien is claimed, and the name of the contractor when the lien is claimed by a sub-contractor or by the assignee of a sub-contractor, or, in case the name of such contractor is not known to the lien claimant, a statement to that effect.

Third—A description of the property to be charged with the lien, sufficient to identify the same; and

Fourth—A statement of the total amount of the indebtedness, the amount of the credits thereon, if any, and the balance or amount due or owing such claimant.

Such statement shall be signed and sworn to by the party, or by one of the parties, claiming such lien, or by some other person in his or their behalf, to the best knowledge, information and belief of the affiant; and the signature of any such affiant to any such verification shall be a sufficient signing of the statement. In order to preserve a lien for work performed or materials furnished by a sub-contractor

there must be served upon the owner or reputed owner of the property or his agent at or before the time of filing with the county clerk and recorder the statement above provided for, a copy of such statement; but if neither the owner, or reputed owner, nor any agent of the owner or reputed owner can conveniently be found in the county where the property, or the principal part thereof, is situated, an affidavit to that effect shall be filed for record with the aforesaid statement and thereupon no such service shall be required, all such lien statements claimed for labor and work by the day or piece, but without furnishing material therefor, must be filed for record after the last labor for which the lien claimed has been performed and at any time before the expiration of one month next after the completion of the building, structure or other improvement; all lien statements of all other sub-contractors and of all material-men whose claims are either entirely or principally for materials, machinery or other fixtures, must be filed for record after the last labor is performed or the last material furnished for which the lien is claimed and at any time before the expiration of two months next after the completion of such building, structure or other improvement, and the lien statements of all other principal contractors must be filed for record as aforesaid after the completion of their respective contracts and at any time within three months next after the completion of the building, structure or other improvement. New or amended statements may be filed within the periods above provided, for the purpose of curing any mistake, or for the purpose of more fully complying with the provisions of this act.

Any trivial imperfection in, or omission from the said work, or in the construction of any building, improvement or structure, or of the alteration, addition to or repair thereof, shall not be deemed such lack of completion as to prevent the filing of any lien; and in case of contractors, the occupation or use of the building, improvement or structure by the owner, or his representative, or any other person with the consent of the owner or his agent, or the acceptance by said owner or his agent of said building, improvement or structure, shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed conclusive evidence of completion; and cessation from labor for thirty days upon any unfinished contract or upon any unfinished building, improvement or structure, or the alteration, addition to, or repair thereof, shall be deemed equivalent to a completion thereof, for all the purposes of this act.

Sec. 10. No lien claimed by virtue of this act shall hold the property longer than six months after the completion of the building, structure or other improvement, or the completion of the alteration, addition to, or repair thereof, as prescribed in section 9 of this act, unless an action be commenced within that time to enforce the same; Provided, that where two or more liens are claimed of record against the same premises or property, the commencement of any action within that time by any one or more of such lien claimants in which action or actions all the lien claimants, as appear by the records, are made parties, either plaintiff or defendant, shall be sufficient.



Sec. 11. Any number of persons claiming liens against the same property and not contesting the claims of each other, may join as plaintiffs in the same action; and, when separate actions are commenced, the court or the judge thereof may consolidate them upon motion of any party or parties in interest, or upon its own motion.

Upon such procedure for consolidation, one case shall be selected with which the other cases shall be incorporated; and all the parties to such other cases shall be made parties plaintiff or defendant as the court or judge may designate in said case so selected. All persons having claims for liens, the statements of which shall have been filed as aforesaid, shall be made parties to the action.

Those claiming liens who fail or refuse to become parties plaintiff, or for any reason shall not have been made such parties, shall be made parties defendant. Any party claiming a lien, not made a party to such action, may, at any time within the period provided in section 9 of this act, be allowed to intervene by motion, upon cause shown, and may be made a party defendant on the order of the court or the judge thereof, and shall fix, by such order, the time for such intervenor to plead or otherwise proceed. The pleadings and other proceedings of such intervenor thus made a party shall be the same as though he had been an original party. Any defendant who claims a lien shall, in answering, set forth by cross complaint his claim and lien. Likewise such defendant [defendant] may set forth in said answer defensive matter to any claim or lien of any plaintiff or co-defendant, or otherwise deny such claim or lien. The owner or owners of the property to which such lien shall have attached, and all other parties claiming of record any right, title, interest or equity therein, whose title or interests are to be charged with or affected by such lien, shall be made parties to the action.

Sec. 12. It shall be sufficient to allege in the complaint, in relation to any party claiming a lien, when it is desired to make a defendant, that such party claims a lien under this act upon the property described; and in case of the intervention of parties, or of the making of new parties, or of the consolidation of actions, so that the issues are in any manner changed or increased, any party to the action shall be allowed to amend his pleadings, or file new pleadings, as the nature of the case may require.

Sec. 13. The court, whenever the issues in such case are made up, shall advance such cause to the head of the docket for trial and may proceed to hear and determine said liens and claims, or may refer the same to a referee to ascertain and report upon said liens and claims and the amount justly due thereon.

Judgments shall be rendered according to the rights of the parties. The various rights of all the lien claimants and other parties to any such action, shall be determined and incorporated in one judgment or decree. Each party who shall establish his claim under this act shall have judgment against the party personally liable to him for the full amount of his claim so established, and shall have a lien established and determined in said decree upon the property to which his lien shall have attached to the extent hereinbefore stated;

Provided, always, that proceedings to foreclose and enforce mechanics liens under this act shall be deemed actions in rem, and that service by publication may be obtained against any defendant therein in manner as by law provided, and that personal judgment against the principal contractor or other person personally liable for the debt for which the lien is claimed shall not be requisite to a decree of foreclosure in favor of a sub-contractor or material-man.

Sec. 14. The court shall cause said property to be sold in satisfaction of said liens and costs of suit, as in the case of foreclosure of mortgages; and any party in whose favor a judgment for a lien may have been rendered, may cause the property to be sold within the time and in the manner provided for sales of real estate on exceptions issued out of any court of record, and there shall be the same rights of redemption as are provided for in the case of sales of real estate on executions. And if the proceeds of such sale after the payment of costs, shall not be sufficient to satisfy the whole amount of such liens included in the decree of sale, then such proceeds shall be apportioned according to the rights of the several parties. In case the proceeds of sale amount to more than the sum of said liens and all costs, then the remainder shall be paid over to the owner of said property; and each party whose claim is not fully satisfied in the manner hereinbefore provided, shall have execution for the balance unsatisfied against the party personally liable, as in other cases. In the first instance without a previous sale of said property to which such liens shall have attached, an execution may issue in behalf of any such lien claimant for the full amount of his claim against the party personally liable, and he may thereafter enforce such lien for any balance of such judgment remaining unsatisfied. A transcript of the docket of said judgment and decree may be filed with the recorder of the county where such property is situated, or in any other county, and thereupon said judgment and decree shall become a lien upon the real property in such county of each party so personally liable in favor of any such lien claimant holding any such judgment against any such party so personally liable, as in other cases of recording transcripts of judgment.

Sec. 15. Principal contractors and all other persons personally liable for the debt for which the lien is claimed shall be made parties to actions to enforce liens under this act, and service of summons shall be made either personally or by publication in the same manner and with like effect as is now provided by law in cases of attachment and other proceedings in rem.

Sec. 17. Any party claiming a lien, may assign, in writing, his claim and lien to any other claimant or other person, who shall thereupon have all the rights and remedies of the assignor, for the purpose of filing and for the enforcement of any such lien by action under this act, and the assignment shall be a sufficient consideration as to all other parties for the purpose of such action. Such assignment may be made before or after the filing of the statement of lien. Any such claimant, whether as assignee or otherwise, may include all the liens he may possess against the same property in any such statement, and when more than one such claim shall

be included in one such statement, one verification thereto shall be sufficient. Any person may file separate statements of two or more claims. If, on the trial of a cause under the provisions of this act, the proceedings will not support a lien, the plaintiff or plaintiffs and all lien claimants entitled thereto may proceed to judgment as in an action on contract, and executions may issue as in such cases provided, and said judgment or judgments shall have all the rights of a judgment in a personal action.

Sec. 18. The claimant of any such lien or liens the statement or statements of which have been filed as aforesaid, on the payment of the amount thereof, together with the costs of filing and recording such lien or liens, and the acknowledgment of satisfaction (and accrued costs of suit in case suit has been brought thereon) shall, at the request of any person interested in the property charged therewith, enter or cause to be entered an acknowledgment of satisfaction of the same of record, and if he shall neglect or refuse to do so within ten days after the written request of any person so interested, he shall forfeit and pay to such person the sum of ten dollars per day for every day of such neglect or refusal, to be recovered in the same manner as other debts. A valid tender of payment, refused by any such claimant, shall be equivalent to a payment for the purpose of this section. Any such statement may be satisfied of record in the same manner as mortgages.

Sec. 19. No agreement to waive, abandon or refrain from enforcing any lien provided for by this act shall be binding except as between the parties to such contract; and the provisions of this act shall receive a liberal construction in all cases.

#### LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS FOR INJURIES OF EMPLOYEES.

Section 1. Where, after the passage of this act, personal injury is caused to an employee, who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time;

(1) By reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer, which arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer, or of any person in the service of the employer, and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works and machinery were in proper condition; or,

(2) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, entrusted with exercising superintendence, whose sole or principal duty is that of superintendence.

(3) By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any switch, signal, locomotive engine or train upon a railroad, the employee, or in case the injury results in death, the parties entitled by law to sue and recover for such damages shall have the same right of compensation and remedy against the employer, as if the employee had not been an employee of or in the service of the employer or engaged in his or its works.

Sec. 2. The amount of compensation recoverable under this act, in case of a personal injury resulting solely from the negligence of a co-employee, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. No action

for the recovery of compensation for injury or death under this act shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within sixty days, and the action is commenced within two years from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death. But no notice given under the provisions of this section shall be deemed invalid or insufficient solely by reason of any inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of injury; *Provided*, It is shown that there was no intention to mislead, and that the party entitled to notice was not in fact misled thereby.

Sec. 3. Whenever an employe enters into a contract, either written or verbal, with an independent contractor, to do part of such employer's work, or whenever such contractor enters into a contract with a sub-contractor to do all or a part of the work comprised in such contract or contracts with the employer, such contract shall not bar the liability of the employer for injuries to the employes of such contractor or sub-contractor, by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or furnished by him, and if such defect arose or had not been discovered or remedied through the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition.

Sec. 4. An employe or those entitled by law to sue and recover, under the provisions of this act, shall not be entitled under this act to any right of compensation or remedy against his employer in any case where such employe knew of the defect or negligence which caused the injury and failed, within a reasonable time, to give or cause to be given information thereof to the employer or to some person superior to himself in the service of his employer, who had entrusted to him some general superintendence.

Sec. 5. If the injury sustained by the employe is clearly the result of the negligence, carelessness or misconduct of a co-employe, the co-employe shall be equally liable under the provisions of this act, with the employer, and made be made a party defendant in all actions brought to recover damages for such injury. Upon the trial of such action the court may submit to and require the jury to find a special verdict upon the question as to whether the employer or his vice-principal was or was not guilty of negligence proximately causing the injury complained of; or whether such injury resulted solely from the negligence of the co-employe, and in case the jury by their special verdict find that the injury was solely the result of the negligence of the employer or vice-principal, then and in that case the jury shall assess the full amount of plaintiff's damages against the employer, and the suit shall be dismissed as against the employe; but in case the jury by their special verdict find that the injury resulted solely from the negligence of the co-employe, the jury may assess damages both against the employer and employe.

**EXTRACTS FROM AND A DIGEST OF REPORTS OF  
BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS  
IN OTHER STATES.**

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**ILLINOIS.**

The last report issued by the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics through its secretary, David Ross, deals very largely with the coal industry of that state, and subjects related directly to that interest.

There is a chapter devoted to the free employment offices of the state. As some quotations have already been made from this report and included in the chapter upon employment offices in Colorado, we will not reproduce anything upon that subject here.

The report deals somewhat with the extensive strike of the coal miners at Pana and Virden in 1898 and 1899, in which colored labor was imported shortly after the mine owners announced their intention to refuse to recognize the United Mine Workers' organization. The importation of colored labor exasperated the miners very much, and many riots occurred, in which several lives were lost.

The mine owners refused to submit the questions at issue to the State Board of Arbitration, though frequently petitioned by the coal miners to do so. The reason of such refusal is given by the report to have been the indisposition upon the part of the mine owners to recognize the organization known as the United Mine Workers. After a conflict extending over a period of nearly a year and a half, the victory of the miners was substantial and complete at both places. The most commendable feature of the settlement was the recognition of the unions, the right of employes to consider and adjust such differences as might arise through regularly selected committees. The settlement also carried with it the adoption of the eight-hour day.

These strikes were costly beyond computation, as strikes always are, to miners, mine owners and to the state. To the

friendly attitude expressed toward the miners by Governor Tanner, a large measure of the success achieved by them was due.

The report contains statistics of the coal production, together with all contingent expenses in connection therewith.

In the following table will be found a summary of the important data given in the report relating to coal mining in the state of Illinois:

## SUMMARY, 1899.

	Number Total or Average	Amount
Number of counties producing coal .....	52	
Number of mines and openings of all kinds .....	889	
New mines or old mines re-opened during the year .....	131	
Mines closed or abandoned since last report .....	123	
Total output of all mines in tons of 2,000 pounds .....	23,434,445	
Number of shipping mines .....	322	
Total output of shipping mines, tons .....	22,531,356	
Number of mines in local trade only .....	567	
Output of local mines, tons .....	903,089	
Total tons of lump coal .....	17,427,598	
Total tons of other grades .....	6,006,847	
Total tons shipped .....	20,019,147	
Tons sold to local trade .....	2,321,040	
Tons consumed (or wasted) at the plant .....	1,094,258	
Average days of active operation for shipping mines .....	205.7	
Average days of active operation for all mines .....	174.6	
Average value per ton, all grades at the mines .....		\$ 0.7852
Average value per ton of all lump coal at the mines .....		0.9186
Average value per ton of other grades .....		0.4008
Aggregate home value of total product .....		18,408,470.0000
Number of mines in which mining machines are used .....	64	
Number of mining machines in use .....	440	
Number of tons undercut by machines .....	6,065,312	
Average number of miners employed during the year .....	26,449	
Average number of other employes .....	10,542	
Total employes .....	36,991	
Total wages paid all employes, excepting office help .....		14,616,555.0000
Number of men at work under ground .....	33,199	
Number at work on surface .....	3,792	
Number of horses and mules employed at the mines .....	3,529	
Average price paid per gross ton for all hand mining .....		0.4710
Average price paid per gross ton for machine mining .....		0.3134
Number of kegs of blasting powder used .....	423,483	
Number of men accidentally killed .....	84	
Number of wives made widows .....	46	
Number of children left fatherless .....	155	

## SUMMARY, 1899—Continued.

	Number Total or Average	Amount
Number of men injured so as to lose a week or more of time....	597	-----
Number of gross tons mined to each life lost.....	278,982	-----
Number of employes to each life lost.....	440	-----
Number of gross tons mined to each man injured . . . . .	39,254	-----
Number of employes to each man injured . . . . .	62	-----

## MICHIGAN.

The present report deals with a variety of subjects. Of those relating to labor and industrial conditions the following are the most important: Profit sharing, 12 pages; trade unions, 13 pages; state labor canvass, 28 pages; the soft-coal industry, 15 pages; negroes of Michigan, 8 pages. Statistics of the police and fire departments, county, city and village prisons, and state penal institutions; statistics of cities and villages.

## TRADE UNIONS.

A brief summary is given of each trade union in the state from which returns were received, showing the name, locality and membership, the wage scale, and other information. Returns from 111 unions showed a total membership of 10,308 persons in 1898. Forty-eight unions reported an increased membership during the year; 95 unions reported steady employment on the part of their members, and 13 reported increased wages. The average wages received by members during the year were \$2.14 per day for time work and \$2.21 per day for piece work.

## STATE LABOR CANVASS.

The returns for all of the 6,878 male employes canvassed showed the following average results: Daily wages, \$1.53; months employed during the year, 10.2; years engaged at present occupation, 10.8; age, 32 years. Ninety-seven per cent. had employment at the time of the canvass; 56 per cent. were married, 42½ per cent. were single, and 1½ per cent. were widowed. The 6,878 male employes had 17,948 dependents,



or 2.6 per person canvassed. Twenty-seven per cent. owned their homes.

Returns for 3,294 female employes canvassed showed the following average results: Daily wages, \$0.84; months employed during the year, 10.4; years engaged at present occupation, 3.8; age, 24 years. Ten per cent. were married, 6 per cent were widowed, and 84 per cent. were single. The 3,294 female employes had 4,249 dependents, or 1.3 per person canvassed. Four per cent. owned their homes.

#### SOFT COAL INDUSTRY.

This chapter consists of extracts from a report on the soft coal industry of Michigan, and contains a brief account of the location of the coal fields and of the operations of the various coal-mining enterprises in the state.

#### KANSAS.

This report treats of the following subjects: Taxation of probated estates, 43 pages; manufacturing and industrial conditions, 29 pages; lead, zinc and oil industries, 6 pages; factory inspection, 10 pages; statistics of wage earners, 70 pages; railway employes, 5 pages; labor organizations, 20 pages; State Society of Labor and Industry, 33 pages; state institutions, 12 pages; sociology, 13 pages; labor legislation, 37 pages; work of labor bureaus in the United States, 39 pages; strikes and labor difficulties, 31 pages.

#### MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Returns were made by 100 establishments in the state, but many of these were incomplete. Statistics reported relate to the nature of the industry, character of ownership, number of firm members and stockholders, capital invested, value of products, assessed valuation and estimated true value of plants, amount of production, months in operation during the year, etc.

Of 100 establishments making returns, 58 reported a total capital of \$2,201,574 invested in buildings, grounds and machinery. During 1898 they expended \$4,113,030 for raw materials, \$563,404 for salaries and wages, and \$95,753.79 for repairs, insurance, taxes and rent, a total expenditure of \$4,772,187.79. The total value of the manufactured products

was \$5,655,169. Of the 58 establishments considered, 25 were owned by corporations, 7 by firms and 26 by individuals.

#### LEAD, ZINC AND OIL.

This part of the report relates to the output and general operations of the lead and zinc plants and oil wells in the state during 1898. Seventy-two lead and zinc plants reported a total output of 165,541,270 pounds of ore, whose total value was \$2,347,029. The value of oil and natural gas produced during 1898 was \$67,841.44.

#### WAGE EARNERS.

An investigation was made with regard to the condition of wage earners. Returns were made by 361 wage earners, covering nativity, hours of labor, wages, cost of living, etc. The following table shows, by occupations, the more important data presented:

STATISTICS OF WAGE EARNERS BY OCCUPATIONS, 1898.

OCCUPATION	Number Report- ing	Number Married	Number Single	Heads of Families	Average Depend- ents per Head of Families	Average Yearly Wages	Average Yearly Income From All Sources	Average Cost of Living	Number Report- ing Savings	Number Owning Homes	Members of La- bor Organiza- tions
Barbers .....	26	23	3	24	3.0	\$ 518 46	\$ 615 23	\$ 359 96	17	10	24
Brakemen .....	25	17	8	19	3.0	657 52	662 52	536 00	10	6	24
Butchers .....	16	10	6	10	3.5	473 25	482 62	399 81	5	2	16
Carpenters .....	21	20	1	20	3.6	522 95	566 00	462 52	12	8	10
Cigar-makers .....	14	9	5	9	4.1	491 78	491 78	397 42	6	3	12
Conductors .....	18	16	2	16	3.7	1,062 00	1,073 50	844 88	13	10	18
Engineers .....	21	20	1	21	4.0	1,200 00	1,246 24	837 76	14	15	21
Labors .....	25	15	10	17	4.1	239 20	293 88	277 32	7	5	23
Machinists .....	32	24	8	26	3.2	653 00	684 84	547 22	11	14	13
Other mechanics .....	45	32	13	34	3.7	612 20	639 85	497 33	17	13	32
Mechanics' helpers .....	27	16	11	18	4.4	354 25	382 59	339 92	12	8	2
Railroad laborers .....	19	16	3	17	3.8	763 63	814 00	689 42	9	7	13
Miners .....	21	19	2	18	3.9	407 66	464 52	408 57	7	8	19
Salt workers .....	32	23	9	26	3.7	285 62	294 37	280 46	4	3	32
Section foremen .....	9	8	1	9	5.2	535 66	631 88	504 44	5	4	8
Railroad trackmen .....	10	9	1	10	4.0	278 50	282 00	289 40	2	4	5
All occupations .....	361	277	84	294	3.8	567 11	\$ 597 91	\$ 474 72	151	120	272

Returns were received from 44 local unions, 43 of which reported a total membership of 1,810 persons. Of the 44 local unions, 39 reported an average of 64 per cent. of the trade in their localities as being organized. Thirty-three local unions reported wages of members ranging from \$195 per year, in the case of one butchers' union, to \$1,440 per year, in the case of a union of locomotive engineers, or an average of \$822.39 for all unions. Eleven unions reported that they handled a total of 71 grievances during 1898, of which 62 were satisfactorily settled, 4 were compromised, and 5 failed of settlement. The average age of 36 unions reporting was 8.3 years. Of 41 unions reporting, 28 had schedules of contracts with employers, and 13 had none. Of 39 unions reporting, 15 had sick, out-of-work or accident funds, and 24 had none. Of 40 unions reporting, 34 had death benefit funds and 6 had none. Of 43 unions, 30 reported that members were required to perform Sunday labor. Of 41 unions, 35 reported an increasing and 6 a decreasing tendency in membership and efficiency in organization.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

The subjects treated in this report may be grouped as follows: Commerce of North Carolina, 8 pages; manufacturing industries, 175 pages; agricultural industries, 68 pages; live stock, 23 pages; fisheries, 11 pages; savings banks and insurance companies, 9 pages; newspapers, 13 pages; telephone companies, 1 page; chronology of bureaus, 10 pages; mining and quarrying, 56 pages; letters from manufacturers, 28 pages; railroads, 14 pages; miscellaneous data, 3 pages.

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing industries considered in the present report are tobacco, distilled spirits, furniture, tanneries and leather manufactories, flour, lumber, woolen and cotton mills, and miscellaneous factories and trades. Each industry is considered in a separate chapter, and the data given consist, for the most part, of lists of firms engaged in the industries, their locality, the character of the products, wages of employes, and, in some cases, the capacity of the plant, number of employes, total production, etc.

The report shows that, in 1898, 207 tobacco factories in the state produced a total of 34,988,412½ pounds of plug and smoking tobacco, 7,963,771 cigars, and 309,164,000 cigarettes. During the busy season 16,900 men, 9,700 women and 5,200 children were employed in this industry. The average daily wages paid were: For skilled labor, men \$1.27, women \$0.64; unskilled labor, men \$0.64, women \$0.37, children \$0.26.

In the textile industries 15 woolen spinning and weaving mills, 21 woolen carding mills and 220 cotton mills were reported. The woolen mills had a total capacity of 5,354 spindles and 208 looms, and the cotton mills 1,054,686 spindles and 24,535 looms. The average daily wages paid were: In woolen mills, for skilled labor, men \$1.01½, women \$0.56; unskilled labor, men \$0.62, women \$0.28½; in cotton mills, for skilled labor, men \$1.07, women \$0.63; unskilled labor, men \$0.68, women \$0.45, children \$0.32.

In the other industries considered in the report the following average daily wages were paid: In lumber mills in the eastern part of the state, for engineers, \$1.39; firemen, \$0.95; sawyers, \$1.91; laborers, \$0.79. In the middle and western sections of the state, for engineers, \$0.82; firemen, \$0.70½; and sawyers, \$1.08½. In distilleries, for skilled men, \$1; unskilled men, \$0.50. In furniture factories, skilled men, \$1.13; unskilled men, \$0.64; children, \$0.37½. In tanneries, skilled men, \$1.09; unskilled men, \$0.63½. In flour mills, skilled men, \$1.17½; unskilled men, \$0.63. The report also gives a list of 1,618 firms engaged in various kinds of factories and trades in the state.

#### AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK AND FISHERIES.

A number of chapters are devoted to general agricultural statistics, truck farming, articles on tobacco and fruit culture, statistics showing the condition of the soil, farm acreage, timber lands, etc., of each county, and the live stock and fisheries industries.

#### MINING AND QUARRYING.

The chapters relating to this subject show the mineral resources of the state, containing a description of the various stone, ore and coal deposits, lists of mines and quarries in operation, and, in some cases, statistics of production.

## RAILROADS.

There were 3 principal and 28 minor railroad systems in the state in 1898, employing 8,999 persons. Tables are given, showing the mileage and assessed valuation of the railroads and the number and average daily wages of employes.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The present report deals with the following subjects: An article on economics in the Philippines, 12 pages; an article on the silk industry, 52 pages; statistics of manufactures, 349 pages; silk manufacture, 8 pages; production of iron, steel, and tin plate, 20 pages; limestone production, 2 pages; analysis, 13 pages.

## STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

The first series of tables under this head consists of comparative statistics for 358 identical establishments representing 47 industries, for the years 1892 to 1898, inclusive. The data comprise average days in operation, persons employed, aggregate wages paid, average daily and yearly wages per employe, value of product, and average value per employe of the annual product. The following table gives a summary of the more important data:

## PERSONS EMPLOYED, WAGES PAID, AND VALUE OF PRODUCT

FOR 358 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1892 TO 1898.

YEAR	Average Persons Employed		Aggregate Wages Paid		Average Yearly Earnings		Value of Product	
	Number	Per Ct. of Increase	Amount	Per Ct. of Increase	Amount	Per Ct. of Increase	Amount	Per Ct. of Increase
1892.....	137,612	.....	\$67,505,814	.....	\$490 55	.....	\$270,359,609	.....
1893.....	122,992	a10.62	57,064,783	a15.48	463 89	a5.43	226,794,526	a16.11
1894.....	110,071	a10.51	45,459,013	a20.32	413 00	a10.97	186,386,247	a17.82
1895.....	123,112	16.39	56,973,666	25.33	444 72	7.68	223,580,071	19.96
1896.....	118,792	a7.27	52,343,792	a8.13	440 63	a.92	212,052,158	a5.16
1897.....	121,996	2.70	52 408,316	.12	429 58	a2.51	223,689,449	5.58
1898.....	138,762	13.74	62,960,638	20.14	453 73	5.62	267,048,287	19.28

The year 1898 marked a considerable improvement in manufacturing industries in the state, the value of the products and the aggregate wages paid being higher than during any year since 1892, while the number of persons employed in 1898 was even greater than in 1892, the year preceding the industrial depression. Compared with the year of greatest depression, 1894, the figures for 1898 show an increase of 26 per cent. in the number of employes, 38 per cent. in the aggregate wages paid, and 43 per cent. in the value of the product. The average yearly earnings per employe show an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in 1898 as compared with 1894.

The second series of tables presented comprises returns for 1896, 1897, and 1898, from 901 identical establishments, representing 101 industries, and shows the capital invested, value of basic material, average days in operation, persons employed, wages paid, market value of the product, and amount of production. These returns cover more ground than the preceding and enable a better comparison for the 3 years considered.

The following is a summary statement for 901 establishments reporting for the years 1896, 1897, and 1898:

STATISTICS OF 901 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897  
AND 1898.

ITEMS	1896	1897	1898
Capital invested in plants and fixed working capital	\$ 211,053,779	\$ 214,614,063	\$ 219,027,763
Value of basic material (a) .....	b 99,456,717	b 108,885,762	b 122,120,995
Average days in operation .....	268	276	286
Persons employed .....	133,660	150,078	165,333
Aggregate wages paid .....	\$ 54,023,185	\$ 56,497,999	\$ 65,073,302
Market value of product .....	202,410,382	220,062,603	254,683,443
Value of product per employe .....	1,514.37	1,466.52	1,540.43
Average yearly earnings .....	404.22	376.46	393.62
Average daily earnings .....	1.51	1.36	1.38
Per cent. of value of basic material of value of product	c 49.4	c 49.7	c 48.2
Per cent. of wages of value of product .....	26.7	25.7	25.6

a By basic material is meant only the material out of which the product was made and does not include any of the materials used in its development.

b Figures for 898 establishments; three not reporting.

c Based on data for 898 establishments.

A comparison of the figures for 1898 with those for 1896 shows an increase of 3.78 per cent. in the amount of capital invested, 22.79 per cent. in the value of the basic material, 25.83 per cent. in the value of the product, 20.45 per cent. in the aggregate wages paid, and 23.70 per cent. in the number of persons employed. There was a decrease of 2.62 per cent. in the average yearly earnings per employe during this period. The establishments were in operation an average of 268 days in 1896, 276 days in 1897, and 286 days in 1898.

#### SILK MANUFACTURE.

Statistics of silk manufacture in Pennsylvania are given for 1898, and for the federal and state census years 1890 and 1895, respectively. In 1898 there were 88 silk manufacturing establishments in the state, containing 699,308 spindles, 177 hand looms, 9,238 power looms, and 3,401 knitting, lace, sewing, and braiding machines. They gave employment to 5,441 males and 10,998 females over 16 years of age, and 3,926 children between the ages of 13 and 16 years, or a total of 20,365 employes. The aggregate wages paid amounted to \$4,866,851, and the total product was valued at \$32,250,599. The average yearly earnings of male adults were \$371.73; female adults, \$215.61, and children, \$120.48. The silk manufacturing establishments were in operation an average of 51 weeks during the year. Compared with the years 1890 and 1895, the returns for 1898 show a considerable increase of activity in the silk manufacturing industry of the state.

#### IRON, STEEL, AND TIN-PLATE PRODUCTION.

During 1898, 5,367,979 gross tons of pig iron were produced, having a total value of \$53,331,228. The cost of basic materials, which means only the iron-producing materials—that is, the ore and scrap or cinder—was \$29,377,657. There were 11,911 persons employed, receiving a total of \$5,268,503 in wages, or \$442.32 per employe. Each of these items, except the total cost of basic materials, shows an increase over the preceding year.

The steel production in 1898 was 3,357,684 gross tons of Bessemer steel, 1,848,732 gross tons of open hearth, and 69,568 gross tons of crucible steel, making a total of 5,275,984 gross tons.



The production of iron and steel rolled into finished form amounted to 5,537,248 net tons, valued at \$136,820,442. This comprises bar, rods, strip, steel, skelp, shapes, rolled axles, structural iron, plates, sheets, cut nails, spikes, rails, etc., but does not include billets or muck bar. The value of the basic material used in this production was \$79,924,581. There were 56,230 persons employed, receiving an aggregate of \$27,879,202 in wages, or \$495.81 per employe. The establishments were in operation an average of 278 days. In all of these items the returns for 1898 show an increase over the preceding year.

In 1898 black plate was produced in 18 establishments, 15 of which turned out tinned products. The total production of black plate was 344,064,000 pounds, of which 222,528,000 pounds were tinned in the establishments. The value of the tinned product was \$6,697,921, and of the untinned black plate \$2,646,314, making a total value of \$9,344,235. The establishments were in operation 278 days, employed 5,036 persons, and paid an aggregate of \$2,943,954 in wages, or \$584.58 per employe. Each of these items, except the number of days in operation, shows an increase over the preceding year.

Seven tin-plate dipping works, which buy all their black plate, produced 40,406,000 pounds of tin and terne, valued at \$1,747,176. They were in operation 259 days, employed 421 persons, and paid \$127,236 in wages. The total production of tin and terne plate by the 22 black plate and dipping works was, therefore, 262,934,000 pounds, having a total value of \$8,445,097. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 16.5 per cent. in the total production and of 20.7 per cent. in the total value of tin and terne-plate produced.

#### LIMESTONE PRODUCTION.

The quarries for the production of limestone for iron manufacturing purposes were in operation an average of 269 days during 1898, producing a total of 4,200,523 tons of limestone, of a total value of \$1,305,566. The quarries employed 2,481 persons, receiving an aggregate of \$764,977 in wages, or \$308.33 per employe.

## TENNESSEE.

This report is mainly devoted to mining industries. The subjects treated may be grouped as follows: Statistics of mines and mine inspection, 162 pages; coke manufacture, 21 pages; the pig-iron industry, 6 pages; the phosphate industry, 33 pages; labor laws, 23 pages.

## STATISTICS OF MINES AND MINE INSPECTION.

The statistics relate to the production of coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, and manganese, and show the amount and value of mine products, the names and location of mines, and in some cases comparative figures for a series of years and for Tennessee and other states. In the case of coal mining, the number of employes and the days in operation are also shown. Casualties in mines are extensively treated in this report. Following is a summary of the most important returns presented for 1898 with respect to mining and related industries in Tennessee:

	Number	Tons	Amount
Total number of coal mines .....	76	.....	.....
Coal mines in operation .....	61	.....	.....
Average number of days active .....	217	.....	.....
Coal produced .....	.....	3,064,748	.....
Value of coal produced .....	.....	.....	\$2,340,346 00
Average value of coal per ton at mine.....	.....	.....	75
Average number of employes in coal mines.....	7,820	.....	.....
Average days worked in coal mines.....	197	.....	.....
Coke produced .....	.....	304,545	.....
Value of coke produced.....	.....	.....	710,181 00
Average number of employes engaged in coke making.....	375	.....	.....
Iron ore produced.....	.....	595,777	.....
Pig iron produced.....	.....	263,439	.....
Copper ore produced .....	.....	89,721	.....
Zinc ore produced.....	.....	454	.....
Manganese ore produced.....	.....	1,250	.....
Sulphur pyrites produced .....	.....	1,176	.....

Sixty-three casualties were reported in the mines, 20 of which were fatal. Of the fatal accidents, 19 occurred in coal mines and 1 in a copper mine.

#### THE PHOSPHATE INDUSTRY.

This part of the report consists of a contributed article on "Phosphate Deposits of Tennessee," showing the character, location, and extent of the deposits and statistics of phosphate production. In 1898 272,191 tons of phosphate were produced in the state.

#### VIRGINIA.

The latest report issued by this bureau treats the following subjects: Agriculture, principal cities, manufactures, penal institutions, organized labor, steam and electric railway employes, coal mines, laws and court decisions relating to labor.

#### AGRICULTURE.

In this chapter a description is given of each county, showing among other things the character of the land surface and soil, water courses, per cent. of land under cultivation, character of products, wages, etc., and statistical tables showing crop products, prices, and cost of production, and the assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1898.

The following summary of manufactures is given in the report:

Of the 1,182 blank forms sent to the operators of manufacturing plants, 690 were returned. Of these, 394 were tabulated, and the remaining 296 were found to be insufficient for use, either in consequence of the meager data contained therein, or the fact that certain of the establishments were not in active operation during the period covered. These untabulated reports represent an aggregate capital invested in business of \$374,640.

Of the 394 tabulated reports, 109 were from incorporated companies and 285 from private firms. The aggregate capital invested in business amounted to \$22,691,799.75, and the total value of all goods manufactured during the year 1897 was \$22,872,659.09. The total number of days worked in 1896 and 1897 were 86,501 and 94,262, respectively. The total amount paid in wages in the mechanical departments

in 1896 was \$5,039,673.31; in 1897 it was \$6,406,528.42, or an increase of \$1,366,855.11. The total amount paid for rent was \$111,576.31; for taxes, \$149,514.86, and for insurance, \$143,072.25, a total of \$404,163.42. The average amount paid for office help per month was \$78,379.64, or \$940,555.44 per year. This office help included 466 managers and foremen, 241 salesmen and 4 salesladies, 167 male and 11 female bookkeepers, 191 male and 11 female clerks, and 29 male and 19 female stenographers.

### ORGANIZED LABOR.

The following table gives some of the important facts reported by labor organizations in the state:

#### HOURS OF LABOR AND AVERAGE DAILY WAGES

OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, AND AVERAGE DAYS WORKED DURING 1898, BY OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATIONS	Unions Reporting	Membership	Hours of Labor Per Day	Average Daily Wages	Average Days Worked During 1898
Barbers .....	1	7	12	\$ 1 67	316
Blacksmiths .....	1	31	9	2 35	288
Boiler makers and shipbuilders .....	1	124	10	2 62	308
Brick masons .....	1	40	9	4 00	(a)
Car builders, railway .....	1	61	10	1 60	275
Cigar makers .....	2	126	8	1 73	280
Engineers, railway .....	2	194	12	4 35	380
Firemen, railway .....	7	161	11	1 91	320
Machinists .....	5	364	10	2 38	296
Moulders .....	2	130	9	2 57	280
Painters and decorators .....	1	35	9	2 50	228
Plumbers, gas fitters, etc. ....	1	36	9	2 75	(a)
Printers .....	2	(a)	9	2 25	230
Tailors .....	1	25	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tinners .....	1	35	9	2 00	308
Trainmen .....	1	67	10	1 85	365
Total .....	30	(b) 1,436	-----	-----	-----

## RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Statistics are given showing the number of persons employed, days worked, and wages paid by each of the 25 principal steam railroads operating in the state, as reported by the railway commissioner. There was a total of 23,649 persons employed by these companies, exclusive of general officers, receiving during the year \$11,491,350.88 in salaries and wages, or \$1.61 per employe per day.

Returns from 14 electric railways were obtained directly by the bureau. The following table gives the total number of employes, average hours of labor, and wages per day as reported by the companies:

## AVERAGE HOURS OF LABOR AND WAGES

OF EMPLOYES OF FOURTEEN ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations	Employes	Hours of Labor Per Day	Wages Per Day
Electricians.....	20	11.4	\$2 18
Foremen.....	19	10.5	2 38
Motormen.....	287	11.5	1 57
Conductors.....	247	11.0	1 50
Engineers.....	32	11.0	2 20
Firemen.....	34	11.1	1 34
Machinists.....	12	11.0	2 23
Woodworkers.....	7	10.4	1 90
Blacksmiths.....	7	10.4	1 79
Painters.....	8	10.5	2 40
Trackmen.....	70	10.0	1 05
Track Oilers.....	8	10.5	1 08
Laborers.....	63	10.2	99
Coal passers.....	10	10.5	1 08
Total.....	804	-----	-----

## COAL MINES.

This chapter contains a brief account of the coal mining industry in the state, and statistics of coal production in 1896 and 1897.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Statistics are given showing the hours of labor and daily wages of employes in each of 11 newspaper offices in the state.

## IOWA.

The following subjects are treated in this report: Letter of transmittal, introduction, and recommendations, 10 pages; co-operative railroading, 3 pages; manual training, 3 pages; labor organizations, 2 pages; industrial statistics, 45 pages; railroad statistics, 14 pages; strikes, 1 page; pearl-button industry, 27 pages.

## CO-OPERATIVE RAILROADING.

This chapter relates to the progress made by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in its system of selling on the installment plan shares of stock to employes.

## MANUAL TRAINING.

This chapter consists of extracts from the report of the instructor of manual training in the schools of West Des Moines, giving an outline of the courses of study and system of instruction, and a brief account of manual training in the public schools of Mason City.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Brief mention is made of the general condition of labor organizations in the state.

## INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Tables are given showing the returns, by counties and industries, of the various individuals, companies, firms, and corporations in the state employing five or more persons each, such establishments being required by law to make returns. The statistics presented show the number of male and female employes, the number of apprentices, the total yearly wages paid, and the number of weeks in operation for 1,311 establishments in 1897 and 1,625 establishments in 1898. The fol-

lowing is a recapitulation of the returns for the entire state for the years 1896, 1897 and 1898:

## STATISTICS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

EMPLOYING FIVE OR MORE PERSONS, 1896, 1897 AND 1898.

ITEMS	1896	1897	1898
Establishments reporting .....	1,752	1,511	1,625
Total employees:			
Males .....	40,854	40,127	45,006
Females .....	7,732	7,666	9,800
Apprentices .....	687	532	623
Aggregate wages paid .....	\$ 17,369,622	\$ 17,656,724	\$ 19,623,892
Average weeks in operation:			
Full time with full force .....	40	44	45
Short time with reduced force .....	8	5	4
Weeks during which business was suspended .....	4	3	3

The above figures show a general improvement in business activity in the state during 1898 as compared with the preceding years.

## RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Tables are given showing, by groups of occupations, for the years 1897 and 1898, the number of officials and other employes in the service of the railroad companies, and their total yearly and average daily earnings as obtained from the reports of the railroad commissioners. During 1897, 26,690 persons were employed by the railroads in the state, of whom 118 were general officers. In 1898 there were 30,009 persons employed, of whom 119 were general officers.

## STRIKES.

In 1897 eighteen strikes were reported, involving 1,191 persons and resulting in a wage loss of \$49,344. The average duration of the strikes was thirteen days. Sixteen of these strikes were due to wage disputes. In 1898 eleven strikes were reported, involving 739 persons, and resulting in a wage loss of \$63,540. They lasted an average of eighteen days, and were all due to wage disputes.

## THE PEARL-BUTTON INDUSTRY.

This chapter consists mainly of an extract from a report of the United States Fish Commissioner regarding the pearl-button industry.

## RHODE ISLAND.

This report is devoted entirely to the farming industry. The subjects treated are: Agriculture, 256 pages; poultry raising, 14 pages; bee keeping, 2 pages; farm lands, 10 pages; laws relating to the property and interests of farmers, 102 pages.

The statistics presented in this report are reproduced from the Rhode Island state census of 1895, excepting those relating to abandoned and partially abandoned farm lands which are the result of a special investigation by the bureau. This investigation, which is reported in the chapter on farm lands, disclosed the existence of 200 abandoned farms with farm buildings, having an assessed valuation of \$167,750; eighty-three abandoned farms without buildings with an assessed valuation of \$41,175, and 103 partially abandoned farms (the buildings remaining occupied) with an assessed valuation of \$157,400. It was shown that 7.4 per cent. of the farm properties of the state were either entirely or partially abandoned.

The report also contains a statement of the production and value of certain farm products in Rhode Island from 1887 to 1897, prepared by the statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture.

## WASHINGTON.

The following subjects are treated in the report of the Commissioner of Labor: Origin of labor bureaus, 2 pages; physical geography of the state, 7 pages; description of the state by counties, 61 pages; productions of the state, 38 pages; gold and silver mining and smelting, 22 pages; manufactures, 18 pages; free employment bureaus, 5 pages; commerce, 17 pages; climate, 7 pages.



## DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES.

This chapter contains an account of each county, showing its geographical and climatic features, population, products, and resources. Summary tables are presented showing for each county the public expenditures, births, deaths, and marriages, liquor licenses issued and revenue derived therefrom, and statistics of prisons, jails, and asylums; also for the state statistics of public schools and of newspapers, journals, and job offices, together with a statement of the average wages of printing office employes.

## PRODUCTIONS OF THE STATE.

An account is given of some of the leading natural products of the state, their development, and present condition. These include wheat, flax, live stock, sheep, meat packing, fish, logs, hops, and bulbs. Statistics of assessed and non-assessed lands in the state are also given.

There were, in 1898, thirty fish canning establishments reported in operation, with a capital stock of \$1,133,900. They gave employment to 2,150 persons, whose aggregate wages were \$432,850. Estimates deduced from reports of twenty-seven logging camps gave a total of 2,530 persons employed. Their average wages were \$2.17 per day. About 1,700 men were employed for two-thirds of the year in cutting shingle bolts. Their earnings averaged \$1.95 per day.

## GOLD AND SILVER MINING AND SMELTING.

This chapter contains a brief description of the gold and silver producing sections of the state, a report by a United States assayer upon the mining industry of Washington in 1897, and an article on placer mining; an account of the smelting industry, with statistics of smelting in the state; and statistics of the coinage of the United States mints and of the volume and distribution of money.

Skilled miners in gold and silver mining received from \$2.75 to \$3.50, and laborers from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. The average daily wages in leading smelting works were, for skilled labor, from \$2.15 to \$4, and for ordinary labor, from \$1.50 to \$2.

## MANUFACTURES.

An account is given of each of the leading manufacturing industries of the state, including such statistics as were obtainable by the bureau. The industries thus treated were lumber, lime, and clay manufacturing, flouring mills, and breweries.

A total of 222 saw mills and 146 shingle mills were reported to the bureau, with an estimated output, in 1898, of 980,000,000 feet of lumber and sawed timber and 3,125,320,000 shingles; 2,768 workmen were employed in the saw mills and 2,346 in the shingle mills. The average running time during the year was 306 days in the saw mills and 234 days in the shingle mills.

Sixty-three flour mills were reported, but of these only twelve made returns to the bureau. There were twenty-nine breweries in the state, having an aggregate value of \$1,782,750, with an annual output of 189,201 barrels of beer, and they employed 263 skilled workmen. Two lime manufacturing companies reporting produced about 180,000 barrels of lime during the year, and gave employment to 137 persons.

## FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

An account is given of the municipal employment office at Seattle, prepared by the municipal labor commissioner. This bureau, during the year 1897, found employment for 11,626 persons.

## NEBRASKA.

The present report contains a large amount of material relating to the State of Nebraska, its agricultural, manufacturing, transportation, and other interests.

## POPULATION AND DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES.

This chapter contains a brief account of each county, giving the population, railways, railway mileage, acres of improved and unimproved land, principal industries, irrigation, and the surplus products marketed in 1897.

## WAGES.

Tables are given showing, by industries and occupations, for each county, the number of employes, highest, lowest, and average wages, days worked, yearly earnings, and hours of labor per day. The average daily wages and average yearly earnings, and the average days worked per year and the average hours worked per day, for each of the various industries, are shown by counties and for the state. The information was compiled from reports of county clerks, based on data gathered by precinct assessors. Following is a presentation of the data for the state.

## AVERAGE TIME AND EARNINGS, BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES	Average Daily Wages	Average Days Worked Per Year	Average Yearly Earnings	Average Daily Hours of Labor
Building trades .....	\$ 1 95	175	\$ 339 07	9½
Woodworking .....	2 00	188	375 50	10
Printing and bookbinding .....	1 90	231	438 90	9½
Ironwork .....	2 15	237	509 55	10
Railway labor .....	2 20	305	671 00	10½
Office work .....	2 07	260	538 20	10
Farm labor .....	94	162	152 28	12
Miscellaneous labor .....	1 71	227	388 17	10
Total .....	\$ 1 61	209	\$ 336 49	10½

## MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS.

Tables are given showing, for the establishments reporting, which are grouped according to industries, the value of products, capital invested, cost of material used, days in operation, wages paid, etc. Some of the data are for 1896 and other data for 1897. Comparisons are also made, in several cases, with figures for 1895.

## WAGES OF CITY EMPLOYEES.

The highest, lowest, and average daily and monthly wages are given, by occupations, for each city and town reporting.

**FARMERS' RETURNS.**

These returns relate to the value of improved and unimproved land; average cost and yield per acre of corn, wheat, rye, and oats; the daily and monthly wages of farm laborers; and the proportion of farmers owning their farms in 1897 as compared with the proportion owning their farms 10 years previous. The information was obtained by correspondence with representative farmers, and is presented by counties. The returns from 49 counties show the following averages: Yield per acre—corn, 32 bushels; wheat, 45 bushels; rye, 16 bushels; oats, 30 bushels. The average monthly wages paid for farm labor, including board, was \$16.48 for males and \$8.48 for females. The returns show that while 10 years before about 80 per cent. of the farmers owned their farms, this proportion had been reduced to about 60 per cent. at the time the returns were made.

**MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.**

Tables are given showing, for each county, the number of farm, town and city, and chattel mortgages filed, the number satisfied, and the amounts involved during each of the three half-year periods from January 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898. A summary for the state shows the totals for the 7 years from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1898.

**PRIVATE AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF WATERWORKS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANTS, AND GAS WORKS.**

The data presented in this chapter were mostly collected by the United States Department of Labor, and constitute a part of the results of an investigation undertaken for the entire country by that department.

**STREET RAILWAYS.**

Statistics of mileage, cost of operation, number and wages of employes, etc., are given for each of two electric railway companies operating in the state.

**RAILROAD EMPLOYES.**

Returns from 7 railroads in the state are given, showing for each road, by occupations, the number of employes;

highest, lowest, and average wages, and hours of labor per day; also, wage rates and earnings of employes paid by the mile.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

An illustrated account is given of the technical schools connected with the State University; also extracts from a report of the United States Commissioner of Education regarding industrial education in other states and countries.

#### LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Brief sketches are given of national and international unions in the United States, and extracts from reports and articles on labor subjects.

#### BUILDING TRADES.

Tables are presented showing the prices paid for building materials, and the wages paid and hours of labor required by a number of contractors in the state.

#### FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

An account is given of the organization and work of the new employment bureau created by law in 1897. From the organization of the bureau, on May 1, 1897, to December 31, 1898, 1,040 applications for positions and 249 applications for help were received and 218 persons secured employment through the bureau.

#### NEW JERSEY.

The following subjects are treated in this report: Statistics of manufactures, 64 pages; current classified weekly wages, 35 pages; cost of living, 16 pages; steam railroad transportation, 10 pages; municipal and county indebtedness, 7 pages; a brief study in trades unionism, 10 pages; occupations and earnings of men, women, and children, 78 pages; strikes and lockouts, 19 pages; labor legislation, 91 pages.

#### MANUFACTURES.

The collection and publication of statistics of manufactures in New Jersey, which was begun in 1896, was made a part of the regular duty of the bureau of statistics by a leg-

islative act passed in 1898. As the giving of information by manufacturers is not compulsory, the returns do not cover all the establishments in the state. A sufficient number, however, have reported to show the general condition of the industries of the state. Returns were made by 503 establishments, representing 43 general industries. Of the establishments, 275 were managed by private firms and 228 by corporations. The number of partners included in the private firms was 585, and that of stockholders of corporations was 3,045. Of the aggregate capital invested in all the establishments considered, amounting to \$77,173,644, the corporations controlled \$59,962,371, or 77.70 per cent., and the private firms \$17,211,273, or 22.30 per cent. The average investment per partner in a private firm was \$29,420.98, while that per stockholder was \$19,692.08.

There were 50,450 employes engaged in the industries reported.

### MARYLAND.

The following information is contained in the present report: Description of the counties of Maryland, 71 pages; statistics of industries, 70 pages; list of corporations, 61 pages; the coal industry, 38 pages; the oyster, tobacco, and tomato and corn packing industries, 4 pages; labor laws passed in 1898, 10 pages.

#### DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES.

This chapter contains an account of each county of the state, in which is given its history, population, area, topography, character of soil, resources, etc.

#### STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES.

Tables are given showing for each county and for the state the name, character, and location of each industry enumerated, the average number of employes, average weeks in operation, daily hours of labor, system of wage payments, and total wages paid in 1898, and the condition of business in 1898 as compared with 1897. The data were obtained by personal canvass, and relate to the entire state, except Baltimore and its immediate vicinity. The following table summarizes the data shown for the various industries:

## EMPLOYEES AND WAGES PAID IN 1898,

AND CONDITION OF BUSINESS AS COMPARED WITH 1897, IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES OF MARYLAND, EXCLUSIVE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

INDUSTRIES	Estab- lish- ments	Employees	Wages Paid	Establishments Reporting as to Business			New Estab- lish- ments
				Increase	Decrease	No Change	
Canneries.....	100	9,322	\$ 680,238 44	41	9	47	3
Coal miners and shippers.....	12	3,867	2,277,633 74	5	-----	6	1
Cotton goods manufactories.....	6	978	261,400 64	3	-----	2	1
Flour and feed manufactories.....	170	757	234,962 50	49	26	83	2
Lumber manufactories.....	147	2,139	691,183 60	57	28	62	-----
Oyster packers.....	43	2,662	375,317 00	11	9	21	2
Paper manufactories.....	15	1,172	537,810 70	16	-----	5	-----
Railroad repair shops.....	4	594	237,510 40	2	-----	2	-----
Shirt manufactories.....	17	1,250	230,977 30	9	-----	2	6
Steel and tin-plate manufactories.....	1	350	237,243 60	1	-----	-----	-----
Other industries.....	429	8,501	2,844,114 12	205	52	153	19
Total.....	944	31,562	8,748,439 04	393	124	393	34

## CORPORATIONS.

A list is given of the corporations in the state, except the city of Baltimore, arranged by counties, and showing in each case the name, location, date of incorporation, and amount of capital stock. A summary showing the number of corporations and the total capital stock, by industries, is given for each county and for the state as a whole. There were 887 corporations reported, with an aggregate capital stock of \$134,163,735, the city of Baltimore not being included.

## COAL MINING.

The chapter on coal mining gives the history and development of this industry in the state, the area, location, and extent of the coal beds, cost and methods of production, etc., and statistical tables showing the coal shipments over the various coal routes for a series of years. The total coal shipment in 1898 amounted to 5,533,635 tons.

## INDIANA.

This report contains an account of the progress of the state of Indiana since 1816, the year of its admission into the Union, showing the development in agriculture, manufactures, etc. It also describes the physical conditions of the state, its topography, mineral resources, and wealth.

## MANUFACTURING AND LABOR STATISTICS.

The topics included under this head comprise statistical tables showing returns of employes regarding wages and other labor conditions, the reports of the labor commission and of the factory inspector, copies of labor laws passed during the year, and statistics of manufactures.

The returns of employes are presented in 55 statistical tables, each representing an industry. They show, by occupations, the average age of employes, daily hours of labor, wages and days employed in 1897 and 1898, size of family, rents paid, annual savings, and the amount of life and accident insurance carried. No summary or analysis of these data was made.

The labor commission which was appointed in June, 1897, visited 34 localities in the state where labor disputes



occurred. In the course of their work they prevented 3 strikes, stopped 1 boycott, settled 22 strikes, and failed in their efforts in 6 cases. In the case of 19 of the 22 strikes they secured increased wages for the employes. In 2 of the cases where they failed, the line of action recommended was subsequently adopted by the contending parties. Through the negotiations of the commission over 7,500 working people were restored to employment and more than 70 per cent. of the latter returned to work at increased wages.

Returns from sixty coal mines show an aggregate invested capital of \$1,594,623, a total production of 2,537,183 tons, and a total of \$1,025,651 paid in wages during the preceding year. Thirty-seven stone quarries made returns. The aggregate value of the machinery and quarries was reported at \$1,127,500, the total production was 30,079 carloads of stone, and \$374,281 was paid in wages.

Returns from 291 building and loan associations were tabulated. The following statement shows the totals of the principal items reported :

	Number	Amount
Number of associations reporting .....	291	.....
Capital stock .....	.....	\$ 145,987,461 00
Dues paid in .....	.....	17,155,432 00
Fines paid in .....	.....	96,070 00
Interest received .....	.....	3,745,173 00
Profits .....	.....	3,937,475 00
Loans .....	.....	21,206,680 00
Paid for redemption of shares .....	.....	7,466,913 00
Shareholders .....	46,579	.....
Homes acquired by members of 189 associations during 1897 .....	3,736	.....

Of the shareholders, 32,522 were wage workers, and of the total loans, 5,545,950 were made to working people.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In this report, tables are presented showing a summary of the returns from 350 manufacturing plants in the state, representing 43 different industries. The returns are summarized in the following statements :

	Number	Amount
Establishments considered.....	350	-----
Capital invested.....	-----	\$ 34,422,907 00
Cost of material.....	-----	24,903,156 00
Wages paid.....	-----	11,394,717 00
Value of product.....	-----	44,445,183 00
Number of male employees.....	21,007	-----
Number of female employees.....	12,459	-----
Total employees.....	33,466	-----

The report is principally given up to a review of the manufacturing interests of the state.

A chapter on taxation statistics contains extracts from the reports of the State Board of Equalization on the value and taxation of property.

Another chapter upon economics contains a number of articles upon various economic subjects.

The labor laws in force in New Hampshire are reported.

### CONNECTICUT.

A large part of the report is devoted to the textile industries. Comparative figures, obtained from public and private sources, are also presented, showing the relative conditions of the cotton in the New England and in eight of the Southern states. A synopsis is given of the laws relating to the hours of labor and the employment of women and children in these states. From this it appears that while all of the New England states have an age limit for the employment of children, and restrict the hours of labor of women and children, only one of the eight Southern states provides an age limit for children in factories, and three limit the hours of labor.

### ORGANIZED LABOR.

This investigation relates to the number and membership of labor organizations in the state; the wages, hours of labor, and stability of employment of members; advantages of organization, benefit features, etc. In 1898 there were

139 labor organizations reported in the state, of which 105 made returns.

The following table shows, by occupations, the number of labor organizations reporting, their membership, the number of members unemployed, and the benefits derived from organization:

TABLE  
SHOWING MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS BY OCCUPATIONS, 1898.

OCCUPATIONS	Organiza- tions Reporting	Members		Members Unemployed		Unions Deriving Benefits from Organization	
		Males	Females	Total	Total	Increased Wages	Shorter Hours
Bakers.....	6	168	---	168	15	4	4
Barbers.....	4	87	---	87	1	1	2
Brewers.....	3	79	---	79	2	4	3
Butchers.....	4	796	---	796	45	3	1
Carpenters.....	9	1,224	---	1,224	146	6	7
Cigarmakers.....	11	754	3	757	44	10	10
Hatters.....	9	2,627	1,123	3,750	570	7	2
Horsehoers.....	2	30	---	30	---	1	2
Iron molders.....	10	552	---	552	24	8	1
Locomotive engineers.....	3	378	---	378	20	3	3
Machinists.....	4	237	---	237	---	3	---
Miscellaneous.....	12	902	109	1,011	33	7	5
Musicians.....	5	345	4	349	---	5	---
Plumbers.....	5	163	---	163	48	3	3
Printers.....	6	305	13	318	43	6	4
Printing pressmen.....	2	45	---	45	---	---	1
Railway trainmen.....	4	276	---	276	---	4	3
Textile workers.....	6	386	187	573	15	3	3
Total.....	105	9,298	1,439	10,737	1,006	78	54
				10,737	228		
					1,234		

In the preceding tabulation the hatters are shown to have had by far the largest membership—3,750, or over one-third of the organized working people in the state belonging to this craft. The carpenters were next in importance, a total membership of 1,224 being reported. There were 1,234 members of labor organizations reported as unemployed, 1,006 being males and 228 females. Nearly two-thirds of the unemployed members were hatters. As a result of organization, increased wages were reported for seventy-eight unions and shorter hours for fifty-four unions.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

This report is devoted mainly to statistics of agriculture. The principal subjects treated may be grouped as follows: Climatic statistics, 5 pages; agriculture, 52 pages; railroads, 3 pages; flouring mills, 2 pages; the dairy industry, 18 pages; live stock, 15 pages; coal mines, 4 pages; abstract of assessment of personal and real property, 4 pages. There are also brief chapters on rivers, streams, and lakes, immigration, homestead laws, weights and measures, sire certificates, wool markets, and adulteration and substitutes.

#### RAILROADS.

Tables are given showing for the years 1897 and 1898 the mileage and assessed value of each railroad in the state. The total mileage reported was 2,823 in 1897 and 2,867 in 1898. The assessed value of railroad property was \$8,619,440.25 in 1897 and \$12,869,329 in 1898.

#### FLOURING MILLS.

A list is given of sixty-seven flouring mills in the state, showing the name, location and motive power of each.

#### THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Returns were made by twenty-three creameries and cheese factories in the state, of which all but ten had suspended operation. The quantity of cheese made in private families aggregated 151,339 pounds in 1896 and 150,395 in 1897, and of butter, 4,013,775 pounds in 1896 and 4,243,468 pounds in 1897. The milk sold to creameries and cheese fac-

tories was valued at \$47,564 in 1896 and \$73,782 in 1897, and to others, \$25,633 in 1896 and \$19,874 in 1897.

#### COAL MINES.

In 1896, 123 mines were reported in operation, producing 78,199 tons of coal. In 1897 there were 35,742 tons of coal reported for 143 mines. The returns regarding number of employes and total wages are incomplete.

#### WISCONSIN.

The two subjects to which this report is mainly devoted are agriculture and manufacturing.

The chapter upon agriculture is an effort to ascertain the relation of the cost of production of wheat, oats, rye and corn to their respective value or selling price.

Over 3,000 returns were received from farmers. The items upon which the cost of production was based was the labor actually expended by the farmer, members of his family or employes, reckoned at the current rates paid to farm labor, the cost of seed, taxes, interest on the value of land and all other elements of expense involved. The cost of production per bushel was based on the average yield, which, in the case of wheat, was 175 bushels per acre; oats, thirty-nine bushels; rye, eighteen bushels; barley, thirty bushels, and corn, forty-two bushels.

The value of the wheat crop produced was \$11.70 and of the straw, \$1.30 per acre, showing, after a deduction of \$9.45, the cost of production, a surplus of \$3.55 per acre. In the case of oats, the value of the crop was \$6.97, and of the straw, \$2.30 per acre, while the cost of production was \$9.44, showing a deficit of 17 cents per acre. In the case of rye there was a deficit of 30 cents per acre, the cost of production being \$9.10, the value of the crop, \$6.60, and the straw \$2.20. The production of barley cost \$9.58 per acre, while the value of the crop was \$10.46, a surplus of 88 cents. The cost of producing corn was \$11.36 per acre, and the value of the crop was \$13.56.

In manufacturing 1,245 establishments were canvassed and reported an aggregate capital of \$189,769,669. The value of the stock used was \$98,130,070. The total value of the goods made was \$169,946,673. The amount of wages paid by 1,499 establishments was \$36,583,044.

The average number of persons employed was 87,534. The average yearly earnings per individual employed in the 1,499 establishments was \$417.93. All of these figures show a general increase of business activity over the preceding year.

### MONTANA.

The report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry starts out with a historical review of the country now embraced in this state, giving many of the more important events connected with its early history and settlement. Less than one-third of the state is mountainous and the other two-thirds of its area is about equally divided between grazing and agricultural lands.

A chapter is included containing a detailed description of the counties of the state, their area, resources, transportation facilities, climatic advantages, early history, agricultural and mineral productions and other information of interest.

Under the head of agriculture the stock and sheep interests of the state are discussed. The various acts of Congress with reference to the public lands are reproduced in full. The report recommends that state lands be withdrawn from the markets in the future and only offered for lease.

The number of sheep in the state is given as being 3,146,868, and the wool clip at 22,877,730, yielding the sheep raisers about three and a half million dollars.

The labor organizations are reported as being in a harmonious and prosperous condition. There was no especial change in the rate of wages paid as compared with preceding years, except as to ranch labor and lumbermen. The wages of ranch employes was advanced, as were the wages of the lumbermen in the Missoula district through the efforts of the unions organized. There are 110 unions in the state, with a reported membership of about 17,000.

The following is given as the average monthly rate of wages, with board, for those employed upon farms and ranches: Farm hands, \$31; sheep herders, \$35.28; range riders, \$36.99; male cooks, \$32; female cooks, \$22.71. Average daily wages of those employed in foundries, by the day, is \$3.27.

The following table gives the

## AVERAGE WAGES OF EMPLOYEES

IN AND AROUND MINES, MILLS AND SMELTERS IN PRINCIPAL EMPLOYING COUNTIES, AS TAKEN FROM REPORTS MADE BY EMPLOYERS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

OCCUPATION	Granite County	Jefferson County	Lewis and Clarke County	Madison County	Meagher County	Missoula County	Park County	Ravalli County	Silver Bow County
Assayers.....								\$ 3 50	\$ 4 50
Blacksmiths.....	\$ 3 83	\$ 5 00	\$ 4 25	\$ 3 98	\$ 3 75			3 50	4 07
Blacksmiths' Helpers.....		3 00							3 03
Carmen and Shovelers.....		3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	\$ 3 00		2 50	3 50
Carpenters.....		4 00	5 00					3 00	4 50
Clerks and Bookkeepers.....	mo. 100 00	mo. 150 00	mo. 125 00						mo. 124 37
Compressor Men.....									3 50
Engineers.....		3 72	4 50	3 50	4 00			3 99	4 02
Firemen.....		3 00	3 00		3 50				3 50
Foremen.....	mo. 177 50	mo. 162 86	5 00	4 50	5 50		\$ 4 00	4 00	5 98
Laborers.....		3 30	3 00	2 50	2 50		2 50		3 03
Machinists.....		4 00	4 33						4 00
Miners.....	3 50	3 42	3 50	3 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 00	3 50
Pumpmen.....			4 00	4 00					4 00
Ropemen.....									3 50
Shift Bosses.....	4 00								4 93
Station Tenders.....									3 50
Timbermen.....					4 00			3 50	4 00
Teamsters.....	3 00								3 00



The number of miners employed in the metalliferous mines is 11,096 and the value of the output for the preceding year in gold was \$4,496,431; silver, \$21,730,710; copper, \$26,798,915; lead, \$928,619. Total value of mineral product, \$53,954,675.

One thousand nine hundred and fifty-two men are reported as employed in the coal mines. The product of these mines is 1,357,427 tons, with a valuation at the mines of \$2,130,940.37.

### NEW YORK.

The last report issued by the Bureau of Labor of this state is voluminous and extensive. It is for the year 1899, and consists of nearly 1,300 pages.

Part 2 treats the subject, compensation of accidental injuries to workmen, exhaustively. In this connection the law of employers' liability and a large number of court decisions bearing upon the question in the United States and the European countries are cited. The subject of accidental insurance, both voluntary and compulsory, is considered. Allusion is made to the laws of some of the European manufacturing countries, which transfers the risk incident to the use of machinery from employes to employers.

Part 3 is devoted to a general review of industry, wages and trade conditions. According to the statistics given, the years 1898-99 show an improvement over the preceding ones. The year 1899 particularly is represented as showing a decided improvement, conditions being better than for many years.

Part 4 gives the results of the New York Free Employment Bureau for the year 1899, in the city of New York. The result is highly satisfactory and proves the wisdom of establishing and maintaining a bureau of this kind. Situations were secured for 45.4 per cent. of the applicants. The State of New York through these agencies has been able, at an expense very small proportioned to the good that was accomplished, to safeguard and protect the interest of a large number of deserving and needy working men and women.

Part 5 contains a compendium of the labor laws of the state.

Part first contains an elaborate statement concerning the organization of labor in New York city and state.

The statistics herein given were not taken from the report, but from a bulletin issued by the bureau, September, 1900, and bringing the subject down to July 1 of the present year. In this tabulation the grout system has been followed.

In the months of April, May and June, an addition of 151 labor organizations was recorded. The largest for a similar period since a record upon this subject was kept. The gain in membership was 15,069. On June 30, 1900, there were 1,603 labor organizations in the state, with a total membership of 247,602. The number of organized working women was 10,782, which was an increase of the organized female workers of 40 per cent. within the last year.

The percentage of idle unionists during April, May and June was 9.4 per cent. June 30, 1900, as compared with 3.7 per cent. for the corresponding period in 1899. This would not indicate that industrial conditions had improved in New York State during the preceding year. If New York State may be considered a barometer for the country, the inference is rather unfavorable than otherwise.

The following table shows the organization of labor in the state since 1894:

**TABLE**  
**SHOWING NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS**  
**AT THE END OF JUNE.**

YEAR	Unions	Membership		
		Men	Women	Total
1894.....	860	-----	-----	157,197
1895.....	927	-----	-----	180,231
1897.....	976	147,105	4,101	151,206
1898.....	1,079	164,802	7,538	172,340
1899.....	1,210	180,756	7,699	188,455
1900.....	1,603	236,820	10,782	247,602

While the above table shows the increase to have been steady during these years, it has been particularly large during the last year.

In the following table is given a detailed statement of labor organization in New York, membership, etc., June 30, 1900:

TABLE  
SHOWING DETAILED ACCOUNT OF LABOR ORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK, JUNE 30, 1900.

INDUSTRIES	Number of Unions			Sex	Membership of Unions		
	New York City	Remain-der of the State	New York State		New York City	Remain-der of the State	New York State
1. Building, stone working, etc.	109	288	457	Males	57,093	20,356	77,394
Stone working	13	28	41	Males	3,414	1,117	4,531
Brick and cement making	-----	9	9	Males	-----	822	822
Building and paving trades	129	233	362	Males	41,323	16,587	57,910
Building and street labor	27	18	45	Males	12,301	1,890	14,191
2. Clothing and textiles	46	75	121	{ Males	20,533	5,123	25,656
				{ Females	2,406	3,313	5,718
Garments	31	34	65	{ Males	17,855	1,721	19,576
				{ Females	2,355	1,920	4,275
Hats, caps and furs	6	7	13	{ Males	1,109	388	1,497
				{ Females	-----	85	85
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.	5	8	13	{ Males	622	1,338	1,960
				{ Females	50	161	211
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry	3	8	11	{ Males	902	286	1,188
				{ Females	-----	146	146
Textiles	1	18	19	{ Males	45	1,440	1,485
				{ Females	-----	1,001	1,001

TABLE  
SHOWING DETAILED ACCOUNT OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK, JUNE 30, 1900—Continued.

INDUSTRIES	Number of Unions		Sex	Membership of Unions		
	New York City	Remain-der of the State		New York City	Remain-der of the State	New York State
3. Metals, machinery and shipbuilding	87	204	291	13,979	19,072	33,051
Iron and steel	33	145	178	5,994	15,309	21,303
Metals other than iron and steel	14	20	34	1,748	990	2,738
Engineers and firemen	30	36	66	4,938	2,458	7,396
Shipbuilding	10	3	13	1,299	315	1,614
4. Transportation	39	162	201	9,990	20,458	30,448
Railroads	21	121	142	2,638	11,730	14,368
Street railways	1	4	5	2,700	771	3,471
Coach drivers, etc.	5	4	9	960	434	1,394
Seamen, pilots, etc.	1	1	2	400	1,100	1,500
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.	11	32	43	3,292	6,423	9,715
5. Printing, binding, etc.	28	60	88	13,766	2,866	16,632
6. Tobacco	13	43	56	323	38	361
				4,769	3,360	8,129
				3,601	120	3,721

7. Food and liquors .....	30	69	99	Males .....	5,154	4,532	9,706
Food preparation .....	20	28	48	Males .....	2,702	2,068	4,795
Malt liquors and mineral waters .....	10	41	51	Males .....	2,452	2,459	4,911
8. Theater and music .....	14	20	34	{ Males .....	7,506	1,575	9,081
				{ Females .....	448	7	455
9. Wood working and furniture .....	23	36	59	Males .....	6,080	3,057	9,117
10. Restaurants and retail trade .....	15	43	53	{ Males .....	1,171	4,077	5,248
				{ Females .....	246	218	464
11. Public employment .....	15	42	57	{ Males .....	5,451	1,771	7,222
				{ Females .....	-----	8	8
12. Miscellaneous .....	10	72	82	{ Males .....	980	4,296	5,146
				{ Females .....	31	16	47
Glass .....	4	14	18	Males .....	486	439	925
Barbering .....	1	22	23	Males .....	123	1,195	1,318
Other distinct trades .....	5	22	27	{ Males .....	251	1,162	1,413
				{ Females .....	31	16	47
Mixed employment .....	-----	14	14	Males .....	-----	1,490	1,490
Grand total .....	489	1,114	1,603	{ Males .....	146,277	90,543	236,820
				{ Females .....	7,060	3,722	10,782
				{ M. & F. ....	153,337	94,265	247,602

These figures are very interesting as showing the organization of labor by industries in this the most populous state in the Union. The building trades lead with 77,394. The allied printing trades here, as elsewhere, have the largest proportion of those employed in that industry inside their unions.

By far the larger part of the increase in New York State occurred in the cities outside of New York City. The proportion of organized workers to the total number in the state is approximately about 15 per cent.

### MISSOURI.

In this report the manufacturing industries of the state are considered pretty fully, the tabulation being by industries. Returns were received from 893 private manufacturing establishments. The report shows that during 1898 these establishments manufactured goods to the value of \$126,932,008, an increase of \$22,891,706 over the total reported last year. They employed 48,060 males and 14,805 females, or a total of 62,865 persons, not including clerical help. The aggregate wages paid during 1898 amounted to \$25,627,837, an increase of \$3,917,482. The average daily wages paid to skilled males, for all industries, were \$2.25; unskilled males, \$1.23; skilled females, \$1.32; unskilled females, \$0.78. These rates are slightly higher than those for 1897.

### PRISON MANUFACTURES.

Eight prison factories in the state manufactured goods to the value of \$2,068,053, consisting of saddle trees, clothing, brooms, and boots and shoes. The 8 factories employed 86 skilled males, 1,601 unskilled males and 35 unskilled females.

### EARNINGS, ETC., OF WAGE WORKERS.

Statistics were compiled from returns made by manufacturers, employers and employes in every part of the state, showing by industries the nationality, average earnings, days employed during the year, and other facts relating to the condition of skilled wage workers in 1898. The number of persons considered in this presentation is not shown.

## COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

A description is given of each county, showing among other data the raw products, manufactures and resources and average wages paid in certain occupations.

## STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

A statement is given showing, by occupations, the number of applications for situations and for help received during the fiscal year ending October 1, 1899. The statement shows that 3,933 males and 916 females applied for work. Of these 1,647 males and 671 females secured positions through the agency of the office. There were 3,191 orders for help, 844 of which remained unfilled.

## STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS.

Reports of 30 strikes, 1 lockout and 34 boycotts are published, showing in each case the name of the labor organization and of the firm involved, cause and result, and number of strikes. The 30 strikes involved a total of 2,381 persons. The strikes were mostly due to the failure to recognize the unions, the employment of non-union men, and demands for increased wages.

Detailed tables are given, showing by occupations and localities the number of persons who obtained employment through the agency of the department. The statistics are arranged according to conjugal conditions and nature of employment given, whether public or private, and show the number of dependents, months unemployed, and causes of failure to obtain work.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1899, the department assisted in this way 2,115 persons, who had 4,759 others depending upon them for support. Of these dependents 1,178 were wives, 3,300 were children, and 281 were parents and others. Thirty-two wives and 37 children were sent to workmen. Of the persons assisted, 638 were sent to private employment, and 1,477 to government works. The cause given for failure to obtain employment was slackness of trade in 2,097 cases and sickness in 18 cases.

The following table shows the number of persons assisted, and the number of their dependents for each year, since the founding of the labor department:

TABLE

SHOWING PERSONS ASSISTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, 1892 TO 1899.

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31—	Men for Whom Work was Secured	Dependents
1892 (a) .....	2,593	4,729
1893 .....	3,874	7,802
1894 .....	3,371	8,002
1895 .....	3,080	8,883
1896 .....	2,871	8,424
1897 .....	1,718	4,719
1898 .....	2,035	4,928
1899 .....	2,115	4,759
Total .....	21,607	52,246

a June, 1891, to March 31, 1892.

In addition to the above, 426 women and girls secured employment through the women's branch of the department. Of these, 324 were domestic servants.

## EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES.

This presentation covers all employees who came under the provisions of the factories act during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1899. The tables show, by localities and industries, the number and average weekly wages of all factory employees, arranged according to sex and age groups, those over 20 years of age being taken collectively. There were during the fiscal year 45,305 persons employed in 6,286 factories. This was an increase of 5,633 employees and of 685 factories over the preceding year.

## EMPLOYEES IN RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

The data presented for employees in railway workshops show the number of men and apprentices employed and their average wages, by localities and occupations. During the fiscal year 1,248 men and 152 apprentices were employed in railway workshops in New Zealand.



## NEW ZEALAND.

Everything pertaining to the social and industrial life of New Zealand is, at the present time, replete with interest for the people of this country. Therefore, a review of the latest report issued by the Bureau of Labor in that country is not without interest.

The introduction to this report consists of an examination of labor conditions in that country; remarks upon the tabulated returns concerning factory wages and matters of local interest, such as the workings of various labor laws, proposed legislation, industrial arbitration, the state farm, and the text of reports of local factory inspectors and agents of the department.

There was a general expansion of industry and a marked improvement in every respect, so far as the condition of the masses of the people in that country was concerned. Such advancement was chiefly due to the method of raising revenue by a tax upon land values. Though the single tax is not yet fully applied, its beneficent effects are becoming more and more apparent every year, and are constantly tending to a more perfect and complete application.

## RECENT COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

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The following court decisions affecting the interest of the laboring, wage earning and producing classes have been taken from the bulletins issued by the National Department of Labor. They are believed to be of sufficient importance to justify reproduction in this report, and will be found useful and interesting reading to the person who feels an interest in the questions to which the decisions relate:

**Constitutionality of Statute Changing Fellow Servant Rule in Case of Railroad Employes—Tullis v. Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., 20 Supreme Court Reporter, page 136**—Action was brought by Hosea B. Tullis against the above named railroad company to recover damages for an injury suffered while in the employ of said company. In an inferior United States court a judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant company, and the plaintiff, Tullis, appealed the case to the United States circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit. The case turned upon the validity of an act approved March 4, 1893, and now included in sections 7083 to 7087 of Burns' Annotated Statutes of Indiana, Revision of 1894, which changed the common law rule as to fellow servants as regards railroad companies and rendered them liable for injuries of employees caused by the negligence of fellow servants in certain specified cases. After a hearing the court of appeals decided that material error was committed at the hearing in the lower court, for which its judgment should be reversed, if the sections, above referred to, were constitutional and valid, but that if said sections were invalid the judgment should be affirmed. Upon the question as to the constitutionality of these sections the court of appeals certified the case to the supreme court of the United States, which rendered its decision December 11, 1899, and affirmed their constitutionality.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, and the following is quoted therefrom :

The contention is that the act referred to is in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment [to the Constitution of the United States] because it denies the equal protection of the laws to the corporations to which it is applicable.

In *Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. R. Co. vs. Montgomery*, 152 Ind., 1, 49 N. E., 582, the statute in question was held valid as to railroad companies, and it was also held that objection to its validity could not be made by such companies, on the ground that it embraced all corporations except municipal, and that there were some corporations whose business would not bring them within the reason of the classification. In announcing the latter conclusion the court ruled in effect that the act was capable of severance; that its relation to railroad corporations was not essentially and inseparably connected in substance with its relation to other corporations; and that, therefore, whether it was constitutional or not as to other corporations, it might be sustained as to railroad corporations.

Considering this statute as applying to railroad corporations only, we think it can not be regarded as in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment.

The court at this point referred to several decisions declaring similar statutes of several states to be valid, and then continued in part as follows :

By reason of the particular phraseology of the act under consideration it is earnestly contended that the decisions sustaining the validity of the statutes of Kansas, Iowa, and Ohio are not in point, and that this statute of Indiana classified railroad companies arbitrarily by name and not with regard to the nature of the business in which they were engaged, but the Supreme Court of the state in the case cited has held otherwise as to the proper interpretation of the act, and has treated it as practically the same as the statutes of the states referred to.

As remarked in *Missouri, K. & T. R. Co. vs. McCann*, 174 U. S., 580, 586, 43 L. ed., 1,093, 1,096, 19 Sup. Ct. Rep., 755, the contention calls on this court to disregard the interpretation given to a state statute by the court of last resort of the state, and, by an adverse construction, to decide that the state law is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. "But the elementary rule is that this court accepts the interpretation of a statute of a state affixed to it by the court of last resort thereof."

This being an action brought by *Tullis* to recover damages for an injury suffered while in the employment of the railroad company, caused by the negligent act of a fellow-servant, for which the company was alleged to be responsible by force of the act, we answer the question propounded that the statute as construed and applied by the Supreme Court of Indiana is not invalid and does not violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

**Employers' Liability—Duties of the Master—Construction of Statute—Mosgrove v. Zimbleman Coal Co., 81 Northwestern Reporter, page 227—**Action was brought against the above named coal company by one Mosgrove to recover damages for breathing bad air in its coal mine. After a hearing in the district court of Boone county, Iowa, a judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed the case to the supreme court of the state, which rendered its decision December 16, 1899, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The facts in the case are sufficiently given in the following, which is quoted from the opinion of the supreme court, as delivered by Judge Ladd:

The plaintiff, an experienced miner, entered the coal mine of the defendant December 3, 1897. After passing to his room, he had removed a few shovels of mining dirt, and, when reaching to draw out some loose dirt with his hand, gas struck him. He thus described the occurrence: "It just seemed to draw me right up—took me right in there. I was gobbled close up to the coal face. The coal broke loose. I had a little trouble, and I fell over. Got up again and went out into the road. My light was out, and I got about half up and fell again. Then I crawled. The gas put my light out. Crawled out at the main entrance." After resting there a few minutes he walked to the shaft and left the mine. The evidence tended to show that the air in the mine was thick, and so filled with noxious gases that the lights either went out or would not blaze up over half way.

The mine owner was bound, in the first instance, to furnish a reasonably safe place in which to work, and then to exercise ordinary care in so keeping it; and, in a coal mine, where noxious or poisonous gases are likely to be, supplying air that may be safely inhaled into the lungs is of the utmost importance. The duty of forcing in a sufficient amount of air, and so circulating it as to dilute and render harmless or expel the gases, devolved upon the proprietor, and, in the absence of knowledge to the contrary, the employe had the right to assume that this had been done.

If there were any doubt concerning this proposition, it is settled by Section 2488 of the Code, which reads:

"The owner or person in charge of any mine shall provide and maintain, whether the mine be operated by shaft, slope or drift, an amount of ventilation of not less than one hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each person, nor less than five hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each mule or horse employed therein, which shall be so circulated throughout the mines as to dilute, render harmless and expel all noxious and poisonous gases in all working parts of the same; to do this, artificial means by exhaust steam, forcing fans, furnaces or other contrivances of sufficient capacity and power, shall be kept in operation. If a furnace is used, it shall be so constructed by lining the up-cast for a sufficient

distance with incombustible material, that fire can not be communicated to any part of the works. When the mine inspector shall find the air insufficient, or the men working under unsafe conditions, he shall at once give notice to the mine owner or his agent or person in charge, and, upon failure to make the necessary changes within a reasonable time, to be fixed by him, he may order the men out, to remain out until the mine is put in proper condition."

It will be observed that the particular appliances to be used are not specified, but that the result to be attained is clearly defined. Nor is the volume of ventilation limited. Before the proprietor has discharged his duty, regardless of the contrivances employed, or the amount of ventilation, the gases must be rendered harmless by being diluted or expelled. This is the plain import of the statute, and is emphasized by the clause authorizing the mine inspector to order the men out when the air is insufficient. The presence of gases in such mines is recognized, and the purpose of the law is to guard miners against injury therefrom. True, no penalties are provided for violation of this statute, save after notice from the inspector. Nevertheless it defines certain specific duties, a failure to discharge which by those operating a mine, in the absence of any excuse, constitutes negligence. Every person, while violating an express statute, is a wrongdoer, is *ex necessitate* negligent in the eyes of the law; and an innocent person, within its protection, injured thereby, is entitled to civil remedy by way of damages.

**Employers' Liability—Railroad Companies—Assumption of Risk by Employee—Construction of Statute—Quinn v. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 55 Northeastern Reporter, page 891—**In a suit brought by Daniel Quinn against the above named railroad company to recover damages for personal injuries, a ruling in favor of the plaintiff, Quinn, was made in the superior court of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, and upon this ruling the case was submitted to the supreme court of the state, judgment to be entered for the plaintiff if said court decided said ruling to be correct and for the defendant if it did not sustain the ruling. The decision of the supreme court was rendered January 4, 1900, reversing the ruling, and judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice Holmes, and the syllabus of the same reads as follows:

1. Plaintiff, while in defendant's employ as brakeman, was sitting on top of a fruit car, when his head struck the cornice of a roof over a station platform. He knew that the car was larger than the ordinary cars; that this roof was not very far from the cars; that there was danger from it; and that he was then approaching it. In his application for employment he undertook, as soon as possible, to make a careful examina-

tion of all things near to the tracks, so that he might understand the dangers attending them. *Held*, that plaintiff had assumed the risk of the injury in question.

2. An application for employment, by which the servant undertook to make a careful examination of all things near the tracks, so that he might understand the dangers attending them, is not contrary to Pub. St., c. 74, Sec. 3, which provides that no person or corporation can, by special contract with their employes, become exempt from its liabilities to them for injuries suffered by them in their employment which result from the employer's own negligence, or that of any other person in its employ.

3. It is not necessary to maintain a guard at a cornice of a roof over a station platform which is one foot five inches from the nearest line of the outside rail, since Pub. St., c. 112, Sec. 160, requires such guard only where some portion of such structure "crosses" the railroad.

**Miners' Labor Liens—Enforcement of Same by Assignees—Liability of Lessor for Liens of Employes of Lessee—*Mitchell v. Burwell et al.*, 81 Northwestern Reporter, page 193**—This was an action in equity to recover sums alleged to be due to the plaintiff for mining coal and other labor performed by himself and his assignors, and for penalties, attorney's fees, and costs, and to have established and enforced against the land in which the mining was done, improvements thereon and personal property used in operating the mine, a lien for the amount due, and for general equitable relief. The evidence showed that one Mary Burwell owned 80 acres of land in Boone county, Iowa, on which was a coal mine; that she leased the same to one B. J. Mallory for the term of five years; that the lease provided that "new machinery and improvements and iron tracking that may be added by the second party (Mallory) shall not be removed until first party has had an opportunity and reasonable time to purchase the same. If first party refuses to purchase the same, then second party may remove said improvements without further notice;" that Mallory entered into possession of the premises under his lease, and improved and worked the mine; that in 1897 he transferred the lease to the Eclipse Coal Company; that the lease was abandoned by Mallory and the coal company in January, 1898; that the plaintiff and others performed labor in and about the mine in December, 1897, and January, 1898, for which they had not been paid; that the defendant, Mary Burwell, denied the right of the plaintiff to a lien, either on the mine, owned by her, or on the improvements, made by Mallory and the company and left in the mine upon the abandonment of the lease, and claimed that

royalties were due her by virtue of the lease when it was abandoned, and that her claim therefor was superior to any lien to which the plaintiff was entitled. In the district court of Boone county, Iowa, in which the case was heard, a decree for the plaintiff issued and no relief was given to Mary Burwell. The defendants, Mary Burwell and A. O. Burwell, appealed the case to the supreme court of the state, which rendered its decision December 15, 1899, and affirmed the action of the lower court.

Chief Justice Robinson delivered the opinion, and in the course of the same used the following language:

The evidence shows that there is due the plaintiff, for himself and his assignors, the amount for which judgment in his favor was rendered, including penalty and attorney's fees. The lien which he seeks is that for which Section 3105 of the Code provides, as follows: "Every laborer or miner, who shall perform labor in opening, developing, or operating any coal mine shall have a lien on all the property of the person, firm, or corporation owning or operating such mine, and used in the construction or operation thereof, including real estate and personal property, for the value of such labor, to the full amount thereof, to be secured and enforced as mechanics' liens are." The chief contention of the appellants is that the plaintiff and his assignors were not entitled to a lien, under the section quoted, on property which neither the coal company nor Mallory owned.

The record shows that the plaintiff and each of his assignors duly filed a statement for a lien for his claim substantially as required by the mechanics' lien law, and notice thereof was served on Mary Burwell. The improvements made by Mallory and the coal company were an air shaft, an air course, and a side track. In addition, five or more tons of iron were placed in the mine, and also numerous props and timbers of various kinds. The total value to the mine of the material furnished and improvements made was not less than the amount found by the District Court [\$1,416.18]. It will be observed that the lien established by the court [\$1,416.18], although on all of the land as well as the mine and personal property, was limited to the amount which the property had been increased in value by the improvements made by the lessees.

We have no occasion to decide the rights of miners and others who perform labor for a lessee who added nothing, by improvements or otherwise, to the value of the leased premises, but merely diminished their value by removing coal therefrom. In such a case it would be a hardship, no doubt, for the owner to be compelled to pay the wages of the laborer in operating the mine, perhaps to lose his royalty; and then to receive back the leased property at a diminished value. But that is not the case before us. Although the lessor has failed to collect royalties to which she was entitled, to the amount of nearly \$1,200, the value of the leased premises, as we have shown, has been enhanced to more than the amount of the plaintiff's claim. The statute expressly provides for a lien for

labor performed in developing and operating a coal mine, upon all the property of the owner or operator of the mine used in its construction or operation. The lien was not designed to be limited to property of the operator of the mine which might be removed, or to improvements which he has made. If that were true, the lien would be ineffectual in most cases where the mines are leased, for the reason that the improvements of mines are largely of a value to the mine in which made, and not elsewhere. That is obviously true of air shafts and air courses, and of material used which can not be removed. Owners of mines who lease them do so charged with knowledge of the statute, which, to some extent, enters into and becomes a part of the contract. Chapter 47 of the acts of the Twenty-third General Assembly, now merged in Section 3105 of the Code, was in force when the lease in question was made, and authorized the relief which the District Court granted as against the appellants. The evidence and the statute authorize the decree, and it is affirmed.

**Constitutionality of Statute—Hours of Labor on Public Works—***In re Dalton*, 59 Pacific Reporter, page 336—The petition of one J. T. Dalton for a writ of habeas corpus was filed in the supreme court of the state of Kansas. It alleged, in effect, that he was unlawfully restrained of his liberty by the sheriff of Geary county, being held in custody by him under a warrant, in which he was charged with the violation of chapter 114, acts of Kansas of 1891, providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, mechanics and other persons employed by or on behalf of any county, city, township or other municipality in the state, in that he permitted and required certain workmen employed by him to work over eight hours per day in building a county court house and jail, for the building of which he and one J. C. Zeigler had contracted with the county commissioners of Geary county. He alleged that the statute, above referred to, was unconstitutional and void, but the supreme court, after a hearing, rendered its decision December 9, 1899, and affirmed the constitutionality of the statute and denied the writ.

Judge Smith delivered the opinion of the court, and in the course of the same used the following language:

The law for a violation of which the petitioner is prosecuted is to be regarded as a direction by a principal to his agent—a matter of concern to the principal and agent alone. The state declares by this statute that all laborers, workmen, or mechanics engaged in its service shall not work thereunder more than eight hours per day; that it will make no contracts for longer hours. A by-law of a corporation might provide that none of its agents should employ persons to labor in its behalf more than eight hours in any one day. Such by-law would be a matter of private concern



between the corporation and the persons who sought employment by it. Here the state has seen fit to declare (and for what reason it is unnecessary to inquire) that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all persons employed by it or by any of its political sub-divisions. A contractor, in bidding for work to be done by the state, county, city, or township, understands, in making his estimates, that under the law, eight hours per day is the maximum time which his employes may work. He is in nowise prejudiced, for all other bidders for the same work have equal knowledge of the rule which the state has established governing the hours of labor to be performed in its behalf. The position which the state has taken in nowise differs from that of an individual who, in the employment of labor, refuses to permit his employes to labor more than eight hours. It is certainly lawful for one to refuse to employ men to work more than a given number of hours per day.

We see in this law no infringement of constitutional rights. There can be no compulsion of a contractor to bid upon public work, nor is the laborer bound to take employment from a person having such contract. If the terms relating to the hours of labor do not suit either the contractor or the employe, there is no compulsion upon either the one or the other to take the contract, or to perform any labor for the state. The terms of employment are, by this statute, publicly proclaimed; and, if a person insists upon working more than eight hours a day, he must seek other employment. His liberty of choice is not interfered with, nor his right to labor infringed. Whatever orders the state may give directly to its own agents it may require of its political sub-divisions, instrumentalities of said government, such as counties, cities and townships. We conclude, therefore, that the statute under consideration is a mere direction of the state to its agents, and a proper exercise of its power in that respect.

**Employers' Liability—Assumption of Risk by Employes—**Van Duzen Gas and Gasoline Engine Co. v. Schelies, 55 Northeastern Reporter, page 998.—Action was brought against the above-named company by one Schelies for the recovery of damages arising from a personal injury averred to have been caused by the negligence of the defendant, the plaintiff at the time being in the employ of said defendant as a servant. In the circuit court of Hamilton County, Ohio, a judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, and the defendant company carried the case upon a writ of error to the supreme court of the state, which rendered its decision December 19, 1899, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the supreme court was delivered by Judge Minshall, and the syllabus of the same, prepared by the court, reads as follows:

1. A servant assumes only such risks incident to his employment as will happen in the ordinarily careful management of the business of the

master. Such as arise from the fault of the master are not assumed, and the servant may recover for injuries therefrom unless his own fault contributed to the accident.

2. One who, as a servant, does that in his employment which he is ordered to do by his master, and is injured by the culpable negligence of the latter, is not deprived of a right to recover for the injury by the fact that it was apparently dangerous, if a person of ordinary prudence would, under the circumstances, have obeyed the order, provided he used ordinary care in obeying it.

3. In such a case the question is one of fact for the jury, under proper instructions from the court.

4. A servant was called by the foreman of a common master to assist him in the adjustment of a machine, and was ordered to do a certain thing in connection with the work. This, to the knowledge of the servant, was dangerous; but he had a short time before done substantially the same thing under the foreman's order without accident. The danger arose from the proximity of a revolving saw that, by the culpable negligence of the master, was not protected. The servant obeyed the order, using ordinary care, but his clothing was caught by the saw and he was seriously injured. The court left it to the jury to say whether, under all the circumstances, the risk of injury was so great that no ordinarily prudent man would have obeyed the order, and that, if they found that it was, they should return a verdict for the defendant, and, if not, they should return a verdict for the plaintiff. *Held*, that the jury was properly instructed.

**Employers' Liability—Assumption of Risk—Effect of Statute—Gillin v. Patten and Sherman Railroad Co., 44 Atlantic Reporter, page 361.**—This was an action on the case brought in the supreme judicial court of Maine against the above-named railroad company to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff while employed as a brakeman upon the track of the defendant company at Sherman junction. The plaintiff alleged that in attempting to take certain cars situated at said junction upon the line of a connecting railroad and while uncoupling cars, having pulled the pin, the train still moving, he tried to step out from between the cars, and in so doing caught his left foot in the flare of the main rail and a guard rail, which was not filled or blocked, and received an injury to the foot which necessitated the amputation of a large portion of it. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendant filed a general motion for a new trial, which was granted in a decision rendered June 2, 1899.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Emery, and the syllabus of the same, which is marked "official," is in the following words:

1. St. 1889, c. 216, requiring each railroad company to fill or block the frogs and guard rails on its track before January 1, 1890, does not require a railroad company, organized and constructing its railroad after that date, to fill or block its frogs and guard rails before allowing trains to be operated over its tracks. Such company is entitled to a reasonable time for compliance with that statute.

2. A brakeman, who has worked as sectionman and brakeman for two years on a railroad where the frogs and guard rails were not filled or blocked, must be presumed to appreciate the danger of getting his foot caught in such frogs and guard rails while stepping about and over them.

3. Such a brakeman, having occasion to work as brakeman on the trains of his employer while passing over another railroad, just constructed (since January 1, 1890), can not rightfully assume that the frogs and guard rails of the new railroad are filled or blocked, and hence dissmss all thought of them from his mind.

4. If such brakeman, under such circumstances, continues to work without requiring the frogs and guard rails to be filled or blocked, he must be held to have waived the right, and to have assumed the risk of injury from stepping into them.

5. For such a brakeman under such circumstances, to move about over frogs and switches while coupling and uncoupling cars, even in moving trains, without taking any thought of the frogs and guard rails, or as to where he may be stepping, is negligence on his part contributing to the catching his foot in them.

**Employers' Liability—Assumption of Risk—Effect of Statute—***Narramore v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.*, 96 Federal Reporter, page 298.—This action was brought in the United States circuit court for the western division of the southern district of Ohio, to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff, one Narramore, while in the employ of the defendant company as a switchman in its railroad yards at Cincinnati, Ohio. While the plaintiff was attempting to couple two freight cars his foot was caught in an unblocked guard rail, and in his effort to extricate it his right hand was crushed between the drawheads of the cars and injured so badly as to require amputation. Plaintiff had been in the defendant's employ for seven months. He had had nine years' experience as a railroad man. There were a great many guard rails and switches in the yard where he worked. With the exception of a few, where experimental blocks were used, the company did not use blocks in either its guard rails or switches. The plaintiff relied on the statute of Ohio passed March 23, 1888, being sections 9822 and 9823 of the Revised Statutes, seventh edition. The sections read as follows:

Sec. 9822. Every railroad corporation operating a railroad or part of a railroad in this state, shall, before the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, adjust, fill or block the frogs, switches and guard rails on its track, with the exception of guard rails on bridges, so as to prevent the feet of its employes from being caught therein. The work shall be done to the satisfaction of the railroad commissioner.

Sec. 9823. Any railroad corporation failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

The defendant company was operating the railroad at the time of the passage of the act and had been continuously operating it since. Upon the above showing, at the close of the evidence, the court directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant company on the ground that as the failure of the company to block its switches was obvious the plaintiff must be held, notwithstanding the statute, to have assumed the risk of injury therefrom; and such a verdict having been rendered, judgment for the company was entered thereon. The plaintiff then appealed the case to the United States circuit court of appeals for the sixth circuit, which rendered its decision July 5, 1899, and reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Taft, who, in the course of the same, used the following language:

In the absence of the statute, and upon common-law principles, we have no doubt that in this case the plaintiff would be held to have assumed the risk of the absence of blocks in the guard rails and switches of the defendant. His denial of knowledge of the fact that the particular guard rail causing the injury was unblocked is entirely immaterial. In such a case the authorities leave no doubt that the servant assumes the risk of the absence of the blocks, and the employer can not be charged with actionable negligence towards him.

The sole question in the case is whether the statute requiring defendant railway, on penalty of a fine, to block its guard rails and frogs, changes the rule of liability of the defendant, and relieves the plaintiff from the effect of the assumption of risk which would otherwise be implied against him. We have already had occasion to consider in a more or less direct way the effect of the statute. In these cases we held that the failure on the part of a railway company to comply with the statute was negligence per se. A further consideration of the statute confirms our view. The intention of the legislature of Ohio was to protect the employes of railroads from injury from a very frequent source of danger by compelling the railway companies to adopt a well-known safety device. It was passed in pursuance of the police power of the state, and it expressly provided, as one mode of enforcing it, for a crim-

inal prosecution of the delinquent companies. The expression of one mode of enforcing it did not exclude the operation of another, and in many respects more efficacious, means of compelling compliance with its terms, to wit, the right of civil action against a delinquent railway company by one of the class sought to be protected by the statute for injury caused by a failure to comply with its requirements. Unless it is to be inferred from the whole purview of the act that it was the legislative intention that the only remedy for breach of the statutory duty imposed should be the proceeding by fine, it follows that upon proof of a breach of that duty by the railway company, and injury thereby occasioned to the employe, a cause of action is established. In this case there can be no doubt that the act was passed to secure protection and a newly defined right of the employe. To confine the remedy to a criminal proceeding in which the fine to be imposed on conviction was not even payable to the injured employe or to one complaining, would make the law not much more than a dead letter.

Does a knowledge on the part of the employe that the company is violating the statute, and his continuance in the service thereafter without complaint, constitute such an assumption of the risk as to prevent recovery? Assumption of risk is a term of the contract of employment, express or implied from the circumstances of the employment, by which the servant agrees that dangers of injury obviously incident to the discharge of the servant's duty shall be at the servant's risk. In such cases the acquiescence of the servant in the conduct of the master does not defeat a right of action on the ground that the servant causes or contributes to cause the injury to himself; but the correct statement is that no right of action arises in favor of the servant at all, for, under the terms of the employment, the master violates no legal duty to the servant in failing to protect him from dangers the risk of which he agreed expressly or impliedly to assume. The master is not, therefore, guilty of actionable negligence towards the servant. This is the most reasonable explanation of the doctrine of assumption of risk.

If, then, the doctrine of the assumption of risk rests really upon contract, the only question remaining is whether the courts will enforce or recognize as against a servant an agreement express or implied on his part to waive the performance of a statutory duty of the master imposed for the protection of the servant, and in the interest of the public, and enforceable by criminal prosecution. We do not think they will. To do so would be to nullify the object of the statute. The only ground for passing such a statute is found in the inequality of terms upon which the railway company and its servants deal in regard to the dangers of their employment. The manifest legislative purpose was to protect the servant by positive law, because he had not previously shown himself capable of protecting himself by contract; and it would entirely defeat this purpose thus to permit the servant "to contract the master out" of the statute.

Judgment reversed, at costs of the defendant, with directions to order a new trial.

**Employers' Liability — Railroad Companies — Negligence of Employer—Texas Midland Railroad v. Taylor, 53 Southwestern Reporter, page 362.**—Suit was brought by Eliza L. Taylor to recover damages for the death of her husband, one John W. Taylor, caused, as alleged, by the negligence of the defendant company above named, in whose employ, as a locomotive fireman, Taylor was when killed. The evidence showed that Taylor was leaning out of the cab of his engine while the train was running over a certain track, trestle, and bridge, and that while thus engaged he was struck by a part of the bridge and killed. In the district court of Hunt County, Texas, a judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff and the defendant company appealed the case to the court of appeals of the state, which rendered its decision May 13, 1899, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The company then applied to the supreme court for a writ of error, but such action was refused.

The opinion of the court of civil appeals was delivered by Chief Justice Finley, and the following is taken therefrom:

We have carefully considered the evidence as contained in the statement of facts, and announce these conclusions of fact as authorized therefrom: (1) The bridge and track were defective in construction, and not in a proper state of repair, and this constituted negligence on the part of the company, and caused the death of John W. Taylor, who was the husband of appellee. (2) The facts do not show that the deceased husband was guilty of contributory negligence. (3) The evidence justified the finding of the jury, and we conclude that the deceased did not know of the defective condition of the bridge and track. (4) The deceased was at his post of duty at the time he received the fatal injury through the negligence of his employer.

Applying familiar principles of law to the foregoing facts, the husband of appellee, without fault or negligence on his part, having received injuries resulting in his death, caused by the negligence of appellant, appellee was entitled to recover such pecuniary damage as she suffered from the death of her husband. We find no error in the judgment, and it is therefore affirmed.

**Constitutionality of Statute—Sunday Labor—Nesbit v. State, 54 Pacific Reporter, page 326.**—John Nesbit was convicted in the district court of Leavenworth County, Kansas, of violating section 298 of chapter 100 of the General Statutes of Kansas of 1897, prohibiting labor on Sunday. He carried the case to the court of appeals of the state upon writ of error, and said court rendered its decision September 17, 1898, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the court of appeals, delivered by Judge McElroy, contains the following language, showing the principal point of the decision:

The appellant contends that the statute under which he was prosecuted is unconstitutional. Section 298. "Every person who shall either labor himself, or compel his apprentice, servant or any other person under his charge or control to labor or perform any work other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other work of necessity or charity, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not to exceed twenty-five dollars." Nearly all the states of the Union have enacted similar statutes. These statutes have usually been held to be constitutional, and within the proper exercise of legislative power. The legislature has the power to make such laws as are necessary to preserve the public health and protect the public safety of the people. In the exercise of that power the legislature has the right, within certain limitations, to determine what laws are necessary to accomplish that purpose. The statute in question is within the municipal or police regulations.

The statute under consideration is not class legislation, nor does it violate any of the provisions of the Constitution. It is clearly within the constitutional power of the legislature to require this cessation of labor for one day in seven, and to designate the day of rest. The act under consideration is therefore constitutional and a valid police regulation.

The judgment of the trial court must be affirmed.

Sunday Labor—Barbers—State v. Petit, 77 Northwest-ern Reporter, page 225.—Paul J. Petit was tried and convicted in the municipal court of Minneapolis, Minn., for a violation of the provisions of section 6513 of the General Statutes of 1894, prohibiting the keeping open of barber shops on Sunday. He appealed the case to the supreme court of the state, which rendered its decision December 2, 1898, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The section of the statute above referred to reads as follows:

Sec. 6513. All labor on Sunday is prohibited, except the works of necessity or charity. In works of necessity or charity is included whatever is needful during the day for good order, health or comfort of the community; *Provided*, however, that keeping open a barber shop on Sunday for the purpose of cutting hair and shaving beards shall not be deemed a work of necessity or charity.

The opinion of the supreme court was delivered by Judge Mitchell, and the following is quoted therefrom:

The only question is as to the constitutionality of this act, which is assailed by the defendant on two grounds: (1) That the whole act is invalid, it not being within the police power of the state to prohibit any

kind of labor or business on Sunday which does not interfere with the peace and good order of the community; (2) and mainly that, in view of the proviso, the act is invalid as being "class legislation."

1. We shall not spend much time on the first point. It has been decided in this state, in accordance with an almost unbroken line of authorities elsewhere, that the legislature may, in the exercise of the police power of the state, establish by law, as a civil and political institution, the first day of the week as a day of rest, and may prohibit upon it the performance of any manner of labor, business or work, except only works of necessity or charity. So-called Sunday legislation has, with many persons, and occasionally even with the courts, been the subject of adverse criticism, as an unwarranted interference with that freedom of religious belief and practice which is guaranteed to every man by the Constitution. These criticisms proceed upon an entirely erroneous theory as to the object of such legislation. In some states it has been held that Christianity is part of the common law of this country, and Sunday legislation is upheld, in whole or in part, upon that ground. Even if permissible, it is not necessary to resort to any such reason to sustain such legislation. The ground upon which such legislation is generally upheld is that it is a sanitary measure, and as such a legitimate exercise of the police power. It proceeds upon the theory, entertained by most of those who have investigated the subject, that the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of mankind requires a periodical day of rest from labor, and, as some particular day must be fixed, the one most naturally selected is that which is regarded as sacred by the greatest number of citizens, and which by custom is generally devoted to religious worship, or rest and recreation, as this causes the least interference with business or existing customs. It is sometimes said that mankind will seek cessation of labor at proper times by the natural influences of the law of self-preservation; also that, if a man desires to engage on Sunday in any kind of work or business which does not interfere with the rights of others, he has an absolute right to do so, and to choose his own time of rest, as he sees fit. The answer to this is that all men are not in fact independent and at liberty to work when they choose. Labor is in a great degree dependent upon capital, and, unless the exercise of power which capital affords is restrained, those who are obliged to labor will not possess the freedom for rest which they would otherwise exercise. The object of the law is not so much to protect those who can rest at pleasure, but to afford rest to those who need it, and who, from the conditions of society, could not otherwise obtain it. Moreover, if the law was not obligatory upon all, and those who desired to do so were permitted to engage in their usual avocation on Sunday, others engaged in the same kind of labor or business might, against their wishes, be compelled, by the laws of competition in business, to do likewise.

2. The enacting clause of the statute under which defendant was convicted was passed in 1885, being section 225 of the Penal Code. The proviso was added in 1887 (Laws of 1887, c. 54.) If keeping a barber shop, open on Sunday for the purposes of shaving and hair cutting was not a work of necessity or charity, within the meaning of the original statute, the amendment has not changed the law, and the statute, as it now



stands, is not open to the objection of being class legislation. Under the original statute, what were works of necessity or charity was largely left to be decided as a question of fact, which would often be a question for the jury. The effect of the amendment was to make this a question of law, instead of fact, as to keeping a barber shop open. In the exercise of the police power in establishing a day of rest, a very large discretion must be allowed to the legislature in determining what kinds of labor or business should be prohibited, and what are and what are not works of necessity or charity; and unless their classification is manifestly purely arbitrary, and not founded upon any substantial distinction or apparent natural reason which suggests the necessity or propriety of different legislation, the courts have no right to interfere with the exercise of legislative discretion. Courts will take judicial notice of the fact that, in view of the custom to keep barber shops open in the evening as well as in the day, the employes in them work more, and during later hours than those engaged in most other occupations, and that this is especially true on Saturday afternoons and evenings; also that, owing to the habit of so many men to postpone getting shaved until Sunday if such shops were to be permitted to be kept open on Sunday, the employes would ordinarily be deprived of rest during half of that day. In view of all these facts, we can not say that the legislature has exceeded the limits of its legislative police power in declaring that, as a matter of law, keeping barber shops open on Sunday is not a work of necessity or charity, while as to all other kinds of labor they have left that question to be determined as one of fact. It will be noted that what the law forbids is, not a man's shaving himself, or even getting someone else to shave him, but the keeping open of a barber shop for that purpose on Sunday. The object of the law was not to interfere with those who wish to be shaved on Sunday, or primarily to protect the proprietors of barber shops, but mainly to protect the employes in them, by insuring them a day of rest. We are of opinion that the whole act, including proviso, is valid. Judgment affirmed.

**Employers' Liability—Railroad Companies—Assumption of Risk by Employee, etc.—Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railway Company v. Barnett, 30 Southeastern Reporter, page 771.**—This suit was brought in the superior court of Putnam County, Ga., by Mrs. Lucinda C. Barnett against the above named railway company to recover damages for the death of her minor son, a brakeman in the employ of said company.

The plaintiff alleged negligence on the part of the defendant in that it had left an open drain under a track in one of its yards where cars had to be coupled and uncoupled and switched back and forth. The evidence offered by the plaintiff tended to show that the deceased, while engaged in the discharge of his duties as brakeman, and without fault on his part, stepped into this drain at night, and was run

down and killed by a moving train of the defendant. The defendant denied that the drain contributed to the death of the deceased and claimed that, if it did, it was one of the risks incident to the business which was assumed by him when he entered into the employment, and that therefore the defendant was not liable. A judgment was rendered for the plaintiff and the defendant brought the case on writ of error before the supreme court of Georgia, which rendered its decision May 26, 1898, and sustained the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Presiding Justice Lumpkin, and from the syllabus of the same, which was prepared by the court, the following is quoted:

The rule of law that an employe takes the risks usually incident to the work in which he is employed does not exempt the master from liability for the death of a servant resulting from the negligent failure of the master to furnish the servant with a safe place in which to work, if, at the time his death was occasioned, he was free from contributory negligence.

**Wages Preferred in Payment by Receiver—Telegraph and Telephone Companies—Keelyn v. Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Co., 90 Federal Reporter, page 29.**—The above named company seems to have been in the hands of a receiver and a hearing was had in the United States circuit court for the district of South Carolina upon claims against said company for labor and supplies furnished it. The decision of the court was rendered October 26, 1898, and the claims for labor were allowed.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Circuit Judge Simonton, and reads as follows:

This case comes up upon claims made by persons who have furnished supplies to the Carolina Mutual Telephone and Telegraph Company and others who have been employed by it. The supplies are of material essentially necessary in keeping up and maintaining the telegraph lines. The employes are ladies who have been employed at the telephone exchange and the superintendent in charge. It is admitted that these employes are not protected under the labor acts of the general assembly of South Carolina. If they can be protected at all, it must be under the doctrine established in *Fosdick vs. Schall*, 99 U. S., 235. This was the first of a series of cases which recognize that claims may exist against an insolvent railroad company which are superior to the lien of a mortgage debt. The theory is that railroads are a peculiar property, of a public nature, discharging a great public work. They can not be built without the interposition of the sovereign power. When built, they serve a great public

purpose. Railroads connect distant points. That they are common carriers is but a small part of their office. They are not only the arteries of trade. They civilize, develop, and enrich large sections of country. Cities, towns, and villages, farms, and factories spring up on their line. They make intercommunication of vital importance to thousands. They are the means of transporting troops, munitions of war, and supplies, promoting and preserving tranquility in times of peace, and connecting and creating strategic points in times of war. They are public highways. Public interest—the highest public interest—requires that when constructed they be kept up—be kept, as the phrase is, a “going concern.” Being so important, the courts look with favor upon everything which keeps a railroad a going concern. To this end, the first application of its earnings must be made. The stockholder subscribes, and the bondholder lends, his money with knowledge of this. Neither of them can get anything until the current expenses are paid. Upon this assurance, all persons who furnish labor and supplies are encouraged to give credit to the railroad and to contribute to keeping it a going concern; and if, perchance, through inadvertence, or for any other cause, any portion of the earnings have been applied to interest or dividends, leaving current expenses unpaid in whole or in part, this is a diversion which the court will certainly correct. Such seems to be the doctrine, and the reason for the doctrine, of *Fosdick vs. Schall*. Thus far the Supreme Court has never applied the doctrine in any case except that of a railroad. It certainly can not be applied to corporations of a purely private character.

The question of its application to telegraph or telephone companies has never been made. If we are governed by the reason of the doctrine, its application to a telegraph and telephone company is not difficult. Like railroads, these lines are very important instruments of interstate commerce. They are means of communication between all points on the globe. They are of the most essential importance to the government in time of war and to the people in time of peace. Under the act of Congress of 1886, they are made agents of the government, and have its special protection upon certain conditions. This company has complied with these conditions. They can exercise the right of eminent domain. It does appear as if the public have as much interest in keeping a telegraph and telephone company a going concern as they have a railroad company; and so the doctrine laid down in *Fosdick vs. Schall*, and the current of cases of which it is the source, would seem applicable also to telegraph and telephone cases.

In the present case it will be extended at least in aid of the operators. They depend for their daily living on their daily wages. They cling to their positions, and stood by the corporation, in despite of failure to secure pay. They, at great sacrifice, kept it a living concern. They enabled it to retain its list of subscribers, so that when it was offered for sale, instead of being an abandoned wreck, it was in active daily operation. The claims of those who furnished supplies are by no means as strong as these. Let an order be taken for the payment of the operators and other employes their wages for 90 days before the appointment of the receiver.

REPORT  
TO THE  
THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE  
TAX COMMISSION

*Appointed by the Senate of the  
Twelfth General Assembly.*

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To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of  
the Thirteenth General Assembly:

The Senate of the State of Colorado, on the 27th day of  
March, 1899, adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Colorado, that a committee of three holdover Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to investigate our state and local revenue laws, and, so far as possible, discover their defects and a just, wise and complete remedy therefor; that said committee is hereby particularly instructed to investigate the tax laws of New Zealand and the Australian colonies and the effect of such laws; and that it shall report the results of such investigations to the Thirteenth General Assembly, together with such recommendations for systematizing, revising or amending the tax laws and the revenue provisions of the Constitution of the State of Colorado, as such investigations may show to be wise and practical."

Pursuant thereto the following named Senators were duly and regularly appointed, viz.: Hon. James W. Bucklin, Hon. William A. Hill and Hon. Thomas J. Ehrhart.

In pursuance of such commission and appointment, the chairman of the committee, Hon. James W. Bucklin, visited the colonies of Australasia during the winter and spring of 1899 and 1900, and reported the facts as he found them to the

committee, which report of the chairman, together with that of the committee and their recommendations thereon, is hereby respectfully submitted.

## REPORT OF CHAIRMAN TO COMMITTEE.

To the Senatorial Tax Commission of Colorado:

Gentlemen—In the preparation of this report I have traveled more than twenty thousand miles and spent much time, in the faith that I would thus be able to present, in a practical light, the results of experience in the adoption of proposed tax laws not yet upon the statute books of any American state. I cannot speak too highly of the great courtesy and kindness with which I, as a representative of Colorado, was everywhere treated by the people and officials of Australasia. I have been especially assisted in the preparation of this report by Hon. George Fowlds, M. P., of Auckland, New Zealand, and Hon. Max Hirsch, of Melbourne, Victoria. Where used in this report I have reduced the English money to the American, at the rate of \$5.00 to the pound, 25 cents to the shilling and two cents to the penny. For most of the statements made concerning the Australasian colonies I have official data of some character. Facts have been gathered from "New Zealand Official Year Book," "The Seven Colonies of Australasia," the revenue laws and the speeches made in the several legislatures during their passage, the reports of various public officials, etc. I have submitted that portion of this report relating to Australasian affairs to several prominent officials and citizens of that country, and it was by them unanimously indorsed as both conservative and accurate.

The investigation was undertaken with the understanding that the State of Colorado, owing to its financial condition, did not desire to pay the expenses of the trip, nor for any services rendered by the committee in making the investigation and report, or in revising the Constitution and revenue laws of the state. If the people of Colorado and other states will take advantage of the experiences of the nations of the antipodes, and will remedy the evils of their revenue laws herein pointed out, I shall be most fully and bountifully rewarded.

In this report is presented no untried or experimental theories, but laws actually in operation, and the practical results of such laws. This report is not an attempt to set out in full the different schemes of taxation in Australasia, nor is it an attempt to point out the theoretical defects in the formulation of the land tax laws of the several colonies. It is simply an effort to briefly set out some of the defects of our own state and local revenue laws, the weakness of some of the proposed remedies, and to present as a substitute for unjust and unwise tax plundering, the existing Australasian land value tax system, with the actual results accompanying and flowing therefrom.

## IMPORTANCE OF TAX LAWS.

The extent of the civilization and the condition of the inhabitants of any country are indicated by and dependent upon its revenue laws. The revenue system of barbarous nations and tribes is limited only by the power of plunder. In a semi-civilized state taxation is farmed out, and tax gatherers oppress and rob the people with some pretense, however, of regularity and system. John Stuart Mill in his "Principles of Political Economy" says that "The modern European system retains many taxes on incomes, taxes on consumption and a variety of miscellaneous imposts, though in much less number and variety than those semi-barbarous governments which European influence has not yet reached. In some of these scarcely any incident of life has escaped being made an excuse for some fiscal exaction."

Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," states that in every age the best and wisest of the Roman governors farmed out the principal branches of the public revenue. As the Roman government became more corrupt taxes were collected under oath, and efforts to elude tax plundering were "punished as a capital crime, which included the double guilt of treason and sacrilege." In Rome's decline, poll taxes, inheritance taxes, customs and excises, and other like schemes were adopted in preference to a land tax. In the middle ages governments supported themselves largely, according to Adam Smith, by preying on commerce under the name of the "Mercantile System." The successful resistance which America made in 1776 to taxation without representation gave civilization an immense stride forward. To-day the conditions of the people of all nations are as unjust, indefensible and unscientific, but no more so, than are their revenue laws.

The existence of public evils always indicates an unjust system of taxation. I do not mean by this that the *only* public evils of any country are to be found in its tax laws, but that everywhere throughout the world, in all times and places, the revenue laws of any country are a primary factor in social conditions, and the index by which the degree of public welfare may be ascertained. Governments interfere in the distribution of wealth chiefly by means of tax laws, so that the source of public revenue is one of the most important factors in human welfare. All tax laws affect the economic conditions of the people, and those who seek to improve such conditions will find the most far-reaching and satisfactory results in revising the revenue provisions of constitutions and statutes. No one pretends that our present numerous tax laws are based upon any scientific or just principle. Their sole excuse is necessity. Their sole aim and object is to produce revenue, and this is done by such an intricate mass of contradictory methods that the general public is utterly unable to understand them, while the privileged classes escape with nominal burdens. Whoever looks can see that the conditions of society at the close of the nineteenth century are no better than existing tax laws. In truth, the economic effects of taxation are more important than the fiscal.

If, then, our civilization is to advance to a higher plane, or even to maintain its present status, our tax laws must be brought more and more into harmony with just and wise principles.

#### THE GENERAL PROPERTY TAX.

The general property tax is the chief method of direct taxation in America. The general property upon which the tax rests consists of three classes; first, personal property; second, improvements; third, land improvements and land often being illogically classed together as real estate, but in Colorado they are, in most instances, separately assessed, taxed and classified, although not as distinctly as would be advisable.

Wherever the general property tax has been tried it has been an instrument of inequality and injustice. In every state of America, while it produces revenue, it does so in a most inequitable and unsatisfactory manner. So apparent are its defects that the recent general trend of legislation in the several states is to supply its deficiencies by other taxation, such as inheritance, occupation, income, corporation taxes, etc., rather than by enlarging the rate of the general property tax.

Circular No. 5, United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Statistics, also the official reports of the Board of Equalization in California, the reports of special tax commissions of New York, Connecticut and West Virginia, and a tax commission appointed by Governor William McKinley of Ohio, show conclusively the absolute injustice of the general property tax. These reports state and prove by statistics "that the taxation of personal property in cities was a mere farce, and that it was the rural districts which bore by far the heaviest proportionate share of taxes upon personal property."

A most stringent provision was placed in the Constitution of California compelling the mortgagee of property to pay the mortgage tax, and making any contract by which the debtor assumes the obligation void. Yet, says C. C. Plehm in a pamphlet prepared for the American Economic Association on the subject of "The General Property Tax in California," "In practice it does not fulfill the expectations of the framers of the law, because the tax is generally shifted to the mortgagor in the form of higher interest."

Judge Cooley, the greatest of American law writers on the subject of taxation, in treating of the operation of the general property tax in the several American states in 1876, says: "The assessment of personal property reaches so small a proportion of the amount really protected by government that it might almost be said that laws for the purpose remain on the statute books rather as incentives to evasion and fraud in the dealings of the citizen with the state than as a means of realizing a revenue for public purposes." "It cannot be assessed without inquisitorial process of some kind." "Such taxes are usually unjust in their discrimination between residents and non-residents." "Taxation of personalty leads to duplicate taxation in various ways." "Such taxation requires a large addition to the force of revenue officers which otherwise would be sufficient." "A tax on land is not open to these objections."

In 1894 the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois, George A. Schilling, secretary, prepared and issued a most exhaustive examination into the statistics of general property taxation for the State of Illinois, and particularly for the city of Chicago. It "graphically exposes the demoralization to which Chicago has been reduced by the general property tax, and indicates the goal towards which every community subject to that or a similar system must inevitably tend." "The analysis of tables fairly justifies the following generalization:

"First—The tax laws of the state are systematically violated by fraudulent evasions and misrepresentations, supplemented by perjury.

"Second—In a lawless rivalry between assessors to make the assessment valuations of their own localities lower proportionately than elsewhere, Cook County escapes a fair proportion of general taxes as compared with other counties, Chicago as compared with the remainder of Cook County, and the rich as compared with the poor.

"Third—Through the assessment of buildings at higher proportionate valuations than land, buildings in Chicago are taxed much more than land, which forces an undue proportion of taxes upon the poor and people in moderate circumstances.

"Fourth—Discriminating under-valuations, indirect taxes, and tenderness towards landed interests in Chicago, besides overburdening the laboring class with taxes, are diminishing opportunities for employment, dangerously concentrating ownership of land, and generally promoting the interests of the very rich at the expense of the rest of the community.

"The roots of the disease go deeper down than to the personal responsibility of any individual or class. Assessors themselves, culpable though they are along with the wealthy beneficiaries of their favor, are not at the bottom of the trouble. Responsibility rests finally upon the system—the general property tax; the law, the Constitution itself, is fundamentally at fault. This system is in its nature so easily evaded by actually conniving with the assessors or passively accepting their fraudulent favors, that it offers premiums for fraud and perjury, which must be paid by the honest and truthful. Such a system tends to choke off all honesty and good faith in connection with taxation; it demoralizes the whole community. Even the respectable rich seem to be no more proof against lawlessness, when law pinches them at the pocket, than are the poor when it pinches them at the stomach."

#### IN COLORADO.

The general property tax in Colorado works no better than it does in Illinois and the other sister states. Even as a fiscal measure it is a failure. On December 12, 1888, D. P. Kingsley, Auditor of State, in his biennial report to the Governor, said: "I but repeat the words of every auditor since Colorado became a state, when I say that the law governing the assessment and collection of revenue is almost worse than no law. It produces the revenue, but its operation is full of injustice. Relief has been constantly asked for, but the general assemblies have failed to re-



spond." "It is not too much to say that, excepting property assessed directly by the State Board of Equalization, there is no uniformity in values, nor any uniformity in tax burdens, in any class of property in Colorado. And, as a rule, the smaller and poorer counties pay the larger per cent."

To such a crisis have we arrived that the Supreme Court of the state says: "Unless the general assembly gives relief there is nothing less than financial disaster ahead."

Recent Governors, Auditors and the Supreme Court of this state seem to unite in shoveling all responsibility in the matter onto the state legislature of Colorado, yet Governor Adams said to the legislature in his last biennial message, probably without sarcasm: "If you will devise a system of equalization whereby every class of property will pay its true proportion of tax, you will become a model for the states of the Union, as nearly every state is laboring with the same problem."

All of our Governors and some other officials of recent years, like those of other states, insist on the legislature doing the impossible, that is, to make just and wise results flow from the general property tax, or from special and class taxation. While these officials have always been prolific in their recommendations to the legislature, I have been unable to find a single financial suggestion from them that goes beneath the surface, or that would aid in the solution of the problem. Most of these officials have given more study and consideration to affairs of the national government than to state affairs, to the great detriment of public interests. If our United States Senators were elected by a direct vote of the people, members of the state legislature could then be chosen upon state issues, and the sessions could be devoted to legislative affairs. These failures of our Colorado officials to present any valuable suggestions concerning taxation are, however, common to most officials of other states, American national politics having absorbed the attention of statesmen and obscured the importance of state affairs.

Book accounts, notes, bonds, stocks, money, jewelry and most kinds of invisible property owned by the rich people of the state largely escape taxation.

The taxation of mines and mining property is a farce, notwithstanding that a large part of them are owned by non-residents. The value of the gold and silver mines of Colorado is more than the entire assessed value of all taxable property of the state; yet while one mine last year sold for \$10,000,000.00, all of the gold and silver mining properties of the state were only assessed at \$8,502,217.00 for the year 1898, and Colorado the principal mineral state in the Union!

We have carried the principle of general property taxation to such an extent that we pretend, as a matter of law, to tax both the mortgaged premises and the owner of the mortgage. The result is the double taxation of a most unfortunate class, the debtor class, in so far as the law is enforced at all; but of course the pretense of enforcement becomes ridiculous in cities like my own, where money is loaned on mortgage at 8 per

cent., and the rate of taxation is between 7 and 8 per cent. The state can not acquire interest by taxation, and any attempt so to do must result in higher rates of interest and in the withdrawal of capital from the contest. Interest rates in Colorado are very high, and I am convinced would be materially decreased by the repeal of the tax on credits. The tax on credits in this state, while producing but little revenue, is nevertheless a club in the hands of banks and money loaners to keep outside money from coming in, and to keep up high rates of interest.

The Constitution and laws of Colorado require all property to be assessed at its full cash value, yet not an assessor in the state pretends to obey this law, nor do the county commissioners or courts attempt to enforce it. Governor Thomas, in his inaugural address, says, "In theory this requirement may be just; in practice it never was and never can be made effective," and yet assessors are required to swear that they have so assessed all property in this state. What proof there may be for pretending that assessors and state boards of equalization would more equitably assess property at a less per cent. than full cash value has not yet been presented. All of the causes which have operated to reduce values would continue to operate, and the greater intricacy of the law, and greater difficulty in detecting inequalities if assessed at less than full cash value, are obvious. The contest between the State Board of Equalization of Colorado and the assessors of the several counties of the state would be considered disgraceful but for the known fact that our whole system of taxation is a game of grab, in which the small taxpayer is nearly always worsted. To cover up this contest by fractional value assessments is simply to increase its force.

A committee of the Senate of the Tenth General Assembly of this state, appointed to investigate and report on assessment and taxation, said: "We found that some of the taxation laws were somewhat indefinite, and the execution of those which are perfectly plain showed great partiality in favor of large property owners and corporations, and against the owners of homes and holders of small amounts of property." "The law providing for the assessment of personal property is not at all effective, either in the making of the assessment or in the collection of the taxes for such assessments when made. There is no efficient system of fixing the valuation upon stocks of goods and other personal property, and the Treasurer seems powerless to compel the payment of taxes upon personal property where the owners do not pay taxes upon real estate."

According to the United States census of 1890, the per cent. of the total assessed value of all property to the total true value varies in the several states from 12.29 per cent. to 80.91 per cent., being 19.25 per cent. in Colorado, and averages 39.29 per cent. in all the states. Such statistics argue that the brains of our legislative financiers are composed of sawdust.

#### THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

After 125 years of failure on the part of all the American states to make the general property tax operate justly and wisely, is it not about time to realize that the system itself, and the constitutional provisions

and laws upon which it rests, is founded on wrong and impractical theories? In spite of the constant demonstration of its failure in practice, it is claimed that the principle is just and wise. If this claim be true, why does not the theory work? A just and wise system should grow and extend in application and gradually lose its defects. If it was based on correct principles it should be extended until a much greater portion of the revenue, national, state and local, was raised by this method. On the contrary, it is gradually being supplanted by other kinds of taxes, many of which are even more unjust than the general property tax.

In fact, the general property tax can not be logically defended. It is sometimes defended on the ground that taxes should be levied on people in proportion to their ability to pay. But there is no comparison between the ability of the rich and poor to pay taxes. The rich pay out of their abundance, without denying themselves a luxury, while the poor must pay their taxes out of the comforts or necessities of life. If taxes were levied according to ability to pay, the poor would be exempt from all taxation, either direct or indirect.

The general property tax is sometimes defended on the ground that people should pay taxes on all the property they own. This principle is in conflict with our tariff and other federal and all special taxes. There is no more reason why one should pay taxes in proportion to all the property he owns, than there is why he should pay for his food, clothing, shelter or personal services according to the amount of his property. Taxes are levied and collected simply to pay for services rendered to government or to society, and all should contribute towards the payment for these services, the same as they should for any other services, according to the benefits received therefrom, that is, the privileges conferred thereby, regardless of the amount of property owned by such taxpayers. In short, taxation should be on the values of legal privileges owned by the taxpayer, rather than on other classes of his property. Now, the principal privileges conferred by our government upon taxpayers are the private ownership of franchises in public ways, rights of way and the rental values of land, which, unlike the values of products, increase and decrease in value, just in proportion to the character and number of the people, and the justice and wisdom of their government.

#### OTHER STATE TAXATION.

The chief efforts of the recent Governors and legislatures of Colorado have been to devise new schemes of taxation to supply the failure of the general property tax. It seems to be generally conceded that the state must have more revenue than can be supplied by the general property tax. From what sources should the additional revenue come?

#### AN INHERITANCE TAX.

An inheritance tax has been suggested. This is a tax popular with those people who, as Count Tolstol says, wish to help the poor without getting off their backs.

It has been said by high authority that "The right to take property by devise or descent is created by statute. It is a privilege and not a

natural right." This I deny. The natural right of disposing of property is just as fundamental and essential as any other property right. The Court of Appeals of this state has decided "that in order to constitute property which is subject to ownership, as the terms are used in their broad sense, there must exist—not only the right of use and enjoyment—but the *exclusive* right to alienate or transfer." The natural law, antecedent to and higher than statute law, gives to the producer of property the absolute right of ownership over it, which right, of necessity, in part consists of the right of alienation by deed, will or otherwise. No one claims that the dead have any property rights. The question is of the right of a property owner while living to convey his property in anticipation of a future event. All equitable inheritance laws aim to convey property where the owner usually desires it to go, and such laws, when their provisions are acceptable, become a deed of conveyance, and simply save property owners from the necessity of formulating a will. A will is as formal and natural a conveyance of property as is a deed or bill of sale. The inheritor of property therefore has a title of conveyance from the owner, at least as sacred and as natural as though he derived his title by deed or bill of sale, and as though he received it by gift or purchase. To deny this is to deny one of the most important methods of alienating property, and therefore strikes at the fundamental principle of all property rights, and bases such rights on the more arbitrary and changeable provisions of human law, instead of on the secure and permanent foundation of justice and natural right.

Under the Anglo-Saxon idea of homes, property generally belongs not so much to the individual as it does to the family. Although one member may die, in reality the family is perpetual. A law that robs the family of their property at the time when they are most defenseless, when the head and support is gone, is in contravention of all just and humane sentiments. It is also in violation of the principle of life insurance, which is instituted to furnish ready money for the family at this, the time of their direst extremity. The inheritance tax law should be labeled "A tax on widows and orphans, placed on them by the thoughtless selfishness of man."

The inheritance tax is in reality so unjust that its advocates, like the advocates of an income tax, are compelled to offer a bribe to the poor and middle classes, in the form of an exemption, in order to induce them to help plunder the rich. If it is wise for governments to take from families of the rich a portion of their property, would it not be more courageous to do it openly, while the natural defender is living, rather than to wait till his death.

All pretense, however, that an inheritance tax tends to solve the social problem, or better the conditions of the poor, is disproved by history. As a rule such taxes have marked the decline of civilization. Not till Rome had passed her zenith did she adopt such a tax. In European countries it has not made the condition of their poor more tolerable than it is in this and other states having no such law.

## OCCUPATION TAXES.

One of the propositions concerning special taxation is that of taxing or licensing occupations. The proposition is to pick out a certain industry or industries whose taxation would not arouse popular opposition, and tax it or them without corresponding taxes on all other occupations. This is an evasion and violation of the principle of uniformity in taxation, and is the worst kind of class legislation, utterly in violation of all pretense of justice. Such laws not only burden and interfere with the business of the industries taxed, but also unduly burden their patrons and crush out small competitors. While there may be some excuse for a municipal tax on saloons, on the principle of concentrating them and placing a heavy burden on their patrons, what excuse is there for trying to concentrate, destroy or unduly burden the patrons of legitimate and desirable business, such as that of express, oil and insurance companies, or in fact any desirable business?

It has been proposed to increase the tax of insurance companies on the "gross amount of their premiums received or written within the state." Insurance companies can pay such taxes only by increasing their rates of insurance, thus shifting the tax upon the insured. The increased amount the insured must pay because of such taxes must exceed the amount of the tax in order to reimburse the companies for the cost of collecting, handling and disbursing the tax. A revenue measure punishing people for being provident is surely neither wise nor just.

## INCOME TAXES.

An income tax has also been proposed. The justification of an income tax is generally attempted on the ground "That the subjects (subjects is the proper word) of every state ought to contribute to the support of government as nearly as possible in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under its protection." The character of the proposed income tax is, however, in direct violation of this principle, because of its exemptions and graduations. Any exemptions in an income tax prove that its authors and advocates recognize the fact that some incomes should be taxed and some should not. Legitimate incomes are derived from three sources, labor, capital and legalized privilege. It is clear that while a tax on either labor or capital is a most grievous burden, yet a tax on privileges created by law is most equitable and expedient. Until incomes from privileges are all absorbed by taxation, it is not necessary to tax any of the products of labor or capital. The exemption provision in an income tax law is a crude and ineffective effort to exempt labor from taxation, and can be defended on no other ground.

The general property tax itself is a much more simple and direct tax system than is the income tax; and, like the income tax, it is an effort to tax incomes from both capital and privilege by taxing their source. Why have an unnecessary amount of complications and expense in our tax laws? Why have two or more expensive and intricate systems, when the incidence of taxation by each is substantially the same? The general property tax, unlike the income tax, does not place a heavier burden on

property in use than it does on non-productive property held for speculative purposes. If we must tax incomes from labor and capital, as well as incomes from privileges, it surely is much better and less evasive to tax the values of the products and privileges direct, rather than to bother with their incomes.

"Taxes on incomes," says Judge Cooley, "may be on all incomes, or on all with such exceptions as will enable the taxpayer in a frugal manner to support himself and family. The latter is the course usually adopted, and in some cases incomes in excess of the exemptions have been taxed a larger percentage as they increased in amount. The reasons which favor this discrimination would also justify a heavier proportionate tax on the thrifty classes in other cases; and the principle once admitted, there is no reason but its own discretion why the legislature should stop short of imposing the whole burden of government on the few who exhibit most energy, enterprise and thrift. Such a discrimination is a penalty on the possession of these qualities. But an income tax is also objectionable, because it is inquisitorial, and because it teaches the people evasion and fraud. No means at the command of the government has ever enabled it to arrive with anything like accuracy at the incomes of its citizens, and they resist its inquisitions in all practical modes, not only because they desire to avoid as far as possible the public burdens which they are certain are not to be equally imposed, but also because they are not willing that their private affairs and the measure of their prosperity should be exposed to the public. The taxes imposed on incomes by the United States during and immediately following the late war were escaped by a large proportion of those who should have paid them, and the assessors' returns were a wholly inadequate indication of the annual private revenue of the country. In the United States, also, such a tax is unequal because those holding lands for the rise in value escape it altogether—at least until they sell, though their actual increase in wealth may be great and sure."

If such were the defects of an income tax system in 1865, when wealth and power were not nearly so greatly concentrated in the hands of a few, as at present, how much greater must be its failure now. If such are the results of a federal tax where the assessors and tax collectors are further removed from and not so much affected by local influences, how much greater must be the failure of a state income tax, where the tax collector and assessor are often close friends of the taxpayers and dependent upon them for their positions. As a federal tax, in lieu of that amount of tariff taxes, which rest almost wholly upon the toiling poor, much can be said in favor of an income tax; but as a state tax it is utterly indefensible.

#### THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of Colorado provides that appropriations for state purposes shall not be in excess of four mills taxes on each dollar of valuation, and that four mills shall be sufficient, with other resources, to supply the needs of the state. In case four mills would be insufficient, provision was made for enlarging the constitutional limitation. When the Consti-

tution was adopted these proposed special tax laws were not in existence, and it is clearly evident that the general property tax was intended to be the chief source of state revenue. The Supreme Court has decided that this limitation "was to inaugurate an economical state government," which purpose would be entirely defeated if innumerable schemes of taxing the people can be devised to which the four-mill limitation does not apply. All of these proposed special taxes are in violation of the equitable doctrine of uniformity in taxation established by the Constitution. They all violate the spirit if not the letter of our state Constitution, and are a retrograde movement "to try and dodge the Constitution and Supreme Court." There are evils other than a deficiency of revenue, and in supplying such a deficiency we should be careful not to create a greater evil than the one we attempt to remedy.

#### AUSTRALASIA AND AMERICA.

No country in the world has had a development so similar to America as Australasia, yet in many respects their institutions and laws started and are proceeding from radically different ideals. To become better acquainted with each other would, therefore, be of the utmost benefit to the people of both countries. Each country can learn much from the other, especially on the subject of taxation, if it has the wisdom so to do.

The seven colonies of Australasia have an area of 3,077,377 square miles, while the United States of America, excluding Alaska and "our new possessions," has but 3,025,600 square miles. The population of Australasia is about 4,500,000 people, or fifty per cent. more than our population at the time of the Declaration of Independence. Its people, like those of America, are chiefly of Anglo-Saxon and German descent. The Australasians and Americans derived their language, customs and laws from the same sources. Six of the seven colonies are forming a federal government to be proclaimed January 1, 1901, based on a Constitution similar to the American, but in several respects more democratic, as illustrated by the fact that they elect their federal senators by a direct vote of the people; but New Zealand has not joined the federation.

The legislative bodies or parliaments of Australasia, comprising each a lower and an upper house called respectively a house of representatives and a legislative council, correspond in some particulars to American legislative bodies; but the upper houses in most of the colonies are composed of members owning large areas of land with comparatively a small amount of improvements; and this is particularly and especially the case in those colonies which have not adopted the Australasian land value tax system.

#### NEW ZEALAND AND COLORADO.

The parallels between New Zealand and Colorado are so striking as to suggest that the general legislation which is a success in one country would be almost sure to be successful in the other. New Zealand has an area of 104,475 square miles, while Colorado has 103,975 square miles. While extending further north and south than Colorado, New Zealand also

extends through the same latitude south of the equator that Colorado does north. New Zealand on December 31, 1899, had a population of 756,505 people, and Colorado in June, 1900, had a population of 539,700. Each country has vast undeveloped natural resources, and is especially demanding an influx of labor and capital to develop these resources. Each country is new and has the most enterprising people in the world. Each is famed for its scenic beauty, and is called the "Switzerland" of its respective continent. Each country has had woman's suffrage since 1893, the Australian ballot and other advanced legislation. New Zealand has made more legislative experiments than Colorado, from all of which we may learn valuable lessons, sometimes to avoid, sometimes to adopt. Whoever either censures or praises all of the New Zealand legislation certainly does not show much reflection or discrimination. New Zealand has a few better laws, and a few worse than any in Colorado.

#### CHANGES IN AMERICAN TAXATION.

It has been stated that changes can be made in the laws of a small country like New Zealand that would be impracticable and dangerous in a great country like America. Such allegations ignore entirely our history and form of government. America has been the greatest country in the world for experiments in legislation. The most radical changes are constantly taking place. In fact, our system of local self-government, which retains to each state more power over the lives, liberty and property of its people than is delegated to the federal government, is especially and safely adapted to important and far-reaching changes without in the least endangering the welfare of the people or the stability of government. On the contrary, it is only when the several states fail or refuse to make the necessary changes, and the matter is thereupon referred to the general government, as it was in the slavery question, that dangers arise.

Each state has unlimited power in the enactment and enforcement of its own tax laws, and in the collection of its own state and local revenue. The most primary and far-reaching changes in our laws and social conditions are, therefore, of a state rather than of a national character. After the people of some one state have shown their capacity and willingness to adopt a just, wise and practical revenue system, we may reasonably aspire to solve the tariff and other national revenue questions in an intelligent manner. But until some state has adopted a rational system of state taxation, it is folly to expect all the states to do for the nation what no one of them will do for itself.

#### THE AUSTRALASIAN LAND VALUE TAX.

Most of the tax laws of Australasia are neither novel nor worthy of especial consideration; but the colonies have one tax law, different from any in America, which, owing to its extensive adoption, prospective extension and radical departure from other methods, may properly be called the Australasian land value tax. It is a law taxing land according to its value, excluding all personal property and improvements therefrom. It draws a sharp, clear line of distinction between the products of labor and capital



as a source of public revenue, and the unearned increment or rental values of land. Such a tax, therefore, is not in any degree derived from wages, nor from the natural increase of capital, but comes wholly from ground or land rent, excluding all improvements. It is a tax on the privilege of owning social values, which are not produced by individuals, but which spring up, increase and decrease with the existence, condition and growth of society, and the character of its government. In short, the Australasian land value tax is simply a tax on the benefits or privileges which governments confer on land owners, in exact proportion to the benefits so received; in other words, the application of the betterment principle, that the owner of the property benefited by law should bear the burden of paying for the benefit so received. It is in no sense a class tax, but rests upon all in proportion to the benefits received from the existence and growth of society and government. It is not a tax on the area of land, but rests on city lots and on all land according to its value and irrespective of its size. The Australasian system does not interfere with nor tax any industry in any of its processes, nor anything which industry produces, but leaves them free from any fines or burdens of government, thus giving to each and every industry equal and impartial encouragement and protection. It is not a general property tax nor a real estate tax, as both personal property and improvements are exempt under its provisions. In fact, there is no direct taxation of personal property in any of the Australasian colonies, nor any constitutional or other restrictions on the power of the legislatures to establish or enlarge the land value tax.

Several of the Australasian land tax laws are very defective, both in principle and in their formulation, some of them being graduated and some having exemptions and other defects. However, not all of these laws are thus defective, and efforts are being made to remedy the defects and perfect the laws.

#### NOT THE SINGLE TAX.

The Australasian land value tax is not the same as the single tax and must not be confused therewith. The single tax is not in operation in any of the Australasian colonies. The single tax is a philosophy and covers the question of political economy; while the Australasian land tax is simply a small land value tax in practical operation. The single tax would abolish all other forms of taxation and raise all public revenue from one source; while the Australasian land tax is only one of many kinds of taxes. None of the colonies derive their entire revenue from this tax, but, on the contrary, the greater portion of their revenues are raised by other tax laws. The Australasian land tax does not abolish private property in land, and only converts into the public treasury a small proportion of the rent of land. In short, it contains only a small part of the single tax ideas. The great majority of the advocates and supporters of the Australasian law have made but little if any investigation of the single tax, and some of them violently denounce it. Having been formulated and placed on the statute books of New Zealand before "Progress and Poverty," or any of the principal works of Henry George were issued, this law does

not owe its origin nor its original establishment to the books of George. In fact, it owes its origin to the failure of all other systems of taxation, to the work of Sir George Grey and other New Zealand statesmen, many of whom were students of political economy, and to such books as those of John Stuart Mill and Judge Thomas M. Cooley. Its subsequent establishment and progress has been greatly aided by Henry George and his disciples, and it is significant that since "Progress and Poverty" has been known to the world no land value tax law has been repealed. The Australasian land value tax is not a law of the commonwealth of Australia, but is a law of the several states or colonies, and can be fully adopted by any of the several American states; while the single tax could not be put into full operation here without an amendment to the federal laws and Constitution. While each is a tax on land values exclusively, still to identify the Australasian land tax with the single tax is to do great injustice both to the philosophy of George and to the existing law.

### CONSTITUTIONAL REGULATION OF TAXATION.

The experiences of Australasia prove that the constitutional barriers against change in our tax laws are unwise and unnecessary in order to prevent any extreme or violent changes. In fact, without any constitutional restrictions on the power of parliament concerning taxation, only the most gradual and conservative changes have been or are likely to be made. If our constitutional restrictions are likewise removed or modified, changes can then be made in a gradual and conservative manner; but if they are retained until public sentiment is thoroughly aroused, they may then be suddenly swept away, and a much more radical and far-reaching tax established. Gradual reforms are conservative safety-valves. The conservative method of the colonies, permitting gradual relief, would prevent the establishment of the single tax by a constitutional amendment or by any other sudden method. Gradual and conservative action is only possible when public passion is not aroused. The sense of wrong is growing among the American people, and liberty of legislative action in the several states is the surest safeguard against violence.

### LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The principles underlying the Australasian land value tax have been applied to both local and state purposes. Local taxation in Australasia is called "rating," and such taxes are called "rates." None of the colonies tax or rate personal property for any purposes whatever. Various influential persons and associations have demanded a law establishing or authorizing the Australasian land tax for local purposes, and it has been much agitated in all the colonies. In New South Wales the Reid government introduced such a measure. A majority of the municipal bodies and labor organizations in both West Australia and New South Wales are now demanding this law with favorable prospects. South Australia and New Zealand have each enacted a local self-government or optional local tax law. This is a law conferring on local bodies the right of home rule; that is of determining for themselves whether they will apply the Australasian

land tax to local purposes. This law, which was first proposed in South Australia in 1887, and enacted in 1893, was, in its passage, so badly amended by its enemies, and has so many conditions, that it is a dead letter. In the municipality of "Gowler," in that colony, the question was submitted to the people and received a favorable majority of nearly eleven to one, but did not succeed because of the ridiculous provision which allowed the sick, absent and dead to be counted as voting against the measure. The demand that the act be made effective is growing, and every year since its enactment a bill curing its defects has been introduced and urged in parliament, and in 1898 and 1899 passed the house by growing majorities, but was defeated by one vote in the legislative council. This proposed amendment has been strongly endorsed by the "Municipal Association of South Australia," a body comprising and representing all the municipalities of that colony. It has also been demanded by the United Labor Party of South Australia, one of the most influential political parties of that country.

#### IN NEW ZEALAND.

The home rule, local self-government or optional local tax law of New Zealand is similar to the proposed constitutional amendment introduced in three successive biennial sessions of the Colorado legislature by myself, and passed through the lower house in 1897 by a vote of 56 to 3. This bill became a law in New Zealand in 1896, after having been four times previously passed by the house of representatives and defeated in the legislative council. Its purpose is to allow the people of any locality to determine for themselves the source of their revenue for local purposes, the same in theory as they now determine the expenditure of it. Under its provisions the people of any locality govern themselves in the matter of local taxation, and have the option of exempting all property from taxation for local purposes, except land values. This law permits the people to apply the principle of the Australasian land tax to their local needs, but is not compulsory. Unless this method of taxation is adopted the local bodies of New Zealand collect their taxes from real estate, both land and improvements, either on the annual or the capitalized value.

The fact that a tax on improvements fines and punishes the improver, treating him annually the same as though he committed a crime by making or maintaining his improvements, has caused the people of the local bodies of New Zealand to vote in favor of the Australasian land tax in nearly every instance in which the matter has been submitted to them. Up to February 19, 1900, twenty-five local bodies had voted on the matter, and over 82 per cent. of all the votes cast were in favor of the land tax. Only in two local bodies out of the twenty-five were a majority of the votes cast against the proposition. The law was so defective, however, that in only fourteen of these bodies did the land tax receive votes enough to become operative. These defective provisions were amended in 1899, so that now the matter is determined by a majority vote, and its application will be much more rapid. So successful has this portion of the Australasian tax been in New Zealand that the premier, in a letter to

myself, given in full in another place in this report, states that there is absolutely no prospect of its repeal, and that in the opinion of both the government and the people of New Zealand the law should be made compulsory for all local bodies, instead of merely optional.

The first local body in New Zealand or in the world to adopt the Australasian land tax by a vote of the people was the little city or borough of Palmerston North, situated in the North Island of New Zealand, and containing about six thousand inhabitants. Palmerston North adopted this law March 17, 1897, by a vote of 402 to 12. Since the adoption of the land tax for municipal purposes, Palmerston North has had much growth and prosperity. So successfully has the law operated that land values have increased more than sufficiently to compensate even the owners of unimproved land for their additional taxation, while other land owners have had their taxes correspondingly reduced. The great advantages, benefits and simplicity of the law are conceded by all.

At my request the town clerk of Palmerston North sent me the following data, viz.:

"Sir—The method of making the change (from the former to the land tax system) was simplicity itself, for, as at all times, the valuation of the land and improvements has been separately stated and the rate made on the aggregate, it was only necessary to rate the former alone, increasing the rate to such an amount in the pound as would produce the revenue required. At the time the change was made a considerable depression existed in the colony, price of produce was low, and speculation in land had virtually ceased. From this borough a considerable portion of the floating population had been attracted to the gold fields in Auckland, and many houses were tenantless. No doubt it was a boon to the owners of these houses to know that they had not to pay rates on property from which they were deriving no advantage, and this may have assisted in bringing about the change. For the last few years, however, matters have been very different, building has been going on steadily and very few vacant houses are to be seen. I do not claim that this is entirely due to the new system of rating, but I think that it has been a considerable factor, the knowledge that additional improvements formerly meant additional rates to the individual having had no doubt a deterrent effect. Two of the principal objects which the supporters of the measure had in view were doubtless encouraging thrift by taking off the tax on industry, and discouraging the holding of unproductive areas for increased value, caused by improving neighbors. The fact that two hundred additional buildings have been erected during the past three years, as against fifty erected in the previous three years immediately preceding the change in the incidence of taxation, would seem to point to a realization of the first object, whilst an instance or two, culled from the rate book, evidently suggests that the further object in view is being attained. It must be borne in mind that to obtain a revenue from rates imposed only on the unimproved value of land, equal to that derived from the capital or improved value, the amount in the pound must be raised, thereby increasing the payment of owners of unimproved areas in

equal ratio to the decrease of the amounts paid by the owners who utilize their properties. The effect in the instance I quote, which was taken from our books, is as follows: An owner of some two hundred acres, paying a rate under the former system of \$125.00 per annum, pays under the new system \$210.00, but during the past few years has reduced his holdings by disposing of fifty acres in small lots, and which have since been built on and otherwise improved, whilst area having a frontage of 2,576 feet, paying a rate of \$175.00 under the old system, increased to \$250.00 under the new, has been reduced within the same period, by sale of building allotments, to exactly one-half. Other owners whose rates have been increased in the same ratio are now cutting them up in a similar manner, and by the construction of streets through the blocks are making the properties, even on the unimproved basis, a greater source of revenue to the borough than formerly. In this connection I may quote a few examples, showing how the new rating system affects owners of property when the principal value is in improvements and the reverse:

A—Amount of rate when charged on capital or gross value.

B—Amount of rate when charged on unimproved values only.

1. One-half acre with five buildings—A \$73.06, B \$24.66.
2. Two-fifths acre with dwelling house, A \$19.29, B \$5.77.
3. One-third acre with dwelling house, A \$34.08, B \$26.91.
4. One-half acre with dwelling house, A \$25.68, B \$18.47.
5. One-half acre with dwelling house, A \$9.08, B \$4.10.
6. Two and a half acres with gas works, A \$160.14, B \$34.72.
7. One-half acre, unimproved, A \$19.60, B \$29.68.
8. Four and a half acres, unimproved, A \$9.52, B \$14.06.
9. One acre, unimproved, A \$9.89, B \$14.45.
10. Two-fifths acre, leasehold, in grass, A \$4.08, B \$6.12.
11. Eight acres, leasehold, in grass, A \$31.77, B \$46.87.
12. Five acres, leasehold, in grass, A \$24.75, B \$30.87.

"In the above examples separate rates, such as water, gas, etc., are not included, as these are still, as heretofore, based on the annual or rental value. This is considered by many a weak spot, and the act will probably be amended in this particular when it is more generally adopted. Another phase of the question may be pointed out, although it refers more particularly to administration, viz.: The greater ease of arriving at values, and also the greater probabilities of an equal valuation, as, owing to the improvements being eliminated, the only matters to be taken into consideration are that of quality of land in country districts, and of situation in towns; thus considerably reducing the scope for vagaries of valuers so rife when other accessories have to be taken into account.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"ROBR. N. KEDING,

"Town Clerk."

Certified to by the mayor under the seal of the borough.

When I was there in February, 1900, I found no opposition to the law whatever, but found that it gave general satisfaction. There is no disposition on the part of the city to repeal the law, although it could be done at any time since last March. On the contrary, because of the great success of the law in Palmerston North, the road district of Manawatu, surrounding the city on three sides, on the 6th day of January, 1900, after an experience in the city of three years, adopted the land tax for the road district by a vote of 105 for to 10 against. The experience in Palmerston North is the general experience throughout the colony, no local body having repealed the operation of the law after having once adopted it.

#### IN QUEENSLAND.

On the 4th day of December, 1890, the colony of Queensland adopted a compulsory local tax law on land values, which went into operation January 1, 1891. This law is an application of the Australasian land tax to local government, and the chief difference between it and the New Zealand law is that it is compulsory on all local government bodies, instead of being optional. It compels all the municipalities and other local divisions of Queensland to raise practically all their local revenue by a tax on land values only. Like all other Australasian land tax laws, this law has been a great success, and no effort has been made to repeal it. It was brought in by a conservative government, which has since remained in power.

The capital and principal city of Queensland is Brisbane, which on December 31, 1897, contained a population of 105,734 people. The following letter from the town clerk of Brisbane shows the workings of the law in that city:

"Municipal Council Chambers, Town Hall,

"Brisbane, February 23, 1900.

"State Senator James W. Bucklin:

"Sir—Your letter addressed to me from Melbourne, under date of January 15, seeking information in regard to our system of municipal taxation, came duly to hand, and I have much pleasure in replying to your questions.

"First—You ask: 'What are your rates and the total amounts collected annually in your city on land values under the valuation and rating act of 1890?'

"The assessed capital value upon which a general rate was struck last year amounted to \$29,303,060.00. The amount of general rates levied, at one penny in the pound, was therefore \$122,096.08. In addition to this a cleansing rate for sanitary purposes was levied, on a differential scale, to the amount of \$57,718.75.

"Second—'What were the rates in the last year previous to the act?'

"In 1890 the assessments were made on a rental basis and totaled \$2,720,655.00, upon which a general rate of one shilling in the pound was levied, producing \$136,047.75. Separate and special rates being also levied to an amount of \$130,887.70 and \$22,675.68 respectively. In 1891 the

capital value of the land alone was the basis of assessment, in accordance with the act, the assessment being \$44,001,755.00, the general rate three-fourths penny in the pound in two wards, and one penny in the pound in three wards, producing \$152,433.87. The cleansing rate levied amounted to \$106,764.43.

"Third—'What are the practical results of the principle of taxing land values only for local purposes?'"

"Fourth—'In your opinion is the principle a success?'"

"The object of the legislation of 1890 was primarily to fix the incidence of taxation more equitably, and that object has in the main been secured. The system of taxing improvements is undoubtedly defective, in that it tends to retard true progress. Prior to the adoption of the valuation and rating act of 1890, the owner of land who erected extensive improvements thereon was, in a sense, penalized for his temerity, while the owners of vacant lands, and lands whose improvements were not in keeping with their surroundings and the situation generally, benefited more or less at his expense. I am of the opinion that the effect of the act has been to induce greater activity in building operations, and that it is a distinct advance upon the previous system, though still open to improvement.

"Fifth—'Are the rate payers and others satisfied with it, or are they trying to get it repealed?'"

"Sixth—'What amendments, if any, have been made to the law?'"

"I believe that the workings of the act give very general satisfaction, and there is no intention to have it repealed. So far no amendments have been made, though several have been suggested, but these are of a very minor character and do not affect the general principles of the statute. I have treated your questions very briefly, but I trust the replies will be satisfactory. I am mailing you under separate cover a copy of 'The Valuation and Rating Act,' and copies of our statement of accounts for last year.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"W. HENRY G. MARSHALL,

"Town Clerk."

The following letter shows the operation of the law in a smaller city. It is from the town clerk of Townsville, a city of 9,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. The same questions were asked as those set out in the letter of the town clerk of Brisbane.

"Town Hall, Townsville, 9th February, 1900.

"James W. Bucklin, State Senator, etc.:"

"It affords me pleasure to comply as far as practicable with the requirements of your letter of the 15th inst.

"First—Rates made and levied, 1899, \$32,887.04; collected, \$31,771.83.

"Second—In 1890 the rates were made \$30,187.75; collected, \$32,134.27.

"There was from 1889 a large accumulation of arrears, which explains the excess of rates collected with amount made.

"Third—The principle is a sound one, but the maximum rate requires raising.

"Fourth—Yes, as fully explained in general remarks.

"Fifth—There has not been the slightest attempt to repeal this system. In all the debates in the legislature on proposed amendments it was not alluded to in a solitary case. I do not think an attempt to revert to the taxation of improvements would be at all successful.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

"The operation of the former act was so manifestly inequitable that parliament abolished entirely the principle of taxing improvements, and passed the act of 1890, still in force. I cannot illustrate more forcibly the advantages of the present act than by showing the defects of the other principle. By way of illustration, take two adjoining allotments or parcels of land, on all fours in every respect as to site, suitability, accessibility, centrality in value, say \$5,000.00. The one is owned by an absentee in England, who allows his land to remain in its primitive condition waiting further settlement, when its value will be sufficiently increased to dispose of it at a good fat profit. The other allotment is owned by a resident and citizen of the place. He has erected large buildings, e. g., a foundry. The latter's improvements have increased the value of the former's land, but under the old rating system these improvements would be assessed and taxed, while the more fortunate absentee would pay on the land only. Under the method now obtaining each pays alike. The statute now in force has swept away such anomalies as shown in the above two cases, and has reduced the speculator, the unearned incrementor and the corner allotment man to the level of the enterprising resident, who, by his personal influence and character, sharing the responsibilities of citizenship, aids so strongly in the development of our Australasian cities, towns and villages, and, in fact, in that of the whole country.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"D. F. TREEHY, Town Clerk."

I have a large number of newspaper articles, statistics, letters and other documents, as well as my own experience in the colonies visited, all confirming the statements made in the foregoing letters, and no evidence to the contrary. In none of the colonies is there any retrograde movement, but on the contrary, as shown, all are advancing towards the adoption of the Australasian land value tax, in lieu of all other local taxation.

A system of local taxation tested in so many localities, so uniformly successful, among a people so similar to ourselves, ought to be tried in Colorado. By adopting the proposed home rule amendment to our state Constitution the people would be able to test the law in the localities desiring to do so, and could permanently retain it in case that its operation was a success, but would not be compelled to adopt or retain it con-



trary to their wishes. I do not know how any one who believes in a government by and for the people can oppose such a change in the powers of our local governments.

#### WHEN AND WHERE IN OPERATION.

The Australasian land value tax is in operation in some form and degree in four out of the seven colonies. In all the other colonies except West Australia it has passed the house of representatives, but has been defeated by the legislative council. Three of the colonies, New Zealand, South Australia and New South Wales, raise a portion of their state taxes by means of the Australasian system. This tax was first established for state purposes in New Zealand in 1878, a year before the publication of "Progress and Poverty," through the influence largely and under the government of Sir George Grey. In 1879, about a year after its adoption, the privileged classes, by means of a most unjust representation in parliament, and before the effects of the law could be known or understood, succeeded in repealing it and substituting therefor the general property tax. This is the only Australasian land value tax ever repealed in any of the colonies, and New Zealand has since repented and corrected this mistake.

The general property tax remained in operation in New Zealand for twelve years, during which time a deficiency in the revenue appeared of \$9,910,000.00. The general property tax of New Zealand, like that of the several American states, was not only a fiscal failure, but also an instrument of injustice and oppression. So unpopular did it become that the people, in memory of the previous short experience of the land tax, in 1890 turned out those who were responsible for the general property tax and elected a parliament pledged to re-enact the land tax, the change in the incidence of taxation being the chief issue in the campaign. The present land tax law of New Zealand was passed in 1891, and went into effect in 1892. After having thoroughly tested the general property tax, and compared it with the Australasian land value tax, the former system was deliberately abolished and the Australasian system finally established; thus, after a thorough trial, rendering a complete judgment on the relative merits of the two methods of taxation. So completely are the people of New Zealand convinced of the superiority of their system that no political party advocates a return to the general property tax, but, on the contrary, practically a unanimous sentiment exists in favor of retaining their system.

The next colony to adopt this law was South Australia, in 1884. The South Australian law, although small in degree, has no exemptions, corresponding in this respect to the local land tax laws of New Zealand and Queensland. It is the oldest of the laws now in existence, having been passed during the interval in which the general property tax was in operation in New Zealand. The parliament of South Australia was very familiar with the general property tax of New Zealand, and with its effects. The adoption of the Australasian land tax by South Australia was, therefore, a direct judgment of that colony on the relative value of

the two systems. This judgment was rendered in spite of the fact that New Zealand had, at that time, temporarily discarded the Australasian tax for the general property tax.

Queensland in 1890, as already shown, next adopted the Australasian tax for local purposes only.

New Zealand readopted the law in 1891, South Australia enacted the home rule law in 1893, and extended the rate of the colonial land tax in 1894, and New South Wales adopted the system in 1895. After the experience of the other colonies, this action of New South Wales was most significant. In 1896 New Zealand enacted the home rule law, and under that law local bodies of New Zealand have, every year since, extended the application of the principle. Since its great success has been shown, all of the colonies have attempted and nearly or quite succeeded in passing some portion of the law, showing the universal opinion of the people of the colonies to be in favor of the superiority of the Australasian system. After the object lesson in New Zealand, no colony in Australasia has had the hardihood to again place the general property tax on their statute books.

#### THE FISCAL POINT OF VIEW.

The present land value tax of New Zealand took the place of a general property tax; that of New South Wales replaced that amount of tariff taxation, while that of South Australia was passed to secure needed additional revenue.

The total amount collected in New Zealand for the year 1898 by the Australasian system was \$1,490,265.00, in addition to the local optional tax; in South Australia it was about \$400,000.00, and in New South Wales about \$1,280,000.00. The rate of the tax in New Zealand is from four and one-sixth mills to fifteen mills on each dollar of assessed valuation; in South Australia, from two and one-twelfth mills to five mills, and in New South Wales it is four and one-sixth mills.

Under the Australasian system there is no difficulty in assessing property at its "full cash value," and but little if any complaint of unjust or unequal valuations. These valuations are used as a basis of taxation, and for various other public and private purposes. In marked contrast to the conditions in Colorado and other American states, there is a general acquiescence in the fairness and accuracy of the assessments. The reason for this is clearly evident. The Australasian system does not attempt to assess property which can be removed or hidden from sight. Nor is it inquisitorial nor complicated. Nor does it attempt the impossible task of arriving at the value of property of infinite form and variety, each class of which would require a thorough expert to determine, even approximately, its fair value. On the contrary, the Australasian system only taxes that kind of property which cannot be hidden or removed out of the country, the existence of which is known to everybody, and the value of which is the most widely known, the most easily and accurately ascertained of any form of property values. For these reasons, the valuations being simple and easy, the difficulties inherent in assessing

and collecting the general property tax are largely avoided, and the operations of the Australasian land value tax are full, fair and complete.

The Australasian tax cannot be avoided by perjury or any other fraudulent or evasive acts of the taxpayer. Whatever inequalities exist thereunder result from a wrong formulation of the laws or from incompetent assessors, and are not inherent in the system itself. This conclusion is illustrated by the fact that the only colony in which any serious trouble has arisen over the operation of the land tax, is New South Wales, where considerable complaint and litigation arose over the operation of the law for the first year or two of its existence. This trouble arose through the crude and incompetent formulation of the law, ignorance by both friends and enemies of the principle involved, inexperienced valuers, the unusually bitter opposition of large land owners, and the lack of any previous experience in direct taxation. These evils have now been overcome, and the law is working smoothly and satisfactorily.

If any further evidence is needed that land is fairly valued under the Australasian system it may be found in a comparison of the assessed values of Colorado and New Zealand. I believe that the per capita land values of Colorado at least equal those of New Zealand. The assessed values of the lands alone of New Zealand were in 1898 \$422,006,220.00, excluding all railroad, telegraph, water works and telephone lines, which in New Zealand are owned by the government. In Colorado, in the same year, the assessed values of all taxable property, including personal property, improvements, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, waterworks, etc., and all land, was only \$192,243,080.00. The population of Colorado is about five-sevenths as large as that of New Zealand. To simply repeal the tax on personal property and improvements in this state would therefore likely result in largely increasing the total assessed value of our taxable property.

The operation of the Australasian land value tax has always been satisfactory after its effects were once known, as is shown by the following facts: There has been no effort to repeal it, but, on the contrary, it has been extended and improved; as soon as it has come into operation in any degree, in any colony or locality, all opposition to it ceases, and it is then accepted even by the conservative parties as a permanent institution; the people of the colonies never vote against it nor against those who are identified with the principle established; it has extended from colony to colony, and from state to municipal affairs, after the trial of numerous other revenue schemes. If these facts applied only to one isolated colony, or to the taxation of values of a special or local character, they would not be so convincing. But when the principle of taxing those values which exist wherever civilization extends has been tried for more than sixteen years, under different laws and conditions, by different countries and peoples, with one uniform successful result, the question of the practicability and wisdom of the law as a fiscal measure is placed beyond the region of successful controversy. My conclusions are, after careful observation and the most minute and painstaking examination of all data which I could procure, that the Australasian land value tax is the best fiscal measure, and the greatest fiscal success, ever adopted by any country or community.

## ECONOMIC RESULTS IN AUSTRALASIA.

Previous to the adoption of the Australasian land value tax it was strenuously urged in all the colonies, and it has likewise been urged in Colorado and throughout America, that the adoption of such a tax would be destructive to business and general prosperity, and would result in terrible calamity to the mass of the people, and especially to land owners. Have such dire predictions been verified in the experiences of Australasia? Its enemies now claim that it has had but little if any economic effect, while some of its friends have alleged vast economic benefits resulting therefrom, without proving their assertions. To accurately affirm or deny the economic results of any moderate law requires most careful consideration and reflection. Indeed, it is easier to trace economic tendencies than the full results of such small rates of taxation. However, it will be evident on investigation that all tax laws of any importance must have correspondingly important economic results. Around the questions of the incidence of taxation the most interesting and important political struggles have centered. My conclusions are that all predictions and allegations of any economic evil results from the Australasian land value tax system are without any just foundation and incorrect, and that all its economic effects have been beneficent. In proof of this conclusion I submit the following facts and observations:

The Australasian tax has not destroyed private property in land, nor abolished poverty, nor made any very radical changes in economic or social conditions. It is only a very small proportion of the total annual revenue of any colony. In New Zealand it is 6.07 per cent. of the total ordinary revenue, excluding land sales, etc.; in New South Wales it is 3.52 per cent., and in South Australia it is 3.33 per cent. Let it be remembered, however, that the tariff, stamp and railroad revenues, which in America go to the federal government or to private corporations, exceed in New Zealand 85 per cent. of the total revenues, in New South Wales 86 per cent., and in South Australia 71 per cent. The expense of collecting the small land tax is almost as great as though the rate was largely increased.

The economic effect of the tax, however, has not been confined to the actual amount collected. So beneficial are the results of the tax that it has been constantly discussed in each of the three colonies which have adopted it for general purposes, not with any idea of reducing or repealing the tax, but with the idea of enlarging it. The effect of this discussion has been to produce results in some of the colonies perhaps greater than the direct effects of the law itself. Whether any portion of the rental or annual value of land is taxed into the public treasury will not largely affect the amount of rent, except as it may cause unused land to enter the market; but the capitalized or market value of land is based on a capitalization of that portion of actual or possible rent which belongs to the private owner. When there is a probable future increase of rent to the land owner it tends to raise the selling or capital value of land to a speculative amount greater than the actual rent would justify, resulting

in keeping would-be users out of land. When, however, the probability of an increase in the land tax becomes strong, the land owner is anxious to sell for less than the full capitalized rent, enabling land users to get land without having to so largely discount the future and cripple their productive capacity. This tendency towards a reduction, or rather steadying of the speculative values of land, has actually occurred wherever the land value tax has been adopted, to the great advantage of land users. In New Zealand, however, there has been such a large increase of population and general prosperity since the adoption of the land tax that the total assessed market values of land have increased since 1892 \$43,066,745.00, showing that increased rents to the land owners have exceeded their land tax. This increased market value of land is a very much less per cent. than the increase in the improvements of New Zealand. In South Australia, where the land tax, as well as the increase of population, has been very small, and the original assessment was made at a time when prices were very much inflated, there have been two considerable reductions in the valuations, the first one because the valuations were made on the inflated untaxed values, and the second one succeeding the local option law of 1893 and the increased land tax of 1894.

The economic effect on the market values of land or on social conditions has been but slight in connection with the local or municipal tax. The utmost amount of the local tax is known and very limited, while the amount of revenue needed for general purposes is practically unlimited, owing to large public debts, etc.

South Australia adopted the Australasian tax in 1884, just at the culmination of a boom, when land values were highest; New Zealand's present law was adopted in 1891, more than a year before the climax of speculation and panic; while New South Wales adopted the tax in 1895, going into effect in 1896, nearly three years after the panic, when business and industry were greatly depressed. The improved conditions which took place in New Zealand in 1892 did not take place in New South Wales till 1896. It can thus be seen that the land tax has been tested in such a variety of public conditions as to make reasonably certain that there is no truth in the predicted evil results of its adoption.

In 1898, the four colonies having the land tax in operation, had an excess of immigration over emigration of 12,580 persons, being a gain in every colony, while the three colonies having no land value tax lost that year, by an excess of emigrants over immigrants, 4,910 persons.

#### SPECIAL CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In New South Wales in 1895, at the time of the adoption of the land tax, business and wages were exceedingly demoralized. At once, on the passage of the Australasian land tax, business began to improve. Wages increased and opportunities for work became more plentiful. A good indication of industrial conditions is to be found in the numbers of the unemployed. The unemployed registered with the Labor Commissioner were, for each of the four years respectively immediately preceding the tax, 18,600, 12,145, 13,575 and 14,062. For the three years respectively

immediately following the adoption of the tax, the numbers were 6,427, 4,167 and 3,843; being an average of 4,812 registered unemployed for each year since the adoption of the land tax, as against an average of 14,595 per year preceding its adoption. It might be noted also that for the three years preceding the tax the number of unemployed was increasing each year, and that for the three years since it has been regularly decreasing. Since the law went into operation a large number of landed estates have been divided up and sold to actual settlers. There has been an increase of cultivated lands of 905,867 acres in the three years immediately following the adoption of the land tax, being an increase of more than fifty per cent. over the entire amount previously in cultivation in the colony. Crime of all kinds has also largely decreased since the adoption of the law. The excess of arrivals over departures for the three years since the passage of the land tax bill were in New South Wales 5,159, while in the adjoining colony of Victoria, which had about equal population and resources, but did not have the Australasian system of taxation, the emigration exceeded the immigration by 50,403. In fact, the condition of New South Wales is now most prosperous. So successfully has the law operated that in the elections of 1898 the friends of the law were successful in a contest where the opposition were pledged to its repeal.

All of this has occurred in spite of the fact that during the period since the Australasian system has been in operation there has been a terrible and unprecedented drought throughout the colony. The Labor Commissioner of New South Wales says:

"For hundreds of miles in the western, northwestern and southern parts of the colony not a blade of grass or herbage of any description could be seen. Sheep by the millions perished, and enormous numbers of stock. Those that were saved were only at great expense to the owners by their removal to more favored parts of the colony, and by the cutting of scrub to feed them on.

"In several parts of the colony farmers and dairymen have also suffered severe losses.

"In addition, the mining industry in most of the best districts has almost been paralyzed for the want of water. Many of the mines were compelled to shut down at Cobar and the surrounding districts.

"The foregoing will give a slight idea of the great loss of wealth to the colony generally, and which has, as a consequence, materially affected labor and industry in all its branches. Hundreds of men were thrown out of employment and made their way to Sydney to swell the ranks of the unemployed."

That under such misfortunes of nature New South Wales should have made the progress which has been made partakes of the marvelous, and is all the more remarkable when taken in connection with the predictions of the opponents of the land tax concerning the evil results that would follow its adoption.

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In South Australia, although the land tax has been in operation sixteen years, there has been no panic or great business depression, but an evenly prosperous condition of the people. The land tax there is very small, being but little more than the assertion of the principle, and its economic effects are correspondingly small. Then, too, the surrounding colonies have had large mining booms which have drawn population away from South Australia, while no precious minerals of importance have been discovered in that colony. There has, however, been a considerable increase of population in South Australia during the last sixteen years, and business men claim that the small state tax on land values has largely stimulated building trades and provided the people with better houses. There is no disposition in South Australia to repeal the land tax. A fusion of the liberal and labor parties passed the law, and have retained power ever since.

One of the picturesque historical facts in connection with the Australasian land value tax is that it should have first sprung up and been adopted by the two colonies, South Australia and New Zealand, which were colonized under the directly opposite influences and theories of Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

"Mr. Wakefield contended that colonial land should be sold at a 'sufficient price,' at a uniform rate, so high as to prevent laborers from buying it. That it should be sold in large blocks and the purchase money expended in bringing to the colonies healthy and capable young men and women of the laboring classes, who, being debarred from becoming land owners themselves, should continue to work for wages, and thus guarantee a perpetual abundance of cheap labor for the benefit of the capitalist."

This frank acknowledgment and practical object lesson of the power of untaxed landlordism was doubtless an important factor in arousing the thought which has begun to check its power.

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS IN NEW ZEALAND—COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The adoption of the present land value tax in New Zealand grew out of the disgust with the general property tax and the fact that the great labor strike of 1890, involving thousands of laboring men, was beaten and crushed out. Hon. John Ballance, who had introduced and most ably advocated the land tax bill of 1878, had, notwithstanding its repeal, never ceased to urge the principle upon the people. The working classes now, defeated in their strike, turned to Mr. Ballance, elected a parliament to support him, and have ever since maintained their control.

Prior to the land tax of 1891 there had been an enormously extravagant government in control of affairs, who had plunged the country largely in debt, and, in many ways, ran it in the interest of the privileged classes. Land speculation was rife and the country was apparently on the verge of a great panic. In 1891 thousands of unemployed gathered in all

the cities of New Zealand asking for work, and the people were actually fleeing from the country in search of the right to labor.

As the chief measure of relief the Ballance government had demanded during the campaign, and now passed, the Australasian land value tax law. At once, without the "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act," or any new labor laws, the condition of labor began greatly to improve. Wages increased, the hours of toil shortened, the cost of living decreased, and the idle received employment. From 1891 to 1898 the cultivated lands of New Zealand increased 3,522,091 acres, sown grass lands increased 3,278,501 acres, the value of improvements increased \$39,000,000.00, and nearly all business greatly improved. Wages in New Zealand are not high, but the cost of living is cheap, and the people generally seem to be most prosperous and happy. For nearly a day I walked through the streets of Auckland, a city of more than sixty thousand people, in search of an idle workingman, and was unable to find one. In the four years immediately preceding the land tax, in spite of government ownership and management of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, insurance, etc., there was an actual decrease of immigration over emigration of 17,789 persons, being a loss each year. At once on the passage of the land value tax the tide of emigration turned, population has increased 122,447, and in the first two years after the adoption of the land tax the immigration of New Zealand exceeded the emigration 15,370 persons, and has continued in excess each of the eight years since its passage.

Since the passage of the compulsory arbitration law in 1894, and its coming into operation a year or so later, there has been no such great improvement in the condition of wages or labor as took place on the passage of the land tax law of 1891. The excess of immigration into New Zealand for the three years following the adoption of the Australasian system, and prior to the passage of the compulsory arbitration law, was 3,777 persons more than twice the number for the three years immediately following the arbitration law. It is sometimes claimed that the arbitration law has not even tended to improve the conditions of labor, but has retarded such improvement. It has not had a very long life and has not been fully tested as yet, but so far it has done but little if any direct harm. Under any view its benefits to labor or the public are far less than the land value tax. H. D. Lloyd, in his book eulogizing the New Zealand compulsory arbitration law, entitled "A Country Without Strikes," says:

"But it is not really correct to say that this is a case of wages 'fixed by law.' The law has not fixed the prices. The price is fixed by the facts of the economic situation," and "It (the compulsory arbitration law) does not attempt to create or modify economic conditions."

The Australasian land value tax, like all other tax laws, does modify economic conditions, while the compulsory arbitration law only aims at a peaceable adjustment of industrial disputes under existing economic conditions. After consultation with numerous classes of persons in New Zealand, including both laborers and employers, I am convinced that, taken as a whole, wages are not any higher, nor the hours of toil any



shorter, nor the chance of employment any better because of the compulsory arbitration law. It may perhaps have had some effect in allaying the friction of industrial disputes, but even this is not yet fully proven. If it were true that a compulsory arbitration board could arbitrarily raise and maintain wages, why does not the board fix wages at a minimum of a sovereign or five dollars per day? There can be no doubt that workmen produce, and are consequently entitled to receive at least that amount of daily wages. The government of New Zealand is favorable to organized labor. If justice can be arbitrarily established without reference to natural or economic laws, why is it not done by the compulsory arbitration board, under the favorable conditions existing in New Zealand? In truth, all that any arbitration board can do is to endeavor to fairly determine and establish the amount of wages fixed by economic conditions, on the theory that labor is too weak and helpless to protect its own rights by voluntary action. All that arbitration can do if ideally perfect is to palliate, not cure, public evils. If economic conditions are forcing wages down and throwing men out of work, no compulsory arbitration board can prevent such results; while if economic conditions are forcing wages up, arbitration boards will not be able to prevent such increase. The compulsory arbitration law of New Zealand has had the fortune to be in operation at no time except when economic conditions were slowly but steadily improving. The compulsory arbitration law has still much opposition among the employing classes, and while most of the working people of New Zealand uphold the arbitration law, yet generally they give more credit to the Australasian tax system for their improved conditions than to the labor laws.

In 1892 the Australasian land value tax went into operation, and its application having been extended nearly every year since, it must be considered as one of the factors in the present conditions of New Zealand labor.

I cannot agree with those who claim that a material cause of the existing prosperity of New Zealand is the compulsory arbitration and other labor laws. True this prosperity has been accompanied by numerous so-called labor laws. The economic effect of labor legislation, however, is shown by the history of New Zealand to be of very small importance, except, perhaps, in retarding and obscuring the progress of more important and fundamental matters. The evil effects of class legislation demanded by large classes of people must of necessity be very limited, otherwise the working people, being themselves the first to feel its effects, would demand its repeal. Compared with the great mass of existing class laws, enacted in the interest of the privileged few, such laws are harmless. The labor parties of Australasia are everywhere favorable to the Australasian land value tax, and if in addition thereto they have caused the enactment of some class laws, such limitation of the legislation of the privileged classes has pleased the labor parties and not done much harm.

## THE BANK PANIC OF 1893.

In comparing the colonies with one another, it must be remembered that they are all colonies of the same mother country, that they are inhabited by the same class of people, their markets are the same, they derive their laws and institutions from the same source, the people freely emigrate from one colony to another, one-half of the banks and many business houses are located in more than one colony, their financial systems are the same, the internal affairs of the several colonies, such as the government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones are of a similar character, and the prosperity or adversity of each colony naturally fluctuates with that of the others.

Yet the bank panic of 1893, which extended all over the civilized world, did not close a single bank doing business in New Zealand; nor did it close any in South Australia, except the branches of those banks having headquarters in other colonies. In other words, the bank panic of 1893, with its storm center in Melbourne, Victoria, where there had been an enormous speculation in land, and which panic raged in New South Wales, and in all the other colonies unprotected by the Australasian tax system, did not make itself seriously felt in either of the then land tax colonies. What the full cause of this was I shall not attempt to say. New Zealand a year later came to the aid of one of its banks by guaranteeing its paper. But Victoria did not dare to venture in that line, and it is certain that it could not have saved its banks had it done so.

One of the chief causes of the panic was, that both the banks and their patrons had speculated largely in land, and coincident with the panic, a terrible shrinking in values occurred that made thousands of bank debtors insolvent, and their paper worthless. In New Zealand the land tax which was passed nearly two years before the land speculation culminated, checked the land boom, and correspondingly checked the credits based on land speculation in that colony. The speculation, however, had proceeded so far, that although the banks and their patrons had nearly two years' time in which to retrieve themselves, they were seriously threatened, not entirely, and perhaps not mainly by their New Zealand business, but largely because they had branches doing business in the other colonies. In South Australia, where there had been no land boom, there were no failures of banks caused by the South Australia business. Thirteen out of the twenty-five banks of issue in Australasia, with their hundreds of branches, closed with liabilities of \$516,576,070.00.

It may be asked how such a small tax could produce such prodigious results? The answer is that in so far as the land tax contributed to these results, it was not entirely the existing tax that prevented land speculation and the collapse following thereupon, but, more largely still, a wholesome fear of its increase. Certain it is that no land boom or se-

rious financial panic ever yet occurred where the Australasian land value tax has been established for general purposes.

To those who are urging government ownership and control of railroads, telegraphs and telephones as a solution of the social problem, I would point to the fact that in all the colonies in which the panic of 1893 raged, the ownership and control of such utilities was, and had long been the established public policy; but that good results flow from such ownership is undeniable.

#### IMPORTANT OPINIONS.

In order to prove the effect of the Australasian land tax in the several colonies, I put several formal questions to the premiers of South Australia and New Zealand with their consent, and received the following replies:

"Premier's Office, Adelaide, South Australia, February 22, 1900.

"Dear Mr. Bucklin:—I have yours, dated Wellington, N. Z., February 9, 1900. You ask, first—'Has the land value tax been a fiscal success in South Australia?'

"I answer, unhesitatingly, *yes*.

"Second—'Has South Australia prospered under it, and, if so, has it been a factor in such prosperity, or otherwise?'

"South Australia has had to contend for several years past against very low prices for all our staples, coupled with very bad seasons in long succession. The revenue from the land value tax has helped to meet our needs, and complaint against it is almost unheard. It has in no way tended to work against our prosperity.

"Third—'What are the prospects for its repeal?'

"There is no prospect of its repeal, and no general desire that it should be repealed. The trend has all been the other way. It was first one-half penny in every pound value. In 1893 it was altered to one-half penny in the pound up to \$25,000.00 owned by any one taxpayer, and one penny in the pound for all excess over \$25,000.00 value so held. The probabilities are all in the direction of another half penny being added when any one holder exceeds in value, say \$100,000.00. It is believed that the operation of the tax is to prevent the holding of large areas of almost or quite uncultivated land. The fear of the tax did operate to keep some buyers temporarily out of the market, and so stay the accumulations of large holdings; but it has settled down now so that the value of the land is seen to be what it will produce, and the half penny in the pound is all the deduction that is calculated on this. The falling off in the volume and value of produce alone fully accounts for the reduced value of country lands, and in the case of town lands, if the tax operates, it is to deter speculation of boom prices, and to induce utilization and occupation of land. There is no political party whose platform includes any repeal of the tax. There are one or two who advocate

either an all round increase of the rate irrespective of the size of the holding, or else another step to touch the large holdings.

"Trusting these replies may help you, I am yours, etc.,

"F. W. HOLDER,

"Premier and Treasurer, S. A."

"Premier's Office, Wellington, N. Z., February 13, 1900.

"Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and am pleased to have made your acquaintance, and it was a pleasure to me to have been able to assist you in your research, and as far as possible, to have given you such data as will enable you to form a perfect and positive opinion upon the subject matters which you have, during your visit here, investigated.

"In reply to your first question, 'Has the land tax, as imposed in New Zealand, been a fiscal success?' the answer is in the affirmative, and this is further demonstrated by the fact that during the last general election, which took place in this colony in December last, those who in former years opposed this policy have gone the length of saying that they would not disturb it, and there was not a single candidate, so far as I know, who advocated its repeal.

"As to question No. 2, 'Has New Zealand prospered under this policy, and has it been a factor in such prosperity?' the tax has been imposed upon the lands of those people who are best able to bear it, and whilst encouraging thrift, it has been just in its incidence, and there can be no doubt that it has been a factor in bringing about our existing prosperity.

"The third question refers to rating on unimproved values. The rating on unimproved values for local purposes has proved a success, and the opinion of the government, which is generally shared throughout the colony, is that it should be made compulsory; at the present time it is optional.

"The replies to the second and third queries practically dispose of the fourth as to the prospect of the law in question being continued or repealed. Popular opinion is very strong in their favor, so strong that repeal is out of the question.

"I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"R. J. SEDDON."

The Secretary of Labor of New Zealand, in a personal letter to myself, dated February 10, 1900, says:

"In 1890 and 1891 there were many unemployed in New Zealand. Every large town was pervaded by groups of men out of work, who sometimes two and three times a week held public meetings in order to bring their condition of distress to the notice of the government and the citizens. An immense improvement has been effected. Owing also to the general prosperity of the colony, labor has been absorbed into various

industries, or the laborer has been converted from the position of wage-earner into that of small farmer. To give an idea of this absorption of labor in one branch alone of this department, I may mention that there are 25,000 persons employed in the factories of the colony in excess of those at work ten years ago. For the last three years we have had no real pressure upon the labor department on account of unemployed persons, and during the present summer there has been a dearth of labor in some parts of the country, although this is more apparent in such employment as harvesting, etc., which is in its nature spasmodic and irregular. The effect of prosperity and absorption of surplus labor has, of course, been to raise wages, because naturally where there is competition for hands, instead of selection from surplus labor, better wages are given. Wages have never been higher in the colony than at present, and the deposit of \$90,000,000.00 in the savings banks by the working classes is a proof of this. Not only is there a direct advance in payment, but also an indirect advance by shortening of hours. To take women's work for instance, not only do they now receive the same wages or higher wages for the eight-hour day than they formerly received for nine or ten hours, but they also have to be paid full wages for certain holidays, just as if at work."

On the 27th day of September, 1900, Hon. George Fowlds, M. P., Auckland, N. Z., answered my questions as follows:

"First—What has been the fiscal and economic effect of the Australian land value tax in New Zealand?"

"Answer—There is no doubt that New Zealand is now in a most prosperous condition. While it would perhaps be claiming too much to ascribe all its prosperity to the land tax, the fact remains that the fierce denunciations of the system and the innumerable predictions of disaster if it were adopted, with which the colony fairly rang when in 1891 the government proceeded to apply it, have been proven to have not the slightest justification. That the people of the colony have realized this is best proved by the repeated successes of the liberal party at the polls since the general election of 1890. It is now beyond all question that no political party can possibly hope to repeal the land tax, but a large section of the community look confidently forward to a more extensive application of the system. It might be added that even the most pronounced opponents of the government are careful to reiterate that they have no intention to repeal the land tax should they obtain a lease of political power. As for the financial results of the system, it is significant that this year we have been able to remit 160,000 pounds, about \$800,000.00, in custom duties, and it is proposed to begin the twentieth century by reducing postage on letters within and beyond the colony from two pence to one penny. We have also this year reduced fares and freights on our state railways to the extent of 75,000 pounds, or \$375,000.00 per annum. I think it is also safe to add that the land tax induces a tendency to keep land values to their legitimate level.

"Second—What has been the effect of local rating on unimproved values?"

"The rating on unimproved values act granted the ratepayers within local districts, local option in rating since 1896. The conditions as to proceedings under the act have been liberalized extensively. So far about thirty polls have been taken, and only in two cases have majorities been recorded against the system.

"Third—'What are the prospects of extending or repealing these taxes?'

"There is not the remotest chance of repealing either. Their ultimate extension is certain. At the recent annual municipal conference most laudatory references were made to the system, more especially by those representing districts wherein the system had been adopted.

"Fourth—'Is New Zealand prosperous, and if so, what is the cause?'

"That New Zealand is prosperous is beyond all question. A large number of the workers believe that the labor legislation of the past few years has been an important factor in producing prosperity, and no political party would dare to repeal the measures which have been passed.

"The only measure which, by any stretch of the imagination, could be claimed to have raised the wages of workers would be the conciliation and arbitration act, and many of its most pronounced advocates have come to realize that as wages have been increased, so have rents and the price of labor products, the result being an increase of nominal wages, while the real wages, or in other words the purchasing power of wages, have not improved beyond what good harvests, extended markets and better prices in the foreign markets would have produced naturally. In my opinion the real cause of New Zealand's prosperity and improved social condition, outside the causes mentioned in the last paragraph, has been the land value taxation.

"Fifth—'Have any steps been taken since my visit to extend the land tax in New Zealand?'

"The first session of the new parliament is now sitting. It is not proposed to extend the application of the principle this session; but it is probable that next year the optional feature in the rating on unimproved values act will be eliminated, and the act made mandatory, in which case all rates on improvements will be abolished without the slower process of taking a poll in each district."

June 15, 1897, Hon. G. H. Reid, the then premier of New South Wales, in an interview in the London Daily News, in answer to the question "Have you found the imposition of the land tax answer your expectations?" said:

"It has answered my expectations in this way: That it has stimulated building and enterprise in land in every way; it is not proving a serious burden, and I am happy to say that some of the largest land owners in Australia, who have great freehold properties in New South Wales, have personally expressed to me their readiness to continue the tax so long as it is in existence."

The Daily Telegraph of Sydney, N. S. W., which is one of the two or three papers which have the largest circulation and influence in the colonies, in an editorial dated June 28, 1897, says:

"When the present land tax was under discussion, the one great objection urged against it was that it would drive away settlers from the soil, and turn the country into a sheep walk. There is no doubt that this view was in many cases sincerely held. Land taxation has not come 'like a thief in the night;' it has come in open political daylight as the effect of a deliberated and reiterated vote by an overwhelming majority of the people. It has, therefore, every appearance of permanency, so that there cannot be many settlers on the soil who are holding out in the hope of its being within measurable time abolished. Hence, if the predicted exodus of farmers is to take place at all, there is nothing for them to wait for. Is there any manifestation of people either fleeing, or being about to flee, from the operation of the land tax? Where are the abandoned farms, and the rusting plowshares, and the empty barns that were to bear witness to the effects of making the large freehold owners of land take a more equitable share in the burdens of taxation? None of these things have yet appeared. On the contrary, we see people as eager as ever to get hold of eligible farming land, which is rushed by tax defying applicants as soon as it is thrown open.

"There are now, however, other distinct effects of the tax beginning to appear, which go further to dissipate any fear of the land being thrown out of use as was predicted. Amongst these is the opening up of the vast Peel River estate at Tamworth, where nearly five thousand acres of agricultural country are announced for auction sale in farm lots. This land is the property of an absentee company, which, while it was subject to no tax, could afford to keep an immense estate locked up while the expenditure of public money all around was increasing its value.

"The land that is cultivated will give in produce the same return for the same amount of labor, tax or no tax. The land which is not cultivated, but merely held for speculative purposes, will, however, not give an equal profit to the speculator. Hence the stimulus is to the use of land, whereby the result of the tax is to increase, instead of to retard agricultural settlement. Instead of workers moving away from the land, and leaving it idle, we find monopoly, which kept it locked up, beginning to stand aside in order that they may come and occupy it. When in place of workers being put off the land through the operation of the present fiscal policy, new openings are seen to be made for them to go on it, the cry about hindrance to production caused by the tax calls for no answer. Facts from which there is no appeal stifle it. And the number of these facts, as typified by the case of the great Peel River estate, must increase as the owners of other large monopolies begin to realize that the tax has come to stay."

On January 8, 1900, this same paper, in connection with an interview with myself, says: "Our visitor can have nothing but good to report of the working of land value taxation."

## PROSPECTS OF FUTURE ACTION.

In none of the colonies which have adopted the principle of land value taxation, is there any reasonable prospect of its repeal. On the contrary, in some of the colonies there have been important advances, and in them all, there is at present more or less prospect of its advance and extension. In every one of them they are moving towards the principle as the sole source of local or municipal revenue.

In New Zealand the law of 1891 originally only exempted improvements under \$15,000.00 in value, which limitation was repealed in 1893, leaving all improvements exempt. A slight increase has also been made in the rate of taxation on large estates. The basis of all land value taxation in New Zealand is an assessment law which originally valued property for taxation once in three years, but which has now been amended so that any inequalities in the assessed valuations may be adjusted at any time. Since the passage of the local optional law of 1896, it has been amended by making the application of the principle to any locality possible by a majority vote. This law was passed in 1899, and at the same session of parliament a bill was brought in by the government making the taxation of land values for local purposes, compulsory instead of optional. But still stronger evidence of public opinion is found in the fact that ever since the adoption of the present land tax laws, the government which passed the act and all amendments and extensions of it, doing something in this direction nearly every year, has continuously held office, and at the last election, in 1899, was returned by an overwhelming majority, the largest it has even received. The opposition was almost annihilated, while men like Hon. George Fowlds, of Auckland, was returned to parliament pledged to extend the land tax another penny in the pound. Even the leaders of the opposition has in his public speeches given a pledge that if the conservative party came into power they would not repeal the Australasian land value tax laws.

In South Australia the same condition of affairs exists. In 1894 the law was extended. A strong effort is now being made to reform the membership of the upper house so as to make it responsive to public sentiment, and then remove the obstructions placed in the local optional law by its enemies, and make it workable. Since the last sentence was written the effort has resulted in success, so that these obstructions are sure to be soon removed. The conservative party of South Australia contents itself by a declaration "against any additional *special* taxation on land," thus practically declaring in favor of the existing Australasian land value tax, and only opposing further graduations; while the labor party declares in favor of "increasing the tax on land values."

The government of New South Wales which brought in the Australasian land tax and all amendments thereto, came into power in 1895 by a coalition of the free trade and labor parties, was successfully re-elected in 1898 after the law had been in operation for nearly three years, and has never been defeated before the people, although thrown out of power in 1899 by a coalition in parliament between the labor and pro-



tection parties on another question. There is no probability of the present government attempting to repeal the Australasian land tax, because to do so would be to sever connections with the labor party. All parties in New South Wales profess friendship to the Australasian system for local purposes, and it may be adopted at any time. Since writing the foregoing I find that the present government has recently introduced a local optional bill, similar to that of the Reid government.

The federation, when completed, will take charge of the tariff revenue now going to the several colonies, and pending that the colonial revenues are in an uncertain transitory condition. The first prospect of extending the land tax is therefore in the direction of local taxation. What the federal government will do has not yet been indicated, but as soon as it is in operation some of the states will probably experience a shortage of revenue, and will likely adopt or extend the Australasian system for state needs.

### IS THE AUSTRALASIAN LAND VALUE TAX JUST?

Governor Thomas, as temporary chairman of the late National Democratic convention, stated that "unjust taxation by whatever name it may be called is the plunder of the citizen by his government."

I have shown that our present system of state taxation, together with the proposed inheritance, occupation and income taxes, are unjust. The advocates and apologists of such laws are thus, according to the Governor, endorsing a proposition to plunder the people.

Does the Australasian land value tax stand the supreme test of being right and just, or must it, too, be classed with other revenue laws, whose sole justification is public necessity, regardless of the principles of equity? It has sometimes been allowed, by those not familiar with it, that the Australasian system places an unjust burden on land. Such claimants never urge that our tariff and other federal, and many state and local revenue laws exempt land values, and thereby relieve land owners from their just share of taxes. No one pretends that there is any justice in exempting land values from at least an equal proportionate share of all taxation. Yet tariff and many other laws place a heavy burden on nearly all other property, while land values entirely escape such taxation. If the advocates of the principle of a general property tax wish to be consistent, they should urge the adoption of the Australasian land value tax by the several states, as a just complement to federal taxation. At the present time, considering our federal taxes, land is more lightly taxed than any other class of property, and the Australasian system would largely equalize the burdens of taxation between land owners and other people of the country.

The fact that franchises in public ways, rights of way and land are largely increased in value by the creation of public improvements, as well as by other public expenditures, and by the existence and growth of society, places the owners of such property, so enhanced in value, under special obligations to contribute at least the small amount of this tax into the public treasury. Such special contribution, even if it resulted in a

greater burden on the property so enhanced in value than on other property, which it does not, would in no wise be a discrimination against land owners, because other classes of property are not ordinarily enhanced in value by public expenditures, nor by the growth of population.

Whether society, which creates the rental values of land, should tax all such values into the public treasury or not, certain it is that government can justly take a small needed portion thereof for public necessities in the form of a tax on land values only. Such taxation is simply the taking for public needs of a small portion of those values not produced by individual effort, but by social existence and organization. While, therefore, I proclaim the great practical success of the Australasian land value tax, yet I admit that the strongest argument in its favor is the inherent justice of the principle involved.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS NECESSARY.

In order that the Australasian land value tax may be gradually adopted in Colorado, three amendments to Article X of the Constitution are necessary, as follows, viz.:

First—There should be no Constitutional restrictions on the power of the legislature to abolish taxation from any industry or its products, and the existing restrictions compelling the taxation of personal property and improvements must be repealed.

Second—The legislature should be authorized to establish a land value tax in addition to the existing four mills property tax, for the purpose of supplying any deficiency in our state revenue, such as now exists. This would permanently and effectively prevent the necessity for any future or further deficiency of revenue.

Third—The right of the people of any county by vote to adopt the Australasian system for local needs should be established, thus authorizing the right of home rule or local self-government in matters of local taxation.

A copy of the proposed amended sections of the Constitution is hereto attached, all formal parts of the bill being left out.

I am aware that these three propositions are very conservative and do not establish, but only authorize the Australasian system; that in order to establish it, the provisions of the Constitution should be mandatory instead of merely permissive; but gradual, careful action is best. In our modern civilization the functions of government and the need of revenue constantly tend to increase, and we should change the revenue provisions of our Constitution so that our laws can keep step to the music of human advancement. This can be done not by temporary expedients, but by broad fundamental conceptions of correct principles. Organized labor and two of the political parties of Colorado have endorsed the principles of and are pledged to support the Australasian land value tax. There is no probability of modifying the four-mill limitation otherwise than by the Australasian system.

These proposed amendments will be productive of many good results; they will authorize the legislature to raise an additional amount of revenue

sufficient to supply the needs of the state in any emergency, without any additional labor or cost for collection, while all other proposed methods of raising the deficit will entail much additional machinery and expense to the taxpayers; they will compel the taxation of all rights of way or franchises in public ways owned by any person or private corporation, thus preventing the evasion of taxation now enjoyed by the owners of valuable franchises; they will enable the state legislature or the people of any county to establish or encourage any industry or industries by exempting them from taxation for such length of time as may be desirable; they will establish, and in a moderate and conservative manner test, the principle of the initiative and referendum in one of the most important functions of government, that of local taxation; they will authorize but not compel the establishment of the Australasian system of taxation, or any part thereof; they will, should the Australasian land value tax system be ultimately fully adopted, simplify taxation and enormously reduce the cost of its assessment and collection, and should all returns by the taxpayer be abolished, as they might be, the personal element in taxation would be absent, and all perjury, evasion and corruption in connection with taxation would soon disappear. If the experience of the people under the Southern Cross is repeated, whatever state in America first adopts the Australasian tax system and exempts all industry and the products thereof from direct taxation, will draw within its borders much capital and people fleeing from the heavy tax burdens of other states and nations. Such state will lead the advancing civilization of the world. I will introduce into the Senate of the Thirteenth General Assembly the proposed constitutional amendment.

#### STATUTORY CHANGES.

No attempt to thoroughly revise our tax laws and to establish a complete and rational system of taxation can be successful without first amending our state Constitution upon which they are based. Certain changes in our statutes, however, can and should be made without delay, regardless of the constitutional amendment.

All mines, mineral land, rights of way and franchises in public ways should be assessed and taxed the same as other real estate. In the formulation of the bill taxing franchises in public ways it is particularly necessary, in order that the law may be effective, that it should recognize the fact that such franchises are rights in and to land, and that the law already clearly taxes all tangible personal property of those owning such franchises. If all kinds of intangible rights, such as business good will, associated press franchises and other contracts, together with personal property and improvements, are indiscriminately mixed up, such a law would lose both its equitable and its practical features. Assessors and members of the State Board of Equalization should be adequately punished for failure to assess property at its full cash value, and interest on state warrants should be reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum. I have prepared bills in accordance with these recommendations, which I believe will sufficiently and wisely readjust our finances to the temporary

needs of the state, and will prepare the way for, and harmonize with, the proposed constitutional amendment. These bills are short, simple and easily understood, but have been carefully prepared.

In conclusion I can only give the advice of Shakespeare:

"Be just, and fear not,  
"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy countries,  
"Thy God's, and Truth's."

JAMES W. BUCKLIN,  
Chairman Senatorial Tax Commission.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

We recommend that the legislature permit the people of Colorado to amend their state constitution so as to allow the gradual adoption of the Australian land value tax system, or any part thereof. We endorse the constitutional amendment proposed by the chairman of this committee, as a safe, conservative and timely measure. Each member of the legislature, whether in favor of or opposed to the Australian system, should support this bill for two reasons:

First—Because the state constitution is not a legislative act, but an act of the people, and no legislature should therefore deny the people of the state the right to liberalize their own act.

Second—Because, should the amendment be submitted and the constitution so amended, that fact alone would not in the least change a single law or tax provision in the state, but would simply liberalize certain provisions of our state constitution, and thus make gradual, conservative change possible, which, if unsatisfactory, could easily be receded from; thus avoiding all extreme or suddenly extensive changes. To argue that the people would adopt it as a whole if tested in a small degree, is to admit the beneficence of the measure. Let the people have a voice in the matter and many evils now existing in our revenue laws may decrease or entirely disappear.

JAMES W. BUCKLIN,  
THOMAS J. EHRHART,  
Colorado Senatorial Tax Commission of 1899 and 1900.

#### MINORITY REPORT.

A minority of your committee begs to report that, while I can not indorse all the recommendations contained in the report of the chairman of this committee, I think that some of them would be beneficial to the people of Colorado, if enacted into laws in this state; and, while I think that under the authority of the resolution of the senate so authorizing our appointment, we should have made a more thorough investigation of our state and local revenue laws, and investigated more fully into the local conditions as they now exist for remedies therefor, I am not blind to the fact that it is a question of the utmost importance to the people of this state, and that they should have the right to deter-

mine for themselves, whether or not they will adopt the tax system proposed; and for which reasons I would recommend that the legislature permit the people of this state to vote upon the question of the proposed amendment to our state constitution, so as to allow the gradual adoption of the Australasian land value tax system, or any part thereof, or to reject it, as the people by their votes shall determine for themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. HILL,

Member Colorado Senatorial Tax Commission of 1899 and 1900.

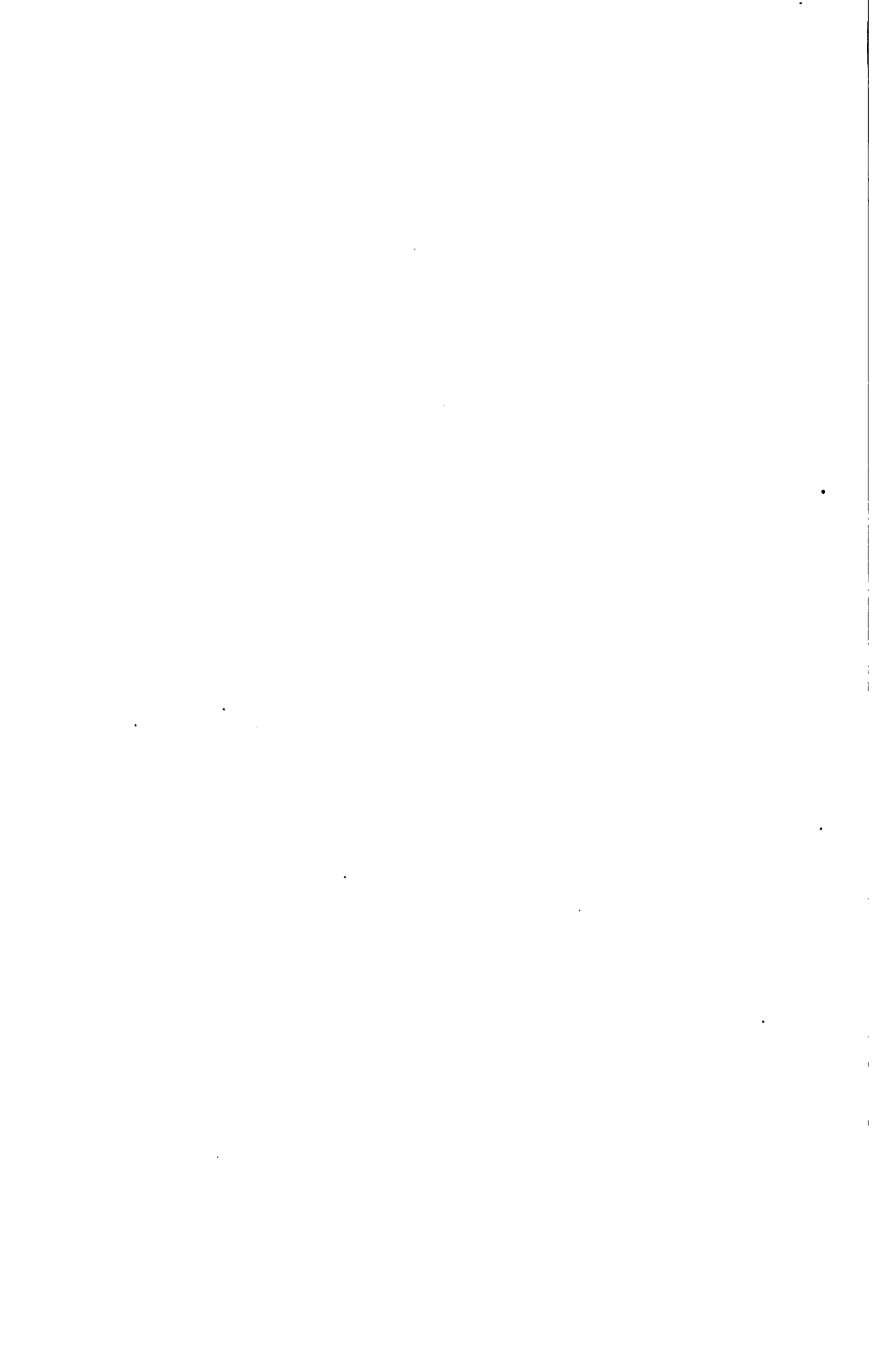
## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Proposed amendment to Article X of the Colorado Constitution, authorizing the legislature to collect sufficient revenue for all state and local purposes, in accordance with the Australasian land value tax system; also authorizing the adoption of the Australasian system of home rule or local self-government in taxation.

Sec. 6. The general assembly shall have power by law to exempt any or all personal property and improvements on land from any or all taxation. All laws exempting from taxation the whole or any part of the full cash value of any rights of way, franchises in public ways, or land, exclusive of the improvements thereon, shall be void, except as otherwise provided by this constitution. Any part or parts of this article of the constitution conflicting with the provisions of this section, shall be and the same hereby are amended so as to conform hereto and harmonize herewith.

Sec. 9. Once in three years, but not oftener, the voters of any county in the state may, by vote, at any general election, exempt or refuse to exempt from all taxation for county, city, town, school, road and other local purposes, any or all personal property and improvements on land; but neither the whole nor any part of the full cash value of any rights of way, franchises in public ways, or land, exclusive of the improvements thereon, shall be so exempted: Provided, however, that such question be submitted to the voters by virtue of a petition therefor, signed and sworn to by not less than one hundred voters of such county, and filed with the county clerk and recorder, not less than thirty nor more than ninety days before the day of election.

Sec. 11. The rate of taxation on property, for state purposes, shall never exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to rights of way, franchises in public ways, or land,—the full cash value of which may be taxed at such additional rate as shall be provided by law, after exempting all personal property and improvements thereon from such additional rate of taxation.



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